330.960021
Ai22
1971

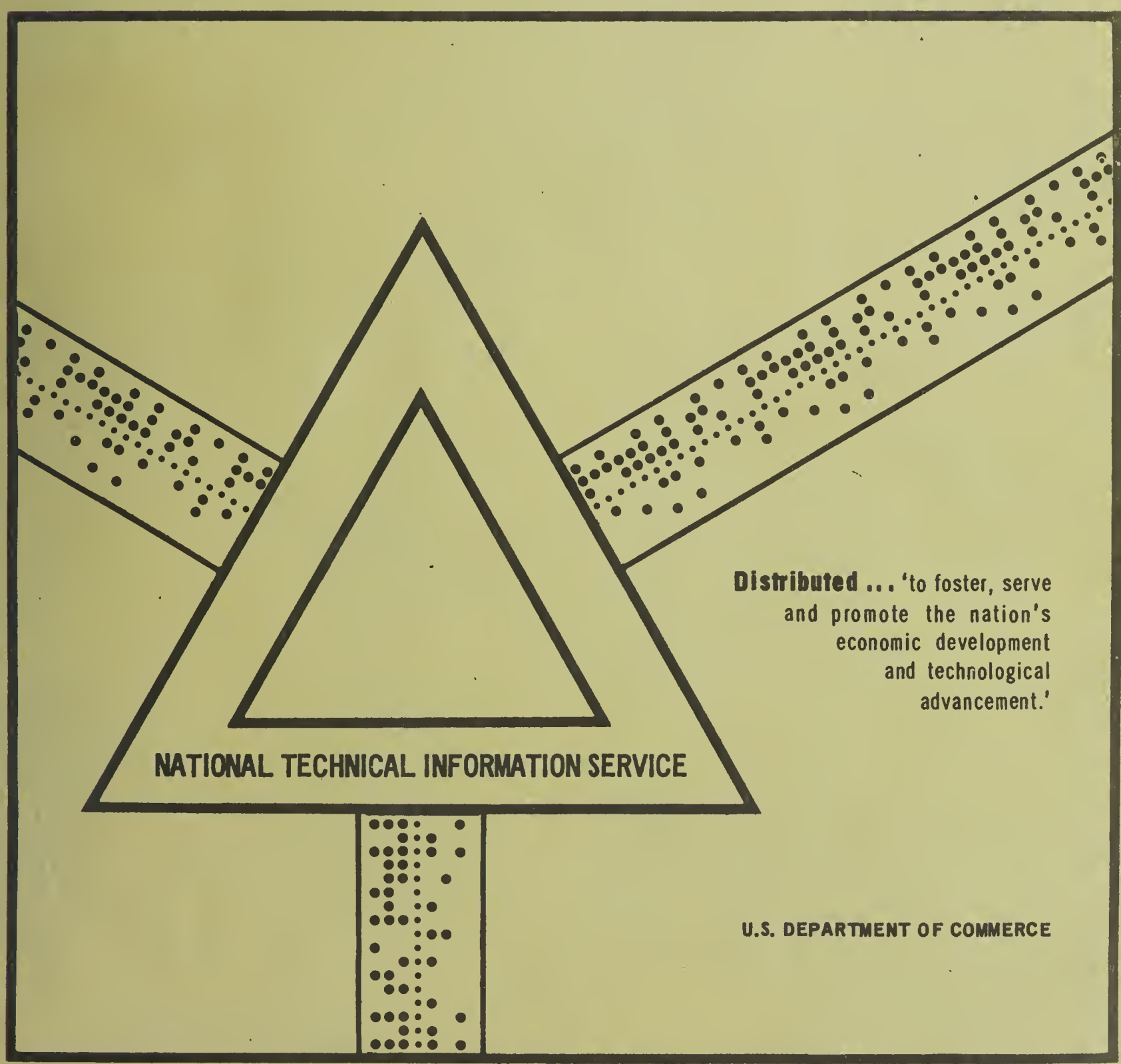
DEPT OF AG. ECON.
ROOM 420 Mumford

PB-201 587

A. I. D. ECONOMIC DATA BOOK. AFRICA

Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C.

July 1971



This document has been approved for public release and sale.

UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS LIBRARY
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
BOOKSTACKS

PB 201 587

A. I. D. ECONOMIC DATA BOOK

AFRICA

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
Springfield, Va. 22151

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination
Office of Statistics and Reports

Revised
July 1971

Washington, D. C.

33D.96DD21
Ai22
1971

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SHEET	ort No.	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and S A.I.D. Economic Data Book for Africa			5. Report Date JULY 1971 6.
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Agency for International Development Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination Office of Statistics and Reports Washington, D.C. 20523			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No. 11. Contract/Grant No.
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address Same as #9			13. Type of Report & Period Covered 14.

15. Supplementary Notes

Supersedes 1970 edition PB 190 284

16. Abstracts

Country sections contain narrative and statistical material with basic economic, demographic and social information and trend data on the individual countries of Africa. A regional section contains summaries for the entire area. Data cover such sectors as agricultural and industrial production, national accounts, prices, government finances, foreign trade, balance of payments, external debt, and international reserves. Information is provided on natural resources, population, labor force, health, education, transport and power.

17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors

17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

17c. COSATI Field/Group

18. Availability Statement	19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
Release unlimited.	UNCLASSIFIED	373
	20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price PC $6.00/MF .95

FORM NTIS-35 (10-70) USCOMM-DC 40329-P71

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM NTIS-35 (10-70) (Bibliographic Data Sheet based on COSATI Guidelines to Format Standards for Scientific and Technical Reports Prepared by or for the Federal Government, PB-180 600).

1. **Report Number.** Each report shall carry a unique alphanumeric designation. Select one of the following types: (a) alphanumeric designation provided by the sponsoring agency, e.g., **FAA-RD-68-09**; or, if none has been assigned, (b) alphanumeric designation established by the performing organization e.g., **FASEB-NS-87**; or, if none has been established, (c) alphanumeric designation derived from contract or grant number, e.g., **PH-43-64-932-4.**

2. Leave blank.

3. **Recipient's Accession Number.** Reserved for use by each report recipient.

4. **Title and Subtitle.** Title should indicate clearly and briefly the subject coverage of the report, and be displayed prominently. Set subtitle, if used, in smaller type or otherwise subordinate it to main title. When a report is prepared in more than one volume, repeat the primary title, add volume number and include subtitle for the specific volume.

5. **Report Date.** Each report shall carry a date indicating at least month and year. Indicate the basis on which it was selected (e.g., date of issue, date of approval, date of preparation.

6. **Performing Organization Code.** Leave blank.

7. **Author(s).** Give name(s) in conventional order (e.g., John R. Doe, or J.Robert Doe). List author's affiliation if it differs from the performing organization.

8. **Performing Organization Report Number.** Insert if performing organization wishes to assign this number.

9. **Performing Organization Name and Address.** Give name, street, city, state, and zip code. List no more than two levels of an organizational hierarchy. Display the name of the organization exactly as it should appear in Government indexes such as **USGRDR-I.**

10. **Project/Task/Work Unit Number.** Use the project, task and work unit numbers under which the report was prepared.

11. **Contract/Grant Number.** Insert contract or grant number under which report was prepared.

12. **Sponsoring Agency Name and Address.** Include zip code.

13. **Type of Report and Period Covered.** Indicate interim, final, etc., and, if applicable, dates covered.

14. **Sponsoring Agency Code.** Leave blank.

15. **Supplementary Notes.** Enter information not included elsewhere but useful, such as: Prepared in cooperation with . . . Translation of . . . Presented at conference of . . . To be published in . . . Supersedes . . . Supplements . . .

16. **Abstract.** Include a brief (200 words or less) factual summary of the most significant information contained in the report. If the report contains a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here.

17. **Key Words and Document Analysis. (a). Descriptors.** Select from the Thesaurus of Engineering and Scientific Terms the proper authorized terms that identify the major concept of the research and are sufficiently specific and precise to be used as index entries for cataloging.
    (b). Identifiers and Open-Ended Terms. Use identifiers for project names, code names, equipment designators, etc. Use open-ended terms written in descriptor form for those subjects for which no descriptor exists.
    (c). COSATI Field/Group. Field and Group assignments are to be taken from the 1965 COSATI Subject Category List. Since the majority of documents are multidisciplinary in nature, the primary Field/Group assignment(s) will be the specific discipline, area of human endeavor, or type of physical object. The application(s) will be cross-referenced with secondary Field/Group assignments that will follow the primary posting(s).

18. **Distribution Statement.** Denote releasability to the public or limitation for reasons other than security for example "Release unlimited". Cite any availability to the public, with address and price.

19 & 20. **Security Classification.** Do not submit classified reports to the National Technical Information Service.

21. **Number of Pages.** Insert the total number of pages, including this one and unnumbered pages, but excluding distribution list, if any.

22. **Price.** Insert the price set by the National Technical Information Service or the Government Printing Office, if known.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

This edition of the A.I.D. Economic Data Book updates the one published in 1970. The Economic Data Books covering Africa, East Asia, Latin America, and the Near East and South Asia, are prepared primarily to serve the internal program and operational needs of the Agency for International Development. In view of requests received from American business firms, educational institutions, research organizations and others for the types of information contained in the Data Books, they are being made available to the general public in reproduced form.

Various pages of the regional and country sections have been prepared at different times as information became available and work schedules permitted. The date shown on each page indicates the month and year of issue.

It should be noted that data on less developed countries are subject to numerous qualifications and in many cases represent only rough estimates or approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise statistics. The figures should, therefore, be used with appropriate caution in forming economic judgments about a particular country, in studying trends, or in making comparisons between countries.

We regret that staff and time limitations do not permit us to enter into any correspondence concerning the contents of this publication.

July 1971

AFRICA
REGIONAL SECTION

AFRICA

AFRICA
MADEIRA ISLANDS (Port.)
CANARY ISLANDS (Spain)
El Aaiún
SPANISH SAHARA
Rabat
MOROCCO
Algiers
Tunis
TUNISIA
Tripoli
Benghazi
Cairo
ALGERIA
LIBYA
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
MAURITANIA
Nouakchott
SENEGAL
Dakar
Bathurst
GAMBIA
PORT. GUINEA
Bissau
GUINEA
Conakry
Freetown
SIERRA LEONE
Monrovia
LIBERIA
Bamako
MALI
Ouagadougou
UPPER VOLTA
Niamey
NIGER
CHAD
Fort-Lamy
Khartoum
SUDAN
E.T.A.I.
Djibouti
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
IVORY COAST
Abidjan
GHANA
Accra
TOGO
Lomé
DAHOMEY
Porto-Novo
Lagos
NIGERIA
CAMEROON
Yaoundé
Santa Isabel
FERNANDO PO
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
PRÍNCIPE (Port.)
SÃO TOMÉ (Port.)
ANNOBÓN
Libreville
GABON
REP. OF CONGO
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Bangui
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
UGANDA
Kampala
KENYA
Nairobi
SOMALIA
Mogadiscio
RWANDA
Kigali
Bujumbura
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
PEMBA
ZANZIBAR
Dar es Salaam
Luanda
ANGOLA (Port.)
MALAWI
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
Zomba
COMORO ISLANDS (Fr.)
Salisbury
SOUTHERN RHODESIA (U.K.)
MOZAMBIQUE (Port.)
Tananarive
MALAGASY REPUBLIC
MAURITIUS
Port Louis
RÉUNION (Fr.)
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Int. Terr.)
WALVIS BAY (Rep. of S.Af.)
Windhoek
BOTSWANA
Gaberones
Pretoria
Mbabane
Lourenço Marques
SWAZILAND
Maseru
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA
BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE
0 500 1000 Miles
0 500 1000 Kilometers
75141 6-69

04

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AFRICA

	Page
MAP	Opp. 1
POLITICAL DIVISIONS	2
CHARTS	
Africa in the Free World	4
Trends in Main Economic Indicators	6
TABLES	
SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA	12
POPULATION TRENDS	16
NATIONAL PRODUCT	
Gross National Product, by Country	17
Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product	18
PRODUCTION	
Agricultural Production, Indexes by Country	19
Output of Selected Commodities	20
Electric Power Production	23
TRADE	
Total Foreign Trade	24
United States Trade with Africa	28
Direction of Foreign Trade, by Area	32
Principal Commodity Exports	38
Prices of Main Commodity Exports	41
GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS	42
STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF	45

GENERAL NOTES

1. For this report, the Africa region includes the independent states and other political divisions listed on pages 2 and 3. The United Arab Republic (Egypt) is excluded throughout.

2. Countries included in regional totals vary among tables and coverage is generally indicated.

3. For comparison purposes, regional totals for Africa are generally shown both including and excluding the Republic of South Africa. When data are ranked by region, the relative position of Africa is determined from the total that excludes South Africa.

CAUTIONARY NOTE - Data on less developed countries are subject to numerous qualifications and in many cases represent only rough estimates or approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise statistics. The figures should therefore be used with caution in forming economic judgments about a particular country, in studying trends, or in making comparisions among countries.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE AFRICAN REGION

I. INDEPENDENT STATES

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	DATE OF INDEPENDENCE	FORMER ASSOCIATION
Algeria	Algiers	July 1962	France
Botswana	Gaberones	September 1966	United Kingdom
Burundi	Bujumbura	July 1962	Belgium
Cameroon	Yaoundé	January 1960	France
Central African Republic	Bangui	August 1960	France
Chad	Fort Lamy	August 1960	France
Congo (Republic of the)	Brazzaville	August 1960	France
Congo (Democratic Rep. of the)	Kinshasa	June 1960	Belgium
Dahomey	Porto Nova	August 1960	France
Equatorial Guinea[a]	Santa Isabel	October 1968	Spain
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Ancient	-----
Gabon	Libreville	August 1960	France
Gambia, The	Bathurst	February 1965	United Kingdom
Ghana	Accra	March 1957	United Kingdom
Guinea	Conakry	October 1958	France
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	August 1960	France
Kenya	Nairobi	December 1963	United Kingdom
Lesotho	Maseru	October 1966	United Kingdom
Liberia	Monrovia	1847	----
Libya	Tripoli & Benghazi[b]	December 1951	Italy, France & United Kingdom
Malagasy Republic	Tananarive	June 1960	France
Malawi	Zomba	July 1964	United Kingdom
Mali	Bamako	September 1960	France
Mauritania	Nouakchott	November 1960	France
Mauritius	Port Louis	March 1968	United Kingdom
Morocco	Rabat	March 1956	France and Spain
Niger	Niamey	August 1960	France
Nigeria	Lagos	October 1960	United Kingdom
Rwanda	Kigali	July 1962	Belgium
Senegal	Dakar	August 1960	France
Sierra Leone	Freetown	April 1961	United Kingdom
Somali Republic	Mogadiscio	July 1960	Italy and United Kingdom
South Africa Republic	Pretoria	1910	United Kingdom
Sudan	Khartoum	January 1956	United Kingdom and U.A.R.
Swaziland	Mbabane	September 1968	United Kingdom
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	c/	United Kingdom
Togo	Lomé	April 1960	France
Tunisia	Tunis	March 1956	France
Uganda	Kampala	October 1962	United Kingdom
Upper Volta	Ouagadougou	August 1960	France
Zambia	Lusaka	October 1964	United Kingdom

a - Comprises Fernando Póo and Rio Muni.
b - Dual capitals. Baida is administrative center.
c - The United Republic of Tanzania, which was formed in April 1964, consists of Tanganyika (independent since December 1960) and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba (independent since December 1963)

02

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE AFRICAN REGION (Cont'd)

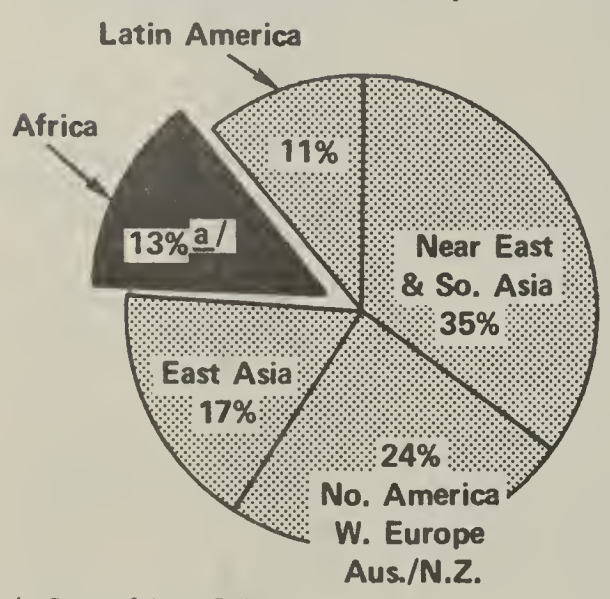
II. OTHER (Grouped by Metropole)	CAPITAL	CURRENT STATUS
FRANCE		
Comoro Islands	Moroni	Overseas territory
Europa, Juan de Nova, Bassas da India, Iles Glorieuses, etc.	a/	French island possessions adjacent to Malagasy Republic
Fr. Terr. of Afars and Issas	Djibouti	Overseas territory
Reunion	Saint Denis	Overseas Department
PORTUGAL		
Angola (incl. Cabinda)	Luanda	Overseas province
Cape Verde Islands	Praia	Overseas province
Mozambique	Lourenco Marques	Overseas province
Portuguese Guinea	Bissau	Overseas province
São Tomé e Príncipe	Sao Tomé	Overseas province
SPAIN		
Ceuta	a/	Spanish possession
Islas Chafarinas	a/	Spanish possession
Melilla	a/	Spanish possession
Peñon Velez de la Gomera	a/	Spanish possession
Peñon de Alhucemas	a/	Spanish possession
Spanish Sahara (Rio de Oro, and Sekia el Hamra)	El Aaiun	Spanish province
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA		
South-West Africa (Namibia).....	Windhoek	League of Nations mandate
UNITED KINGDOM		
Rhodesia, Southern [b]	Salisbury	Colony
Seychelles	Victoria	Colony

a - None.
b - Issued unilateral declaration of independence in November 1965.

AFRICA IN THE FREE WORLD

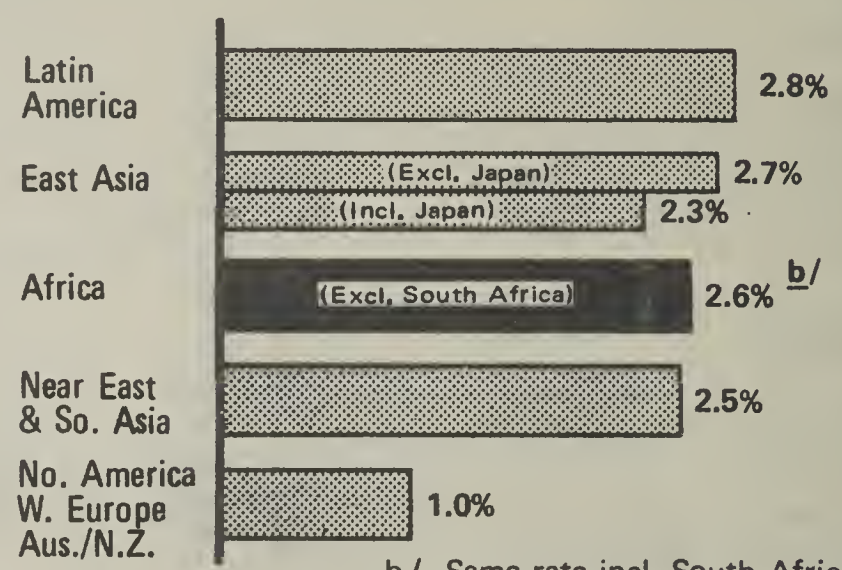
Population and Production

Percent of Population



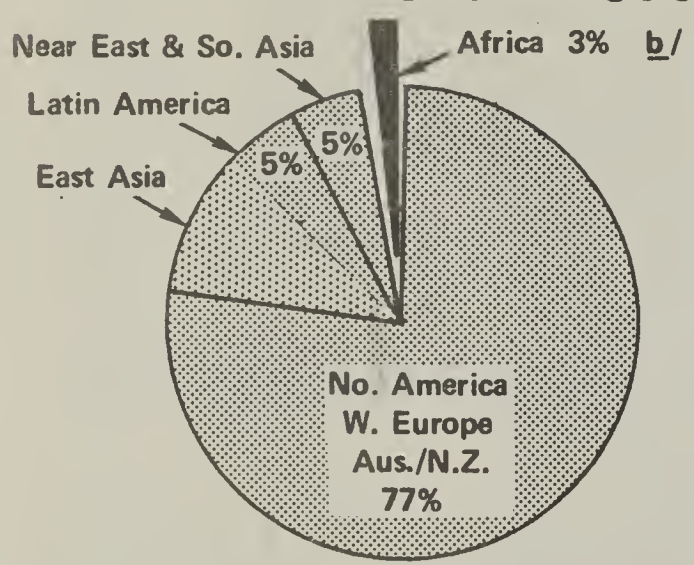
a/ So. Africa, 0.8%

Population Growth Rate



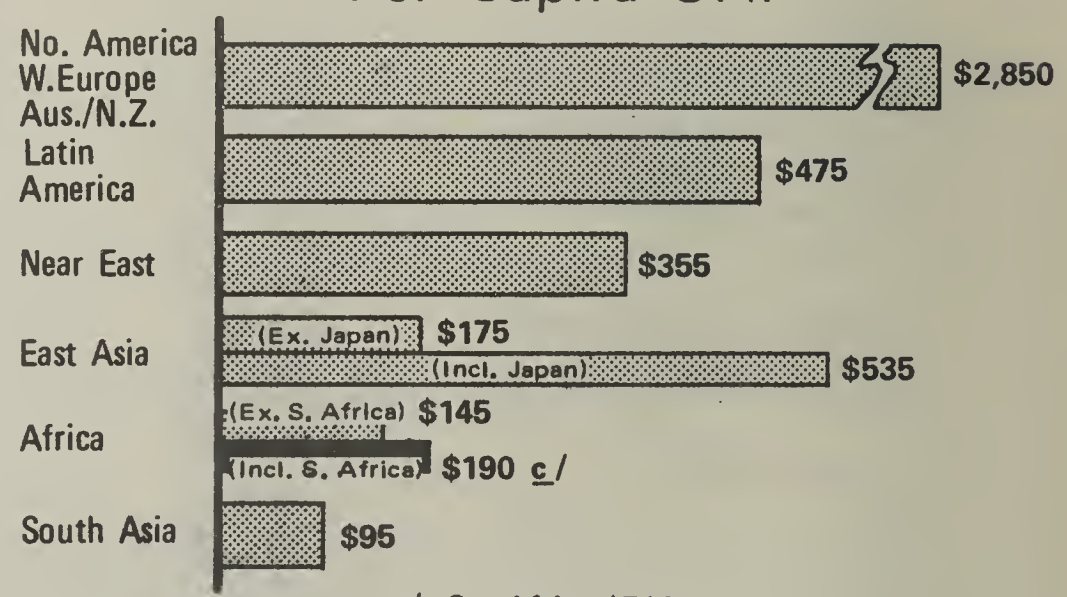
b/ Same rate incl. South Africa.

Gross National Product



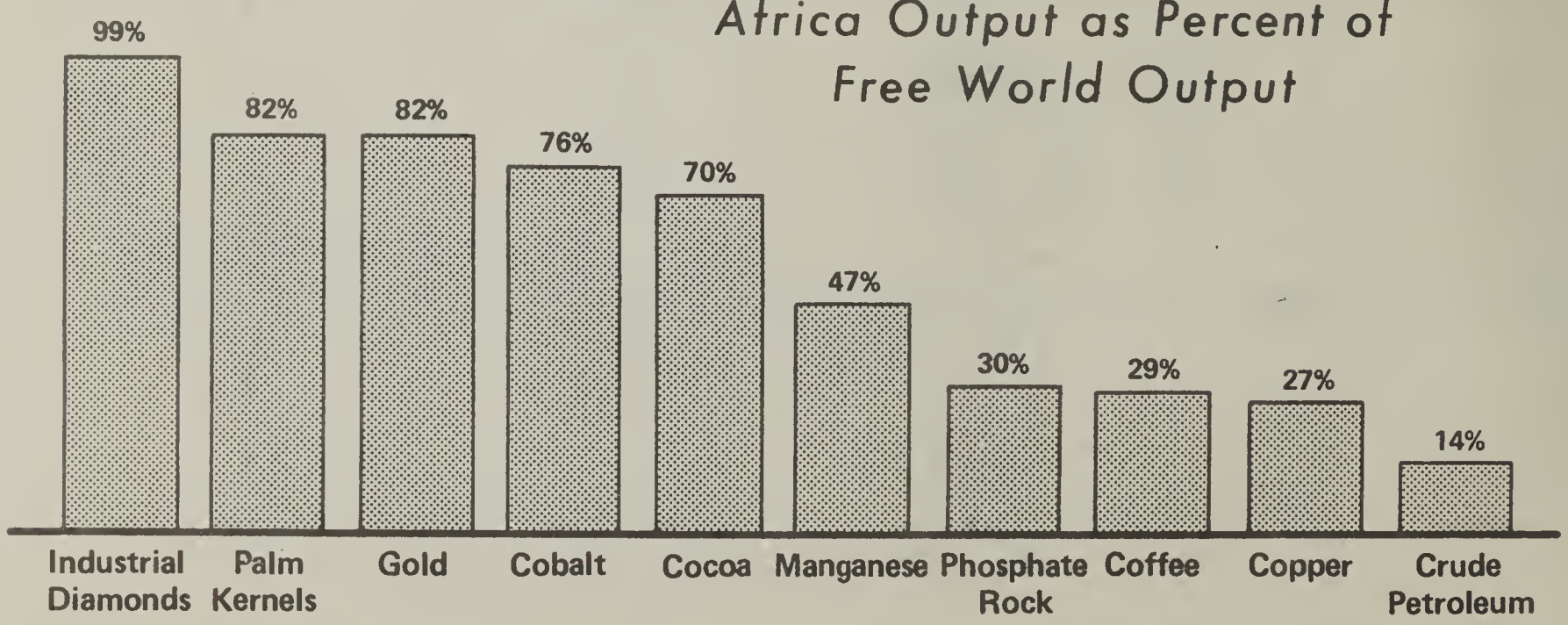
a/ Japan 7.4% b/ So. America 0.7%

Per Capita GNP



c/ So. Africa $716

Africa Output as Percent of Free World Output



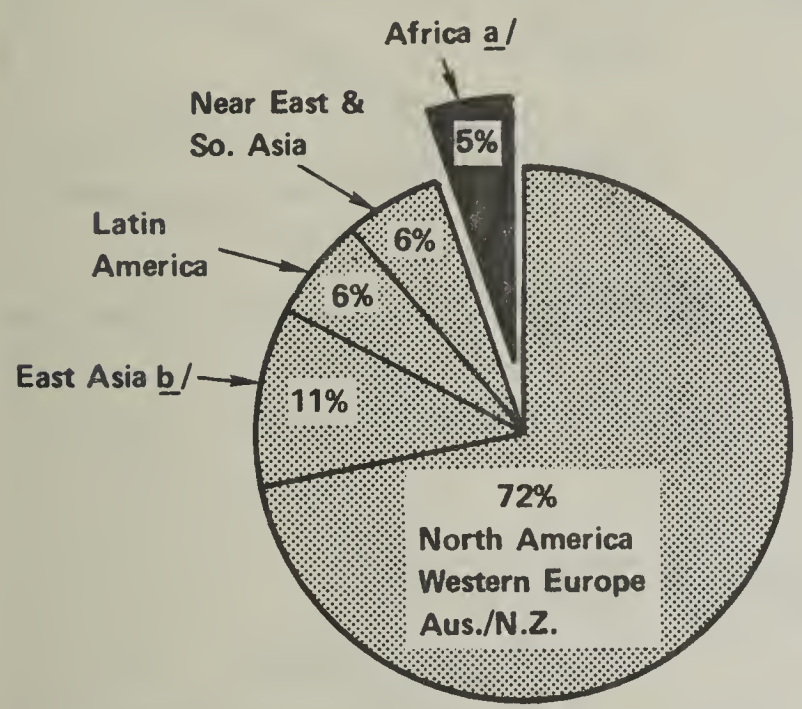
NOTE: Population data are 1970 estimates; other data are for 1969.

AFRICA IN THE FREE WORLD

Foreign Trade

1969

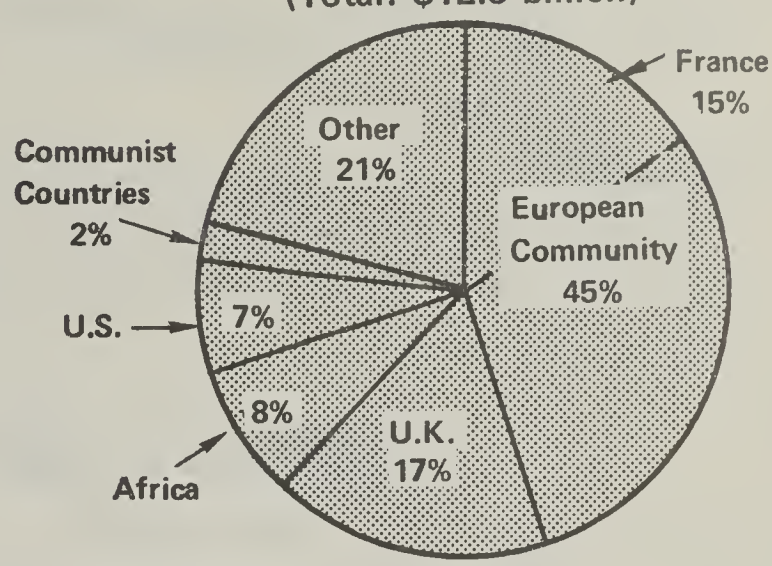
Africa Exports as Percent of Free World Exports



a/ South Africa, 0.9%. b/ Japan, 6.6%

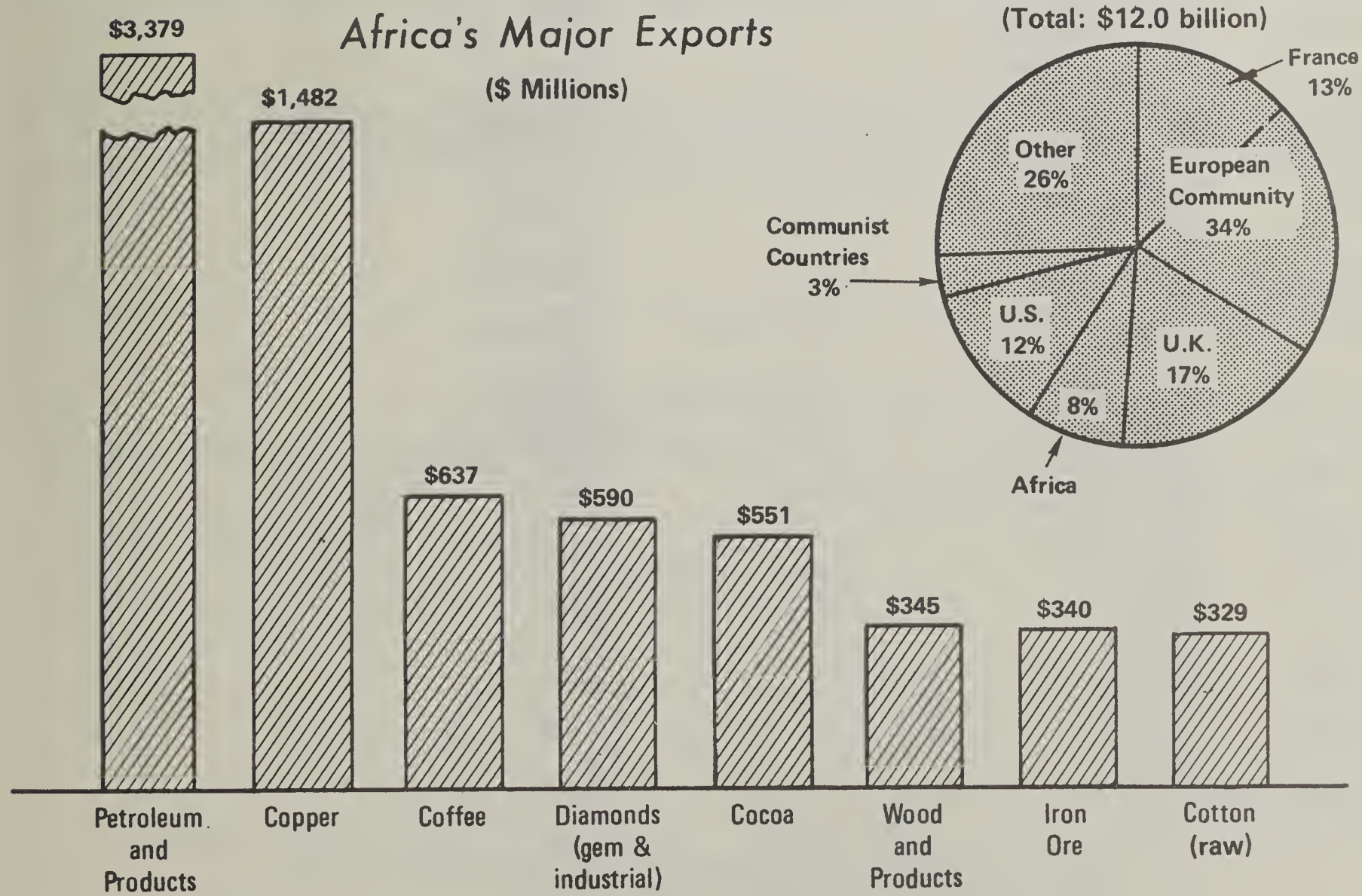
Destination of Africa Exports

(Total: $12.8 billion)



Africa's Major Exports

($ Millions)



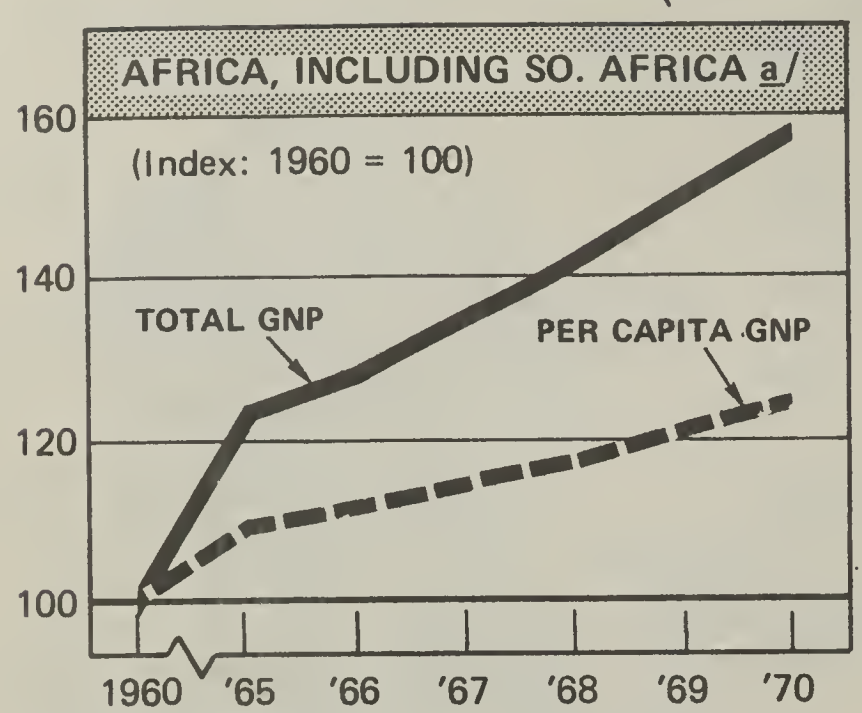
Source of Africa Imports

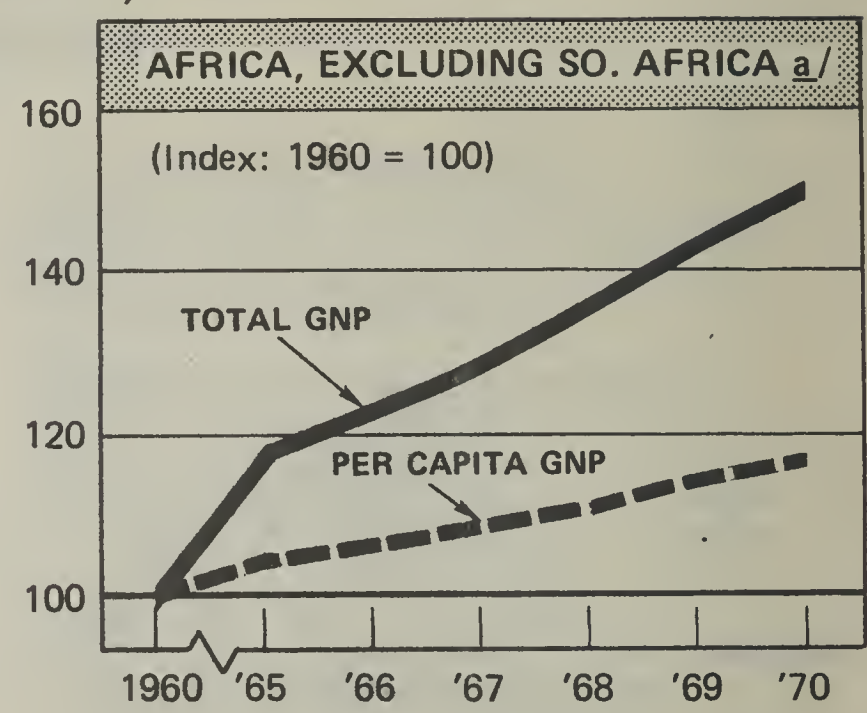
(Total: $12.0 billion)

AFRICA

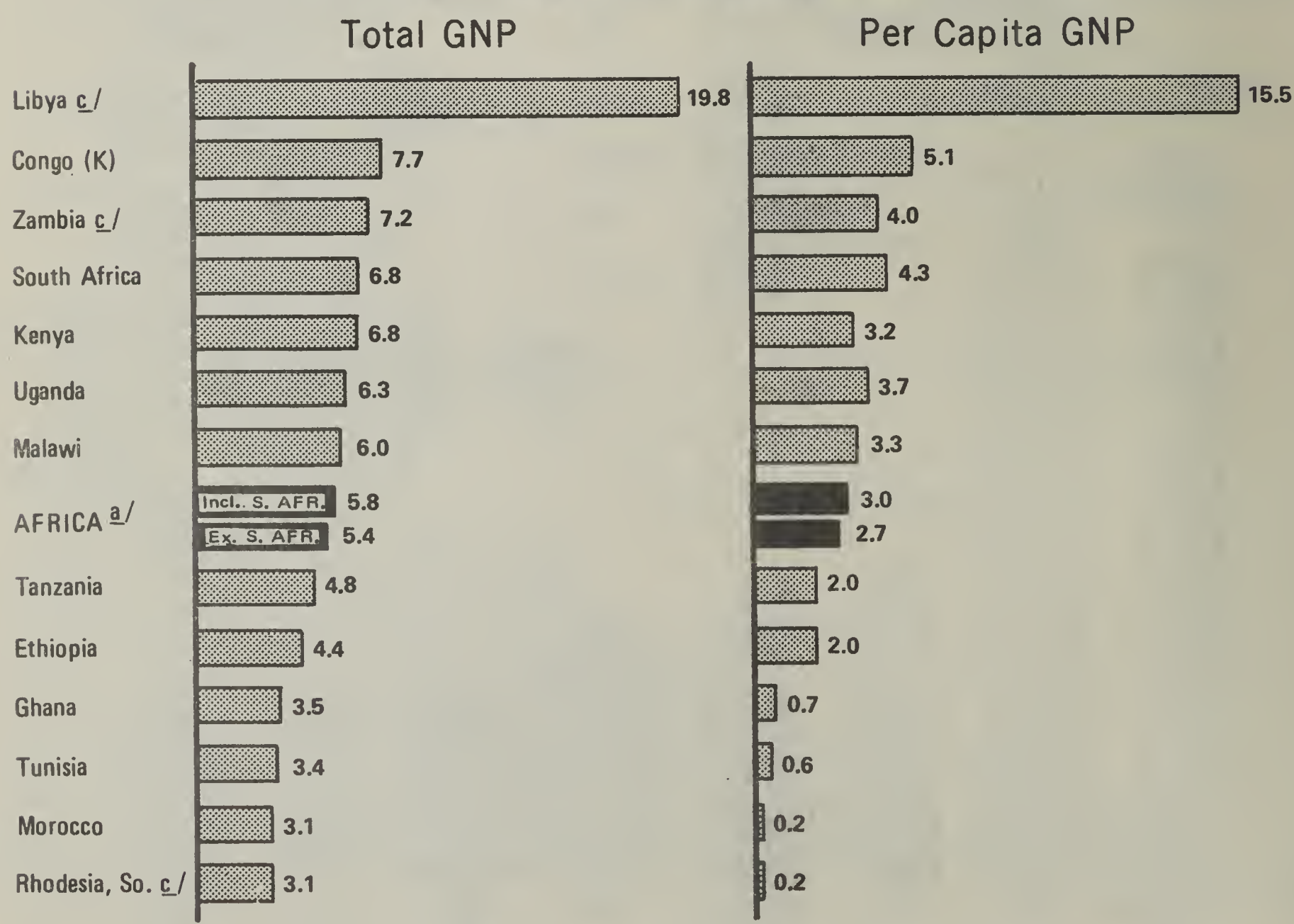
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

(In 1969 Prices)





CURRENT GNP GROWTH RATE b/

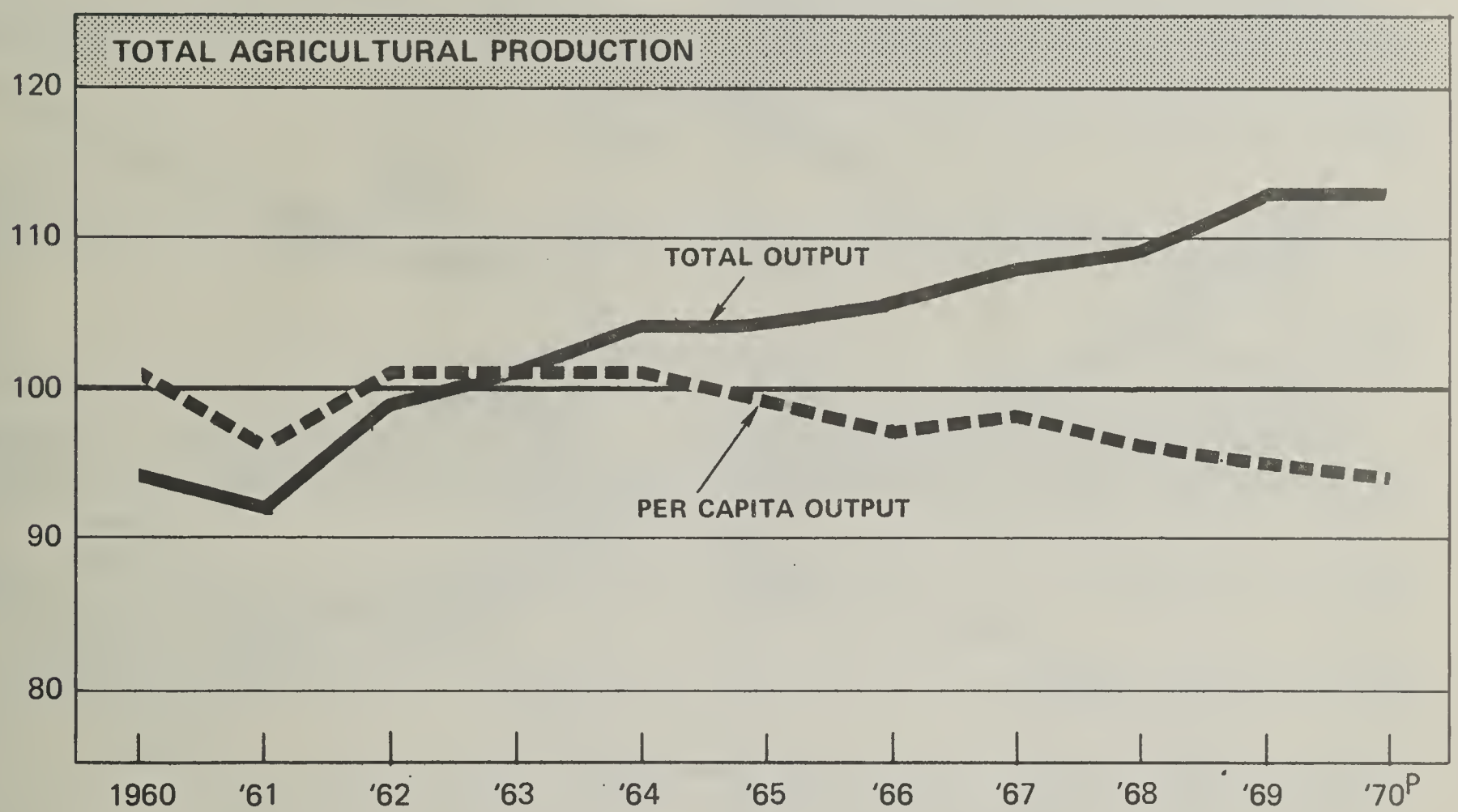


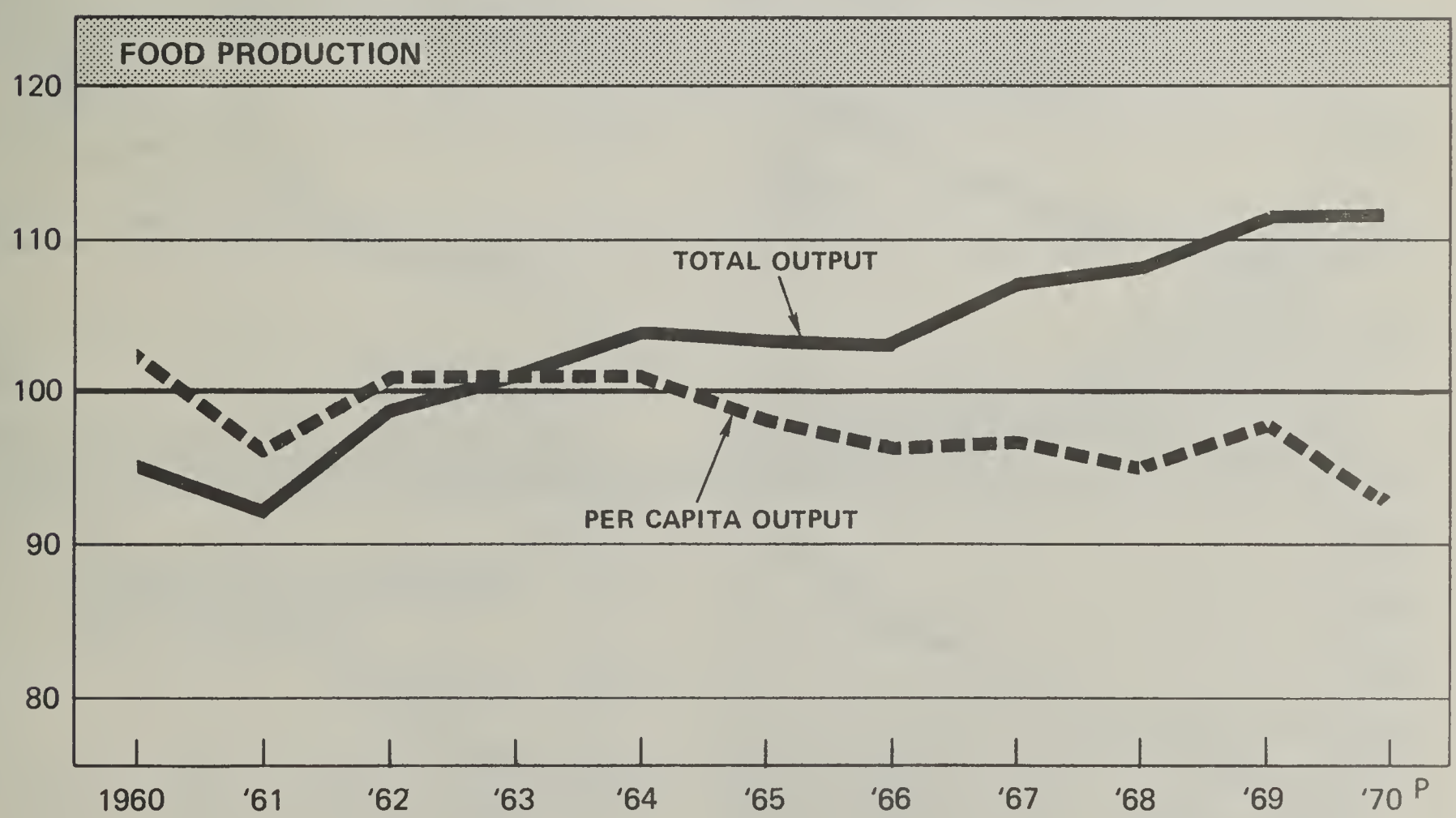
a/ Estimates for entire region, including countries not shown separately on page.
b/ Arithmetic average of percent changes in 1969 and 1970.
c/ Arithmetic average of percent changes in 1968 and 1969.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Africa–Excluding South Africa

(Indexes: 1961-65=100)





P – Preliminary

Revision No. 254
March 1971

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

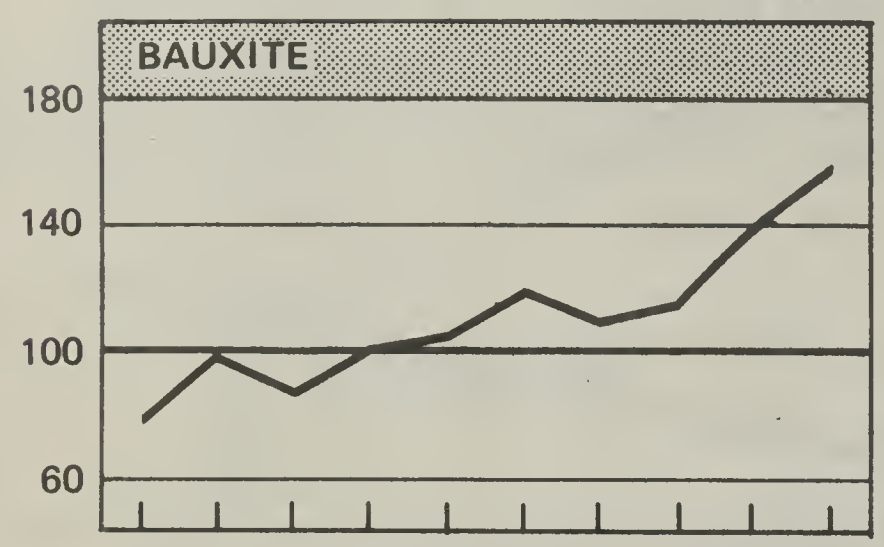
07

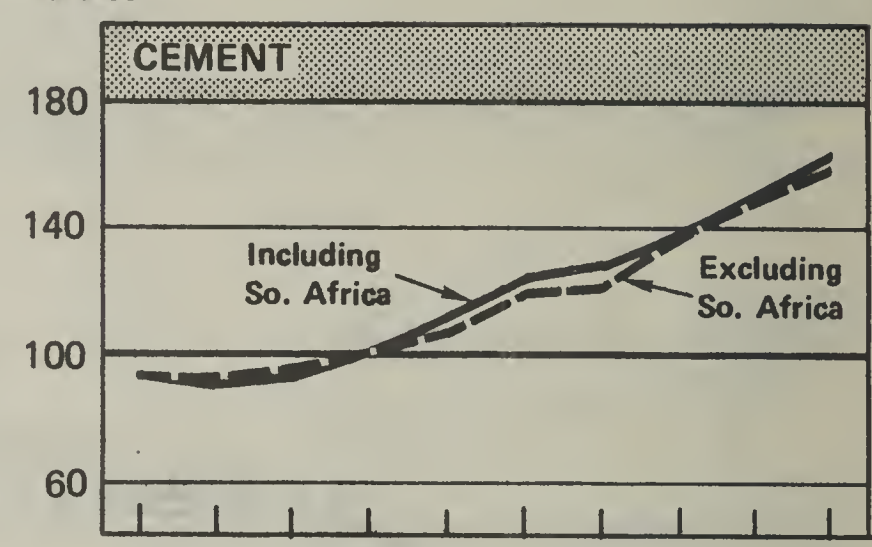
AFRICA

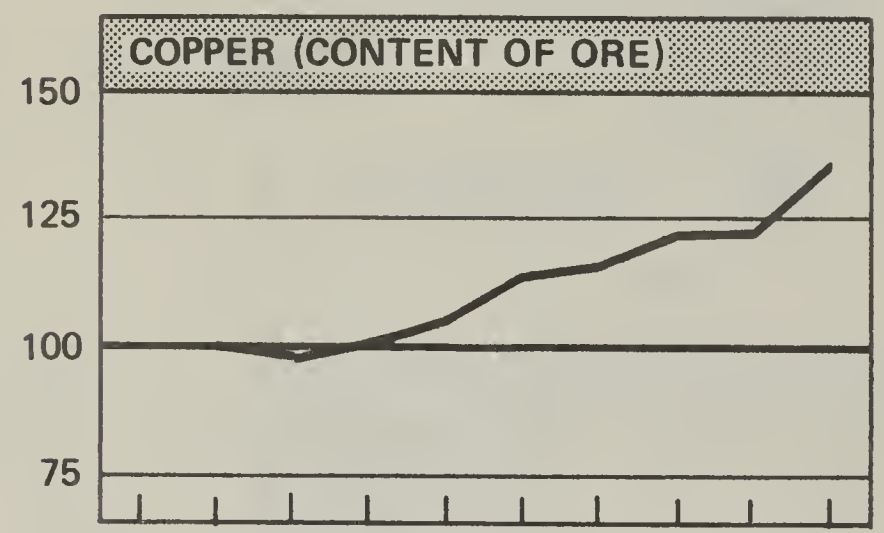
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

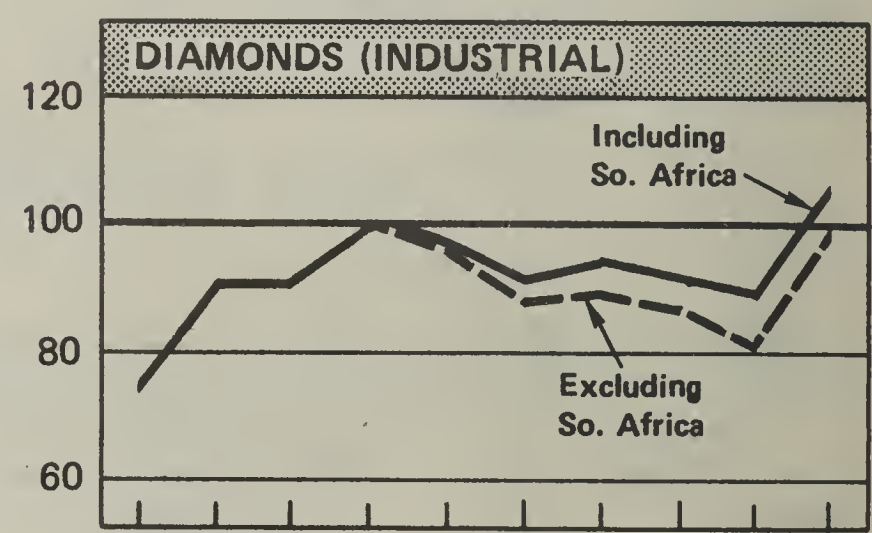
Indexes: 1963=100

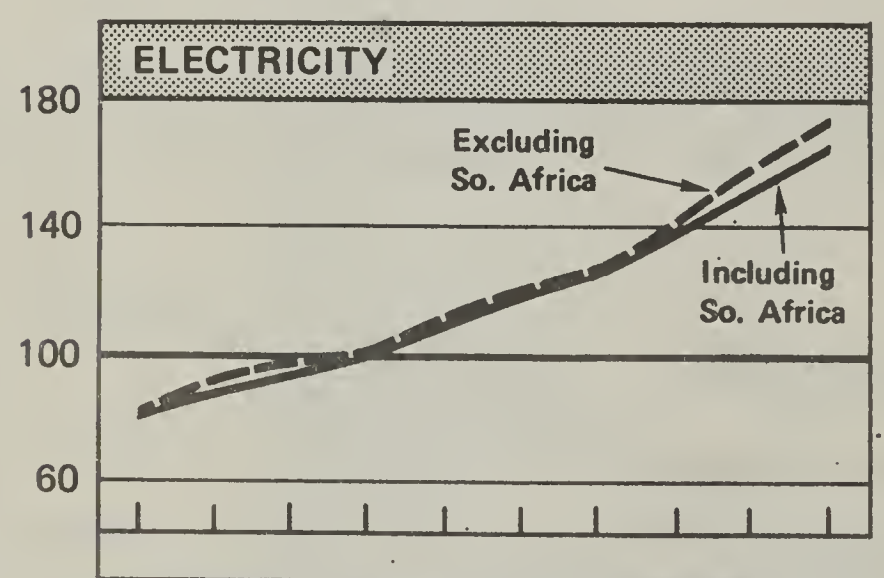
Note different scales

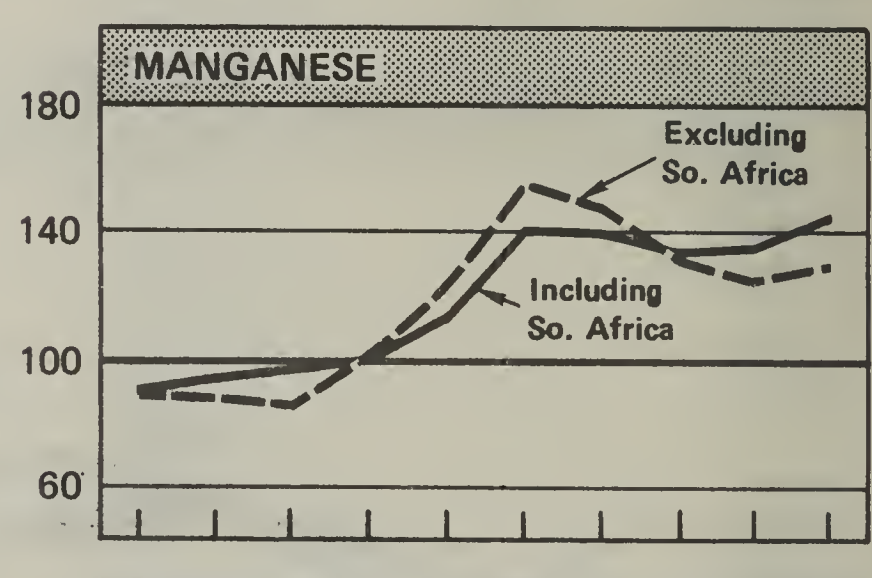


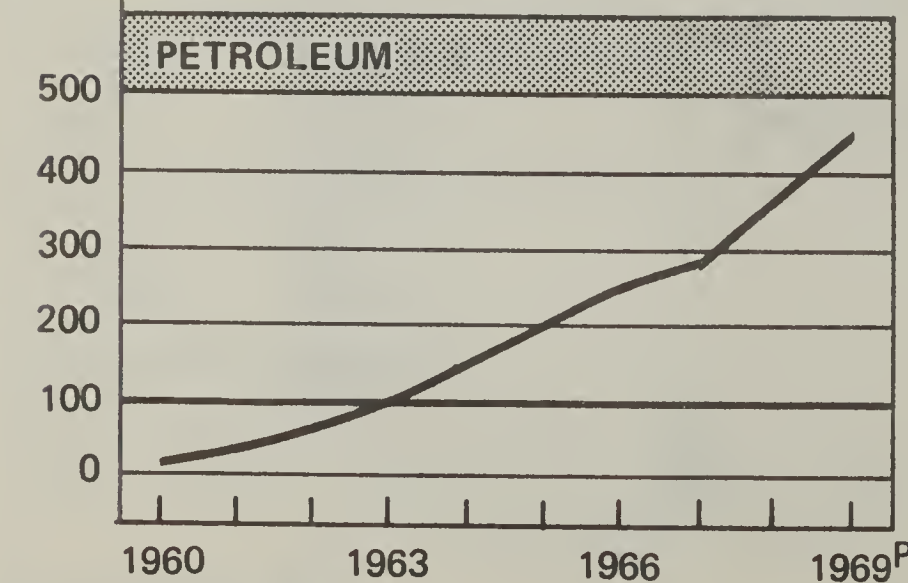


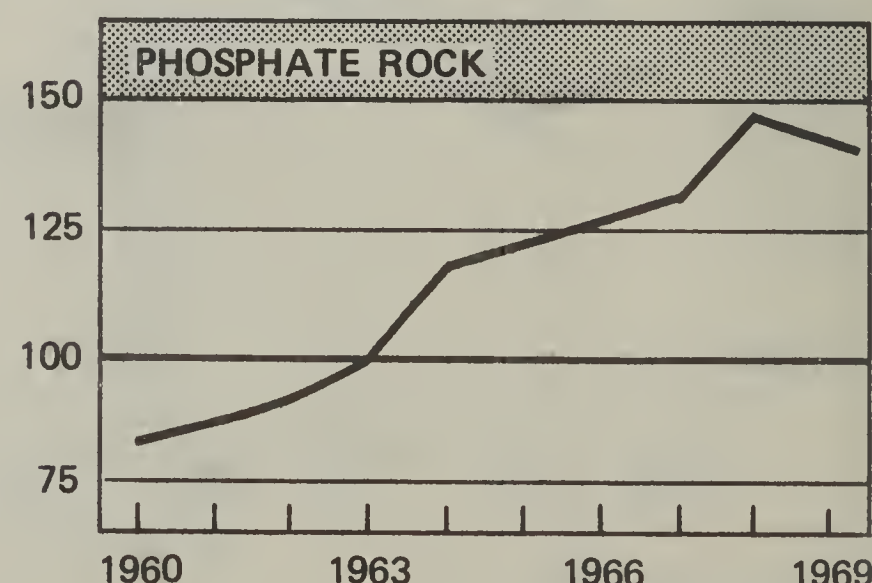












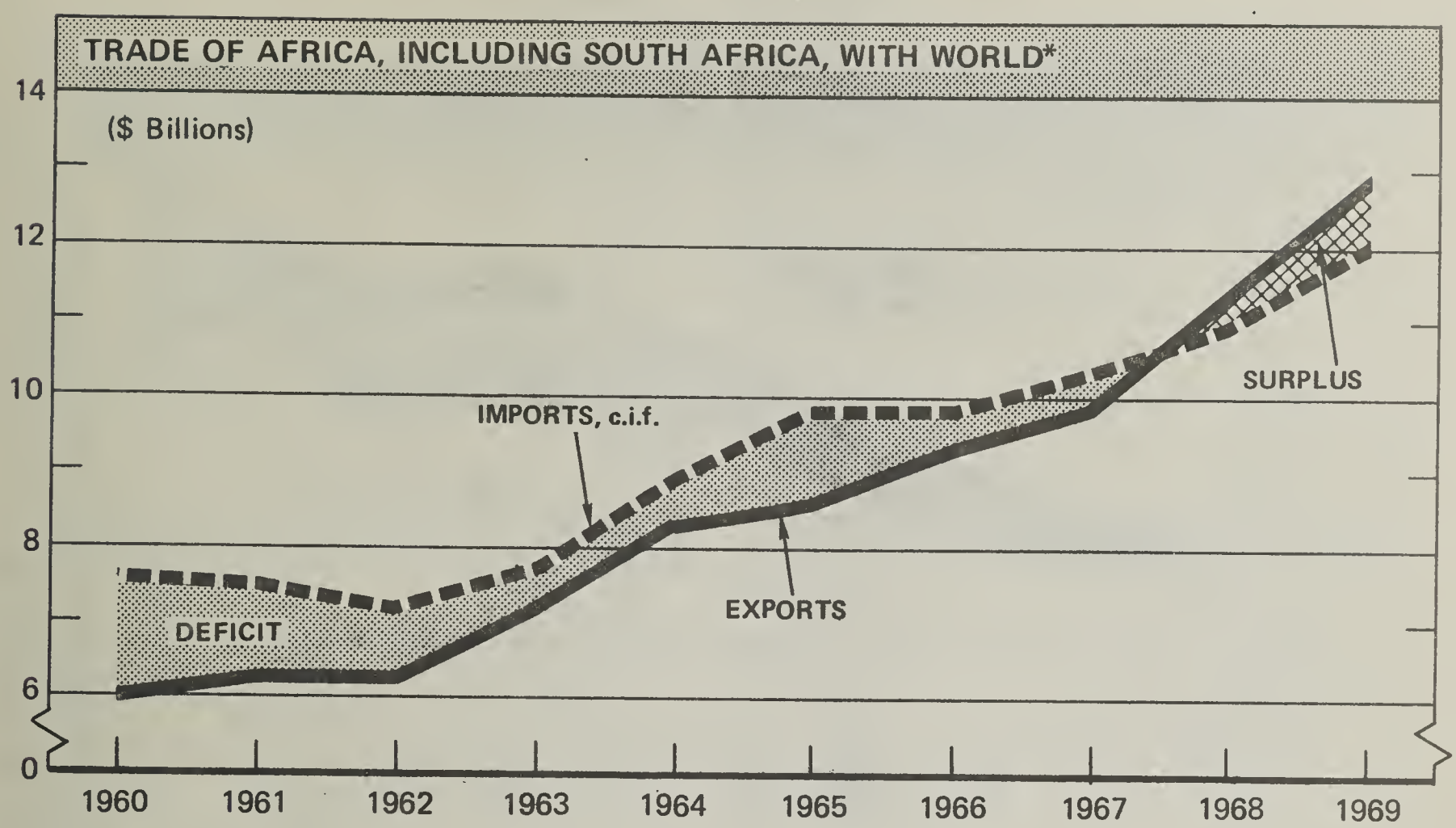
P – Preliminary

Revision No. 254
March 1971

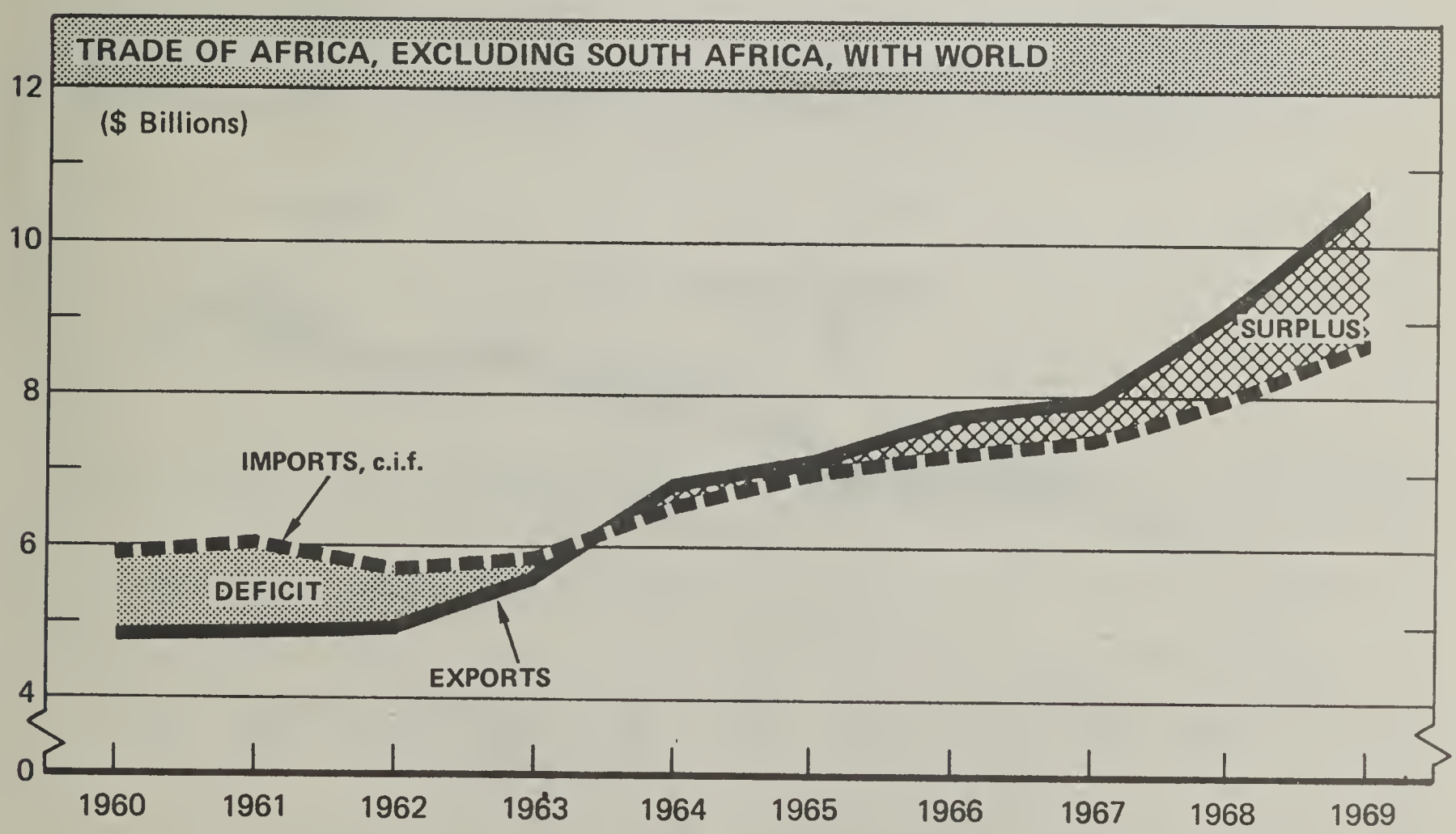
68

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

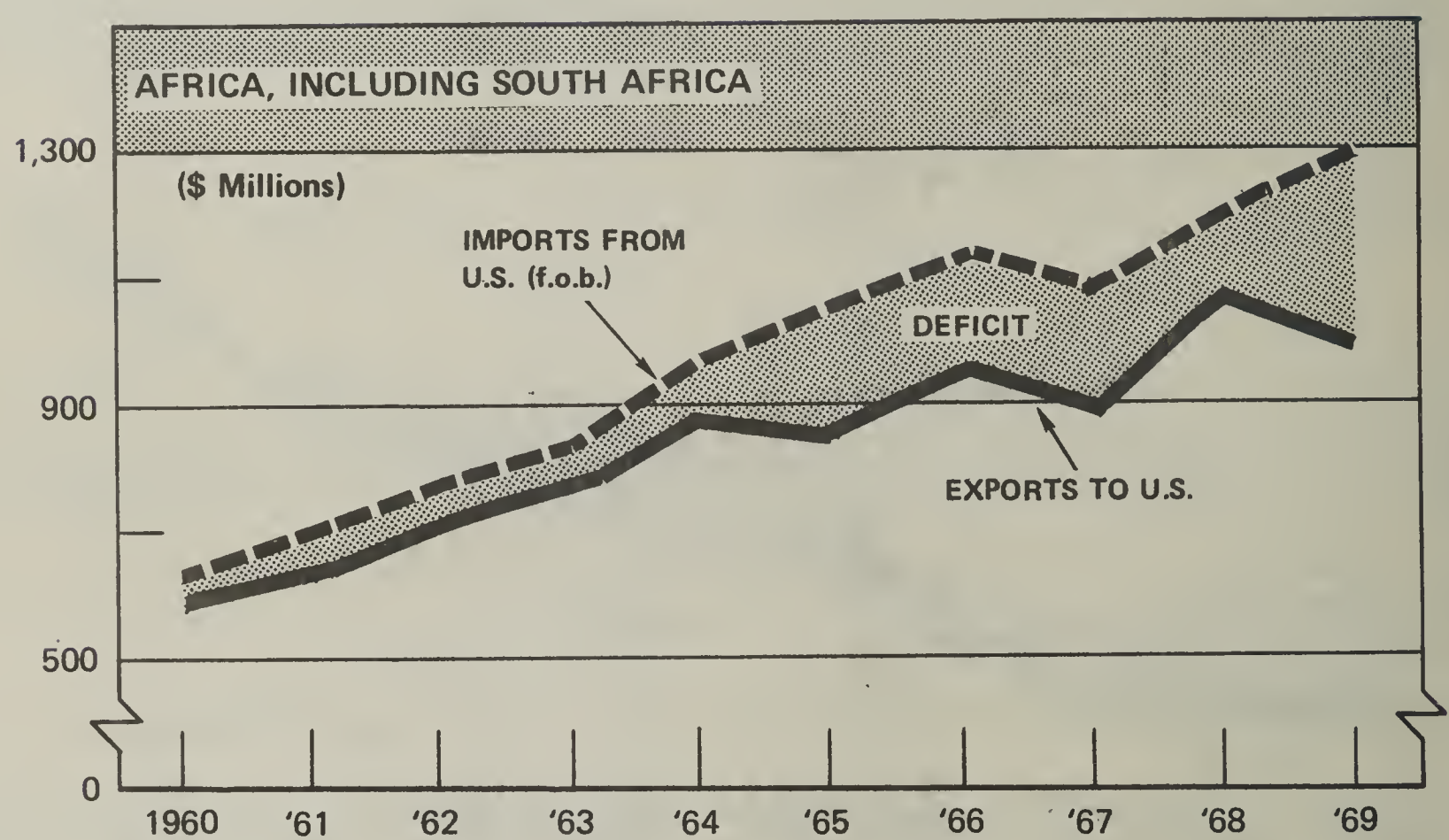
TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE

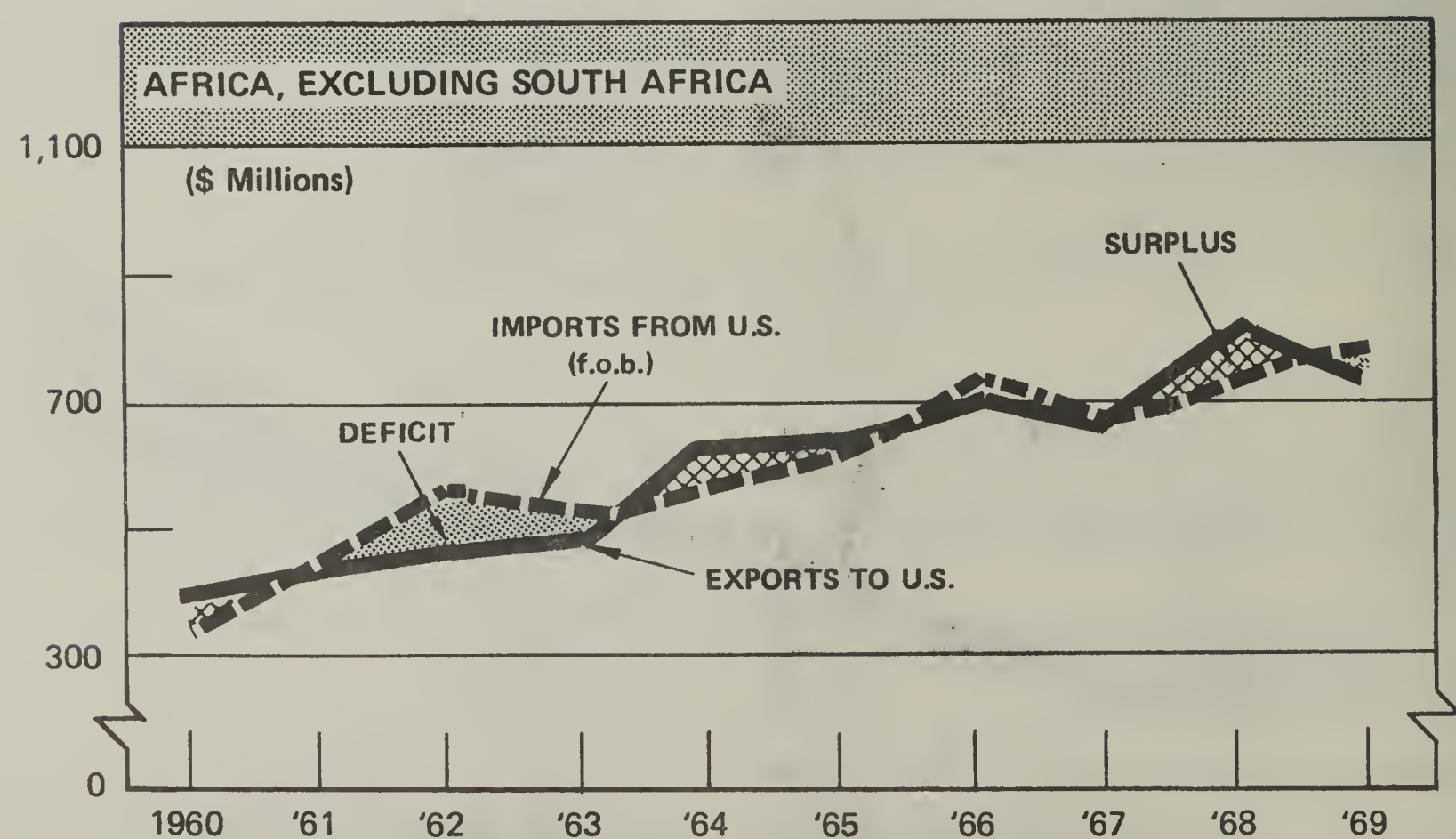


*Excludes South Africa's gold exports.



AFRICA TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES



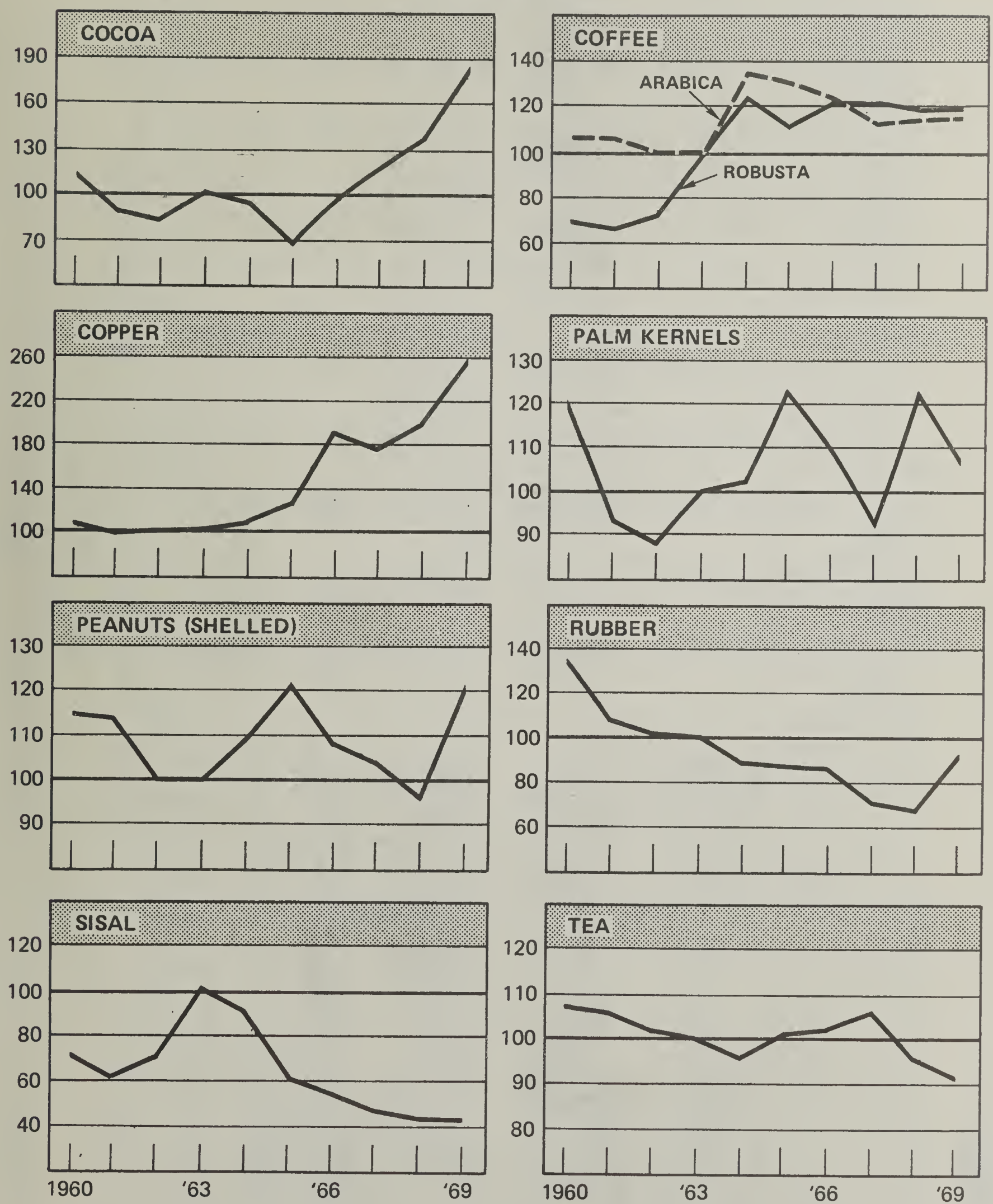


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce; customs data.

PRICES OF MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES

Indexes: 1963=100

Note Different Scales



Revision No. 254
March 1971

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

ITEM	DATE	UNIT	COMPARABLE UNITED STATES	AFRICA INCL. SO. AFRICA[a]	AFRICA EXCL. SO. AFRICA[a]	ALGERIA	ANGOLA	BOTSWANA	BURUNDI	CAMEROON	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CHAD	CONGO (BRAZZA-VILLE)	CONGO (KIN-SHASA)
AREA	Latest	1,000 sq.mi.	3,615	11,314	10,842	920	481	232	11	183	241	496	132	906
Agricultural Land[b]	Latest	% of Area	47	35	33	19[b]	24	69	64	35	10[c]	40	44	31
Agricultural Land per Capita[b]	1970	Acres	5	8.1	7.8	7.9[b]	13.4	152.3	1.1	5.3	10.0[c]	35.9	39.1	10.1
POPULATION	1970	Millions	205.4	313.1	293.0	13.8	5.5	0.6	3.5	5.8	1.5	3.6	0.9	17.8
Population Growth Rate	Current	Percent	1.0	2.6	2.6	3.2	1.3	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.4
Persons per Square Mile	1970	Number	57	28	27	15	11	3	330	32	6	7	7	20
Percent Urban	1970	Percent	70	20	18	38	11	22	3	13	25	8	39	17
% of Labor Force in Agriculture	Latest	Percent	5	76	79	60	82	91	95	84	90	92	64	69
GNP PER CAPITA	1968	U.S. $	4,303	177	140	260	n.a.	95	53	143	140	78	192	78
HEALTH														
Life Expectancy	Latest	Years	70	45	45	51	35	n.a.	39	49	35	35	37	45
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Latest	Number	21	127	127	86	230	n.a.	150-180	110-115	160-170	160-170	150-160	115-125
Persons per Hospital Bed	Latest	Number	120	547	620	295	410	363	897	488	528	995	178	276
Persons per Physician	Latest	Number	650	11,300	17,000	8,500	11,800	19,700	55,800	26,000	35,700	71,000	8,600	27,100
Daily Caloric Intake per Capita	Latest	Calories	3,200	2,165	2,115	1,950	1,870	n.a.	2,020	2,130	2,120	2,180	2,120	1,920
EDUCATION														
Students														
Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group[d]	Latest	Percent	89[e]	n.a.	32	43	16	42	24	74	36	20	80	53
Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group[d]	Latest	Percent	79	n.a.	8	11	5	3	2	14	5	3	21	9
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group[d]	Latest	Percent	85	28	26	34	12	33	17	60	30	17	66	42
Literacy Rate	Latest	Percent	98	20	19	25-30	10-15	20	10	10-15	5-10	5-10	20	35-40
COMMUNICATIONS														
Telephones	Latest	Thousands	109,300	2,614	1,217	156	23	3	3	5[E]	3[E]	4	9[E]	22
Radio Broadcasting Transmitters	Latest	Number	6,340	558	456	15	48	3	5	9	4	3	6	14
Daily Newspapers (per 1,000 persons)	Latest	No. Copies	309	12	9	14	10	n.a.	n.a.	4	1	*	1	n.a.
TRANSPORTATION														
Roads (Improved, per 1,000 sq.mi.)	Latest	Miles	910	49	39	33[f]	59[f]	7	90	47[f]	14	1	39	100[f]
Motor Vehicles Registered	1969	Thousands	104,700	3,805	1,987	239	73	6	5	49	10	9	9	53
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION PER CAPITA	1969	KWH/Year	7,600	230	97	101	85	33	5	182	23	9	61	205[E]

NOTE: Latest = Most recent yearly data available for the country specified. n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Includes countries not listed. b - Consists of : (1) arable land and land under permanent crops; and (2) permanent meadows and pastures. c - Includes large amount of rough grazing land. d - As reported by UNESCO. Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training. e - Includes kindergarten students. f - All roads.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (Cont'd)

ITEM	DATE	UNIT	DAHOMEY	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	ETHIOPIA	GABON	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	IVORY COAST	KENYA	LESOTHO	LIBERIA	LIBYA	MALAGASY REPUBLIC
AREA	Latest	1,000 sq.mi.	43	11	472	103	4	92	95	125	225	12	43	679	227
Agricultural Land[a]	Latest	% of Area	18	12	67	20	53	12	n.a.	52	10	94	37	2	63
Agricultural Land per Capita[a]	1970	Acres	2.0	2.8	7.9	26.6	4.1	0.8	n.a.	9.9	1.2	7.3	8.6	4.6	12.5
POPULATION	1970	Millions	2.5	0.3	25.3	0.5	0.4	8.8	4.1	4.2	11.2	1.0	1.2	1.9	7.3
Population Growth Rate	Current	Percent	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.8	1.8	3.7	2.2
Persons per Square Mile	1970	Number	58	27	54	5	83	96	43	34	50	82	27	3	32
Percent Urban	1970	Percent	17	38	6	21	10	34	11	29	9	2	29	27	12
% of Labor Force in Agriculture	Latest	Percent	84	n.a.	88	84	87	56	85	86	88	n.a.	80	36	84
GNP PER CAPITA	1968	U.S. $	76	100	63	417	94	238	174	312	122	90	225	1,644	111
HEALTH															
Life Expectancy	Latest	Years	38	n.a.	35	39	43	45	43	39	47	48	41	37	40
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Latest	Number	160-180	53	162	180-190	135-150	125-135	216	160-175	132	137	140-170	300	102
Persons per Hospital Bed	Latest	Number	740	166	2,486	99	689	772	530	492	769	520	401	314	387
Persons per Physician	Latest	Number	30,000	5,100	74,600	5,900	18,700	13,300	42,500	17,300	9,700	23,300	10,600	3,100	10,400
Daily Caloric Intake per Capita	Latest	Calories	2,170	n.a.	2,050	2,200	2,320	2,130	2,060	2,440	2,240	n.a.	2,260	2,340	2,360
EDUCATION															
Students															
Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group[b]	Latest	Percent	20	59	7	72	17	70	18	32	52	83	30	46	42
Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group[b]	Latest	Percent	6	9	2	19	12	27[c]	9	11	7	5	8	28	13
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group[b]	Latest	Percent	17	44	6	59	16	57	16	28	39	61	24	41	35
Literacy Rate	Latest	Percent	20	20[E]	5	12	10	25	5-10	20	20-25	n.a.	9	27	39
COMMUNICATIONS															
Telephones	Latest	Thousands	5[E]	1	36	4[E]	1	46	7[E]	25	65	2	4[E]	32[E]	24
Radio Broadcasting Transmitters	Latest	Number	4	2	8	3	1	17	8	8	14	1	9	11	12
Daily Newspapers (per 1,000 persons)	Latest	No. Copies	*	4	2	n.a.	5	36	n.a.	3	9	n.a.	9	20	8
TRANSPORTATION															
Roads (Improved, per 1,000 sq.mi.)	Latest	Miles	73	48[d]	10	27	102	115	32	71	46	47	96[d]	4	22
Motor Vehicles Registered	1969	Thousands	18	n.a.	50	13	3	48	19	75	110	8	24	160	71
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION PER CAPITA	1969	KWH/Year	12	55[E]	12[E]	175	37[E]	322	53	108	63[e]	7[E]	435[f]	254	29

NOTE: Latest - Most recent yearly data available for the country shown. n.a. - Not available. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. E - Estimate.

a - Consists of: (1) arable land and land under permanent crops; and (2) permanent meadows and pastures. b - As reported by UNESCO. Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training. c - Includes third level teacher-training. d - All roads. e - Includes imports from Tanzania and Uganda. f - Substantial proportion generated by industrial establishments for own use.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (Cont'd)

ITEM	DATE	UNIT	MALAWI	MALI	MAURITANIA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	MOZAMBIQUE	NIGER	NIGERIA	REUNION	RHODESIA (SOUTHERN)	RWANDA	SENEGAL
AREA	Latest	1,000 sq.mi.	45	479	398	1	172	302	489	357	1	150	10	76
Agricultural Land[a]	Latest	% of Area	30	34	38	60	35[b]	60	11	52	33	17	71	58
Agricultural Land per Capita[a]	1970	Acres	2.0	20.4	83.6	0.3	2.5[b]	15.4	9.7	2.1	0.5	3.2	1.3	7.1
POPULATION	1970	Millions	4.5	5.1	1.2	0.8	15.9	7.5	3.7	56.5	0.5	5.3	3.6	3.9
Population Growth Rate	Current	Percent	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.8	3.2	1.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.4
Persons per Square Mile	1970	Number	98	11	3	1,166	92	25	8	158	464	35	354	52
Percent Urban	1970	Percent	5	9	2	55	35	6	3	24	40	19	0	27
% of Labor Force in Agriculture	Latest	Percent	81	90	89	38	54	69	96	80	43	73	95	74
GNP PER CAPITA	1968	U.S. $	46	54	154	219	201	n.a.	99	115[c]	n.a.	230	45	220
HEALTH														
Life Expectancy	Latest	Years	47	50	40	64	55	45	37	39	57	56	46	45
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Latest	Number	120-130	190	150-160	69	149	92	148-159	68	59	83	120-130	155-185
Persons per Hospital Bed	Latest	Number	836	1,331	2,583	256	664	544	1,321	1,958	152	280	699	661
Persons per Physician	Latest	Number	44,700	37,000	30,000	4,200	13,100	15,900	53,500	26,200	3,000	5,300	57,000	17,300
Daily Caloric Intake per Capita	Latest	Calories	2,110	2,130	1,980	2,300	2,180	2,050	2,170	2,170	n.a.	2,510	1,900	2,300
EDUCATION														
Students														
Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group[d]	Latest	Percent	36	14	9	64	32	26	7	30	79	58	53	23
Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group[d]	Latest	Percent	3	1	2	46	15	2	1	6	54	3	3	2
Students at % of 5-19 Age Group[d]	Latest	Percent	26	11	7	59	27	19	6	23	73	42	38	21
Literacy Rate	Latest	Percent	15	5	1-5	61	14	7	5	25	52	25-30	10	5-10
COMMUNICATIONS														
Telephones	Latest	Thousands	10	8	1	16	160	22	3	76	12	117	1	29
Radio Broadcasting Transmitters	Latest	Number	5	8	6	3	35	24	8	44	7	14	1	10
Daily Newspapers (per 1,000 persons)	Latest	No. Copies	n.a.	1	n.a.	96	14	7	*	7	66	15	n.a.	5
TRANSPORTATION														
Roads (Improved, per 1,000 sq.mi.)	Latest	Miles	89	10	2	905	84	24	4	155[e]	1,129[e]	169	139[e]	35
Motor Vehicles Registered	1969	Thousands	16	10	8	19	207	60	9	109	44	142	5	43
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION PER CAPITA	1969	KWH/Year	26	7	44	157	110	68[f]	9	22	171[E]	1,179	7	73[f]

NOTE: Latest = Most recent yearly data available for the country shown. n.a. - Not available. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. E - Estimate.

a - Consists of: (1) arable land and land under permanent crops; and (2) permanent meadows and pastures. b - Includes large amount of rough grazing land c - 1967.
d - As reported by UNESCO. Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training. e - All roads. f - Consumption.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (Cont'd)

ITEM	DATE	UNIT	SIERRA LEONE	SOMALI REPUBLIC	SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC	SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	SUDAN	SWAZILAND	TANZANIA	TOGO	TUNISIA	UGANDA	UPPER VOLTA	ZAMBIA
AREA	Latest	1,000 sq.mi.	28	246	471	318	967	7	363	22	63	91	106	291
Agricultural Land[a]	Latest	% of Area	82	34	84	65[b]	12	88	60[c]	42	47	42	85	51[d]
Agricultural Land per Capita[a]	1970	Acres	5.5	19.1	12.6	211.7[b]	4.9	8.9	10.5[c]	3.1	3.9	2.5	11.3	22.1[d]
POPULATION	1970	Millions	2.7	2.8	20.1	0.6	15.6	0.4	13.3	1.9	4.9	9.8	5.1	4.3
Population Growth Rate	Current	Percent	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.8	3.1
Persons per Square Mile	1970	Number	13	11	43	2	16	63	37	86	78	107	48	15
Percent Urban	1970	Percent	14	26	50	34	8	4	8	16	43	6	5	26
% of Labor Force in Agriculture	Latest	Percent	75	89	29	55	78	31	95	79	60	89	87	81
GNP PER CAPITA	1968	U.S. $	134	64	646[e]	n.a.	107[f]	175	75	120	224	80	52	326
HEALTH														
Life Expectancy	Latest	Years	n.a.	n.a.	51	n.a.	50	48	45	40	52	46	36	44
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Latest	Number	147	n.a.	128	111	120-125	168	160-170	161-174	124	120-130	180-190	160-170
Persons per Hospital Bed	Latest	Number	1,213	561	189	96	1,008	293	510	739	229	979	1,865	378
Persons per Physician	Latest	Number	16,600	27,506	1,943	4,500	22,000	7,300	36,300	19,800	7,000	8,900	71,300	11,600
Daily Caloric Intake per Capita	Latest	Calories	2,120	1,770	2,870	n.a.	1,940	n.a.	2,140	2,220	2,190	2,160	2,040	2,290
EDUCATION														
Students														
Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group[g]	Latest	Percent	19	5	n.a.	n.a.	13	46	27	33	61	29	8	44
Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group[g]	Latest	Percent	6	5	n.a.	n.a.	7	9	2	11	25	10	2	6
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group[g]	Latest	Percent	15	5	57	40	11	37	20	29	51	23	7	33
Literacy Rate	Latest	Percent	10	5	35	15[E]	10-15	36	15-20	5-10	30	20	5-10	15-20
COMMUNICATIONS														
Telephones	Latest	Thousands	6[E]	5[E]	1,398	31	45	5	31	3[E]	62	26	1	49
Radio Broadcasting Transmitters	Latest	Number	2	4	102	n.a.	4	1	9	4	7	6	3	22
Daily Newspapers (per 1,000 persons	Latest	No. Copies	5	2	57	12	n.a.	n.a.	3	6	22	6	n.a.	9
TRANSPORTATION														
Roads (Improved, per 1,000 sq.mi.)	Latest	Miles	68	11	273	107[h]	1	202	29[h]	113	111	42	23	22
Motor Vehicles Registered	1969	Thousands	14	14	1,817	n.a.	39	8	73	10	98	39	10	96
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION PER CAPITA	1969	KWH/Year	65	7	2,255	366[E]	35	156	28	39	130	77	5	867[i]

NOTE: Latest = Most recent yearly data available for the country specified. n.a. - Not available. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. E - Estimate.
a - Consists of: (1) arable land and land under permanent crops; and (2) permanent meadows and pastures. b - Includes rough grazing land. c - Almost 80% is rough grazing land. d - Includes large amount of rough grazing land. e - Includes Botswana, Lesotho, South-West Africa, and Swaziland. f - Fiscal year ending June 30, 1968. g - As reported by UNESCO. Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training. h - All roads. i - Includes imports from Congo (Kinshasa)

POPULATION AND GROWTH RATE
(Mid-year; in Millions)

COUNTRY	1955	1960	1962	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[E]	Annual Growth Rate[a]
AFRICA, including South Africa)[b]	218.1	245.0	256.5	269.3	282.7	289.9	297.5	305.2	313.1	2.6
AFRICA, excluding South Africa[b]	204.0	229.1	239.9	251.8	264.4	271.2	278.3	285.6	293.0	2.6
Algeria	9.7	10.8	10.9	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.3	13.8	3.2
Angola	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	1.3
Botswana	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.0
Burundi	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.0
Cameroon	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	2.1
Central African Republic	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.2
Chad	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	1.6
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9
Congo (Kinshasa)	12.5	14.1	14.8	15.5	16.2	16.6	17.0	17.4	17.8	2.4
Dahomey	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7
Ethiopia	19.0	20.7	21.5	22.3	23.1	23.7	24.2	24.8	25.3	2.3
Gabon	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2
Gambia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0
Ghana	5.9	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.8	2.7
Guinea	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.0
Ivory Coast	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	2.8
Kenya	7.0	8.1	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.8	11.2	3.4
Lesotho	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.8
Liberia	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.8
Libya	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.7
Malagasy Republic	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	2.2
Malawi	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	2.5
Mali	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	2.4
Mauritania	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.2
Mauritius	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8
Morocco	10.1	11.7	12.4	13.1	14.0	14.4	14.9	15.3	15.9	3.2
Mozambique	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	1.6
Niger	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.9
Nigeria[E]	37.7	42.9	45.3	47.8	50.6	52.0	53.5	55.0	56.5	2.8
Reunion	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.7
Rhodesia, Southern	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	3.3
Rwanda	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.0
Senegal	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	2.5
Sierra Leone	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.1
Somali Republic	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.2
South Africa Republic	14.1	15.9	16.7	17.5	18.3	18.7	19.2	19.6	20.1	2.3
South-West Africa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7
Sudan	10.2	11.8	12.5	13.2	13.9	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.6	2.9
Swaziland	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.9
Tanzania	9.2	10.3	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.3	2.7
Togo	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.6
Tunisia	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	2.8
Uganda	6.7	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	2.5
Upper Volta	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	1.8
Zambia	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.1

E - A.I.D. estimates.
a - Estimated current rate of population growth. b - Includes countries not listed.

Source: Data generally based on United Nations publications and information provided by International Demographic Statistics Center, Bureau of the Census.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN 1969 PRICES

A. TOTAL GNP

(Million Dollars)

COUNTRY	Current Growth Rate[a]	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Exchange Rate Per U.S. Dollar
Congo (Kinshasa)	7.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,470	1,443	1,553	1,674	1,800	0.500 zaires
Ethiopia	4.4	n.a.	1,172	1,212	1,280	1,348	1,422	1,500	1,555	1,612	1,693	2.500 Eth. dollars
Ghana	3.5	1,829	1,988	2,042	2,098	2,113	2,125	2,158	2,166	2,239	2,320	1.020 new cedis
Kenya	6.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,035	1,047	1,200	1,247	1,350	1,431	1,538	7.143 shillings
Libya	19.8[b]	n.a.	753	1,050	1,231	1,635	1,879	2,099	2,710	2,992	n.a.	0.357 pounds
Malawi	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	205	227	241	251	254	272	285	0.833 kwacha
Morocco	3.1	2,171	2,363	2,539	2,554	2,598	2,537	2,744	3,063	3,108	3,254	5.060 dirhams
Rhodesia, Southern ..	3.1[b]	937	994	977	1,067	1,136	1,150	1,224	1,243	1,300	n.a.	0.357 pounds
South Africa Rep.[c]...	6.8	9,230	10,220	11,120	12,050	12,670	13,290	14,320	14,770	15,890	16,830	0.7140 rands
Tanzania (Mainland) .	4.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,012	1,080	1,154	1,194	1,265	7.143 shillings
Tunisia	3.4	830	902	935	997	1,041	1,033	1,025	1,121	1,162	1,198	0.525 dinars
Uganda	6.3	n.a.	711	794	846	870	934	980	1,006	1,122	1,134	7.143 shillings
Zambia	7.2[b]	841	842	867	954	1,208	1,364	1,451	1,511	1,667	n.a.	0.357 kwacha

B. PER CAPITA GNP

(Dollars)

COUNTRY	Current Growth Rate[a]	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Congo (Kinshasa)	5.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	91	87	91	96	101
Ethiopia	2.0	n.a.	54	55	57	59	61	63	64	65	67
Ghana	0.7	270	278	278	278	273	267	265	259	260	262
Kenya	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113	110	122	123	129	132	137
Libya	15.5[b]	n.a.	519	698	790	1,011	1,120	1,208	1,503	1,601	n.a.
Malawi	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	58	60	61	60	63	64
Morocco	0.2	186	191	199	194	192	182	191	206	203	205
Rhodesia, Southern ..	0.2[b]	244	243	232	245	254	249	256	252	255	n.a.
South Africa Rep.[c] ..	4.3	514	543	577	611	627	642	676	681	716	740
Tanzania (Mainland) .	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87	91	94	95	98
Tunisia	0.6	213	222	224	234	239	226	224	240	242	243
Uganda	3.7	n.a.	89	98	101	101	106	108	108	118	116
Zambia	4.0[b]	262	248	248	265	326	357	368	372	398	n.a.

Note: Data are shown for those countries where GNP estimates are available on a trend basis. Such estimates are necessarily crude and are unadjusted for inequalities in purchasing power among countries. Excluding South Africa, countries listed represented 47% of the estimated GNP of less developed Africa in 1969. Including South Africa, countries listed represented 62% of the estimated GNP for all Africa in 1969 (LDC's listed 34%, South Africa 28%).

n.a. - Not available. a - Arithmetic average of percent changes in 1969 and 1970. b - Arithmetic average of percent changes in 1968 and 1969.
c - Includes Botswana, Lesotho, South-West Africa and Swaziland.

INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL GDP, 1968

COUNTRY	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport, Communications, Utilities	Trade, Finance	Public Administration, Defense	Other Services
AFRICA, including South Africa[a]	20.9	12.8	14.5	4.8	9.3	16.3	9.0	12.4
AFRICA, excluding South Africa	28.4	13.3	10.4	5.4	7.4	15.2	8.3	11.6
Burundi[b]	72.5	-	4.3	2.5	1.3	7.8	5.1	6.5
Cameroon[c]	41.3	0.2	8.2	2.4	7.7	24.2	11.8	4.2
Congo (Brazzaville)[d]	15.3	0.8	14.4	16.6	17.0	16.6	11.8	7.5
Congo (Kinshasa)	22.5	11.0	21.7	2.5[e]	7.1	14.2	12.2[f]	8.8
Ethiopia	56.7	0.4	9.2	5.7	4.3	8.3	5.2	10.2
Ivory Coast	30.9	0.3	10.3	5.5	11.5	26.0	9.1	6.4
Kenya	34.8	0.5	11.4	5.1	10.6	14.1	5.4	18.1
Liberia	22.6	31.3	4.7	4.8	6.4[g]	11.5	8.6[h]	10.1[g]
Libya[d]	3.9	53.5	2.1	8.7	4.4	7.7	7.1	12.6
Malagasy Rep.[i]	34.0	1.0	12.0	4.0	8.0	15.0	13.0	13.0
Malawi	35.3	0.1	8.5	4.5	6.0	9.4	7.2	29.0
Morocco	31.2	4.5	11.5	4.5	(j)	19.6[k]	10.7[h]	18.0[k]
Rhodesia, Southern	15.8	6.1	19.1	6.1	12.4	16.9	5.4	18.2
Rwanda[E]	62.5	2.4	3.4	4.8	1.2	9.1	12.0	3.9
Senegal[d]	30.3	(1)	17.5[l]	3.4	6.2[l]	33.1	2.6	6.9
Sierra Leone[m]	34.4	16.6	6.3	3.9	9.0	14.2	5.9	9.7
South Africa Rep.	9.7	12.1	20.7	4.0	12.1	17.9	10.0[h]	13.5
Tanzania (Mainland)	41.8	1.9	6.9	4.4	9.7	12.9[n]	(n)	22.4
Togo[i]	46.8	6.9	10.8	3.1	8.6	13.1	7.1	3.6
Tunisia	17.2	6.2	13.9	8.4	11.1	13.9	17.4[h]	11.9
Uganda	56.4	2.5	7.4	2.4	5.1	10.0	4.6	11.6
Upper Volta[i]	54.7	0.4	6.0	3.7	3.3[o]	14.6[k]	9.9	7.4
Zambia	6.3	40.7	9.4	7.0	6.5	13.1	5.2	11.8

E - Estimates.
a - Breakdown of total GDP of countries listed. b - Estimated; 1965. c - Fiscal year 1965/66.
d - 1967. e - Public sector construction only. f - Includes foreign technical assistance.
g - "Utilities" included in "Other Services". h - Includes all government services. i - 1966.
j - Included in "Other Services". k - "Finance" included in "Other Services". l - "Mining" and "Utilities" included in "Manufacturing". m - Fiscal year 1967/68. n - "Finance", "Public administration and Defense" included in "Other Services". o - "Communications and Utilities" included in "Other Services".

Source: Mainly national publications as adjusted by A.I.D.

INDEXES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(1961-1965 = 100)

COUNTRY	Total Production									Per Capita Production								
	1960	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970P	1960	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970P
AFRICA, including South Africa[a]	93	98	104	103	105	111	110	113	114	100	100	101	98	97	100	97	99	95
AFRICA, excluding South Africa[a]	94	99	104	104	105	108	110	113	113	101	101	101	99	97	98	97	96	94
Algeria	120	111	92	101	72	91	108	94	103	124	114	88	95	67	81	93	79	84
Angola	81	97	103	101	108	110	108	114	113	84	98	102	98	104	104	101	105	103
Burundi	102	96	106	110	112	115	115	119	123	108	98	104	106	105	106	104	106	107
Cameroon	91	96	103	112	110	114	117	121	123	97	98	101	107	105	104	105	106	106
Congo (Kinshasa)	114	102	98	96	96	102	108	111	115	122	104	96	92	91	93	96	97	98
Dahomey	100	92	101	100	103	106	110	114	120	105	94	99	96	99	98	100	101	104
Ethiopia	92	98	102	103	103	110	112	114	117	97	100	100	99	98	102	101	101	101
Ghana	90	98	109	100	103	111	104	108	109	97	101	106	95	100	100	91	92	90
Guinea	97	104	105	99	97	104	112	118	125	105	106	102	93	89	92	97	99	102
Ivory Coast	88	104	107	113	104	126	120	137	132	95	107	104	107	97	113	105	117	109
Kenya	90	98	101	104	115	116	122	123	129	98	101	98	97	104	102	103	101	102
Liberia	101	96	102	109	114	117	115	121	128	105	97	101	105	103	109	105	108	113
Libya	76	89	99	116	102	114	128	113	95	85	86	103	124	113	131	154	141	122
Malagasy Rep.	90	97	106	105	111	114	115	120	125	96	99	104	100	104	104	103	105	107
Malawi	95	106	85	114	127	131	113	122	134	102	108	83	109	118	119	100	105	113
Mali	97	101	99	99	102	106	101	116	109	103	103	97	95	95	97	90	101	93
Morocco	101	96	107	115	94	109	151	123	132	110	99	104	108	86	96	129	102	106
Niger	76	102	108	98	102	119	93	122	108	82	105	105	95	94	107	81	103	89
Nigeria	93	98	106	103	109	101	101	108	103	101	101	103	98	100	90	88	91	85
Rhodesia, Southern	74	97	115	103	108	100	78	95	87	81	100	112	97	99	88	67	79	70
Rwanda	101	128	89	101	109	134	133	140	144	111	132	86	95	100	119	114	117	117
Senegal	88	91	104	114	94	116	91	102	77	94	93	102	109	87	105	80	88	65
Sierra Leone	94	99	103	101	100	103	107	104	109	99	101	101	97	94	95	97	92	95
South Africa Rep.	89	97	102	97	104	131	113	115	121	95	99	100	92	97	119	100	100	103
Sudan	83	99	102	103	106	119	110	120	119	90	102	99	98	98	106	96	101	98
Tanzania	90	96	107	106	118	112	114	115	121	97	98	104	101	110	102	101	99	101
Togo	106	95	105	106	104	113	118	119	122	115	97	103	101	97	103	104	103	103
Tunisia	118	88	108	108	86	88	98	87	111	126	90	106	103	80	80	87	76	94
Uganda	90	98	106	112	114	111	123	125	127	97	100	103	107	106	101	109	108	107
Upper Volta	93	83	114	105	92	100	102	106	101	97	84	112	102	88	94	94	96	90
Zambia	83	107	92	103	125	141	114	121	100	90	110	89	97	114	125	98	101	81

P - Preliminary. a - Based on countries shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES
By Quantity and Main Producing Countries

ITEM	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969[P]
BAUXITE (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	1,577	2,091	2,404	2,211	2,339	2,827	3,180
Ghana	194	251	319	323	351	284	269
Guinea	1,378	1,679	1,870	1,608	1,639	2,117	2,459
Sierra Leone	-	153	207	272	341	421	445
Other	5	8	8	8	8	5	7
CEMENT (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL, incl. South Africa	6,836	8,228	9,076	9,297	10,025	10,908	11,870
TOTAL, excl. South Africa	4,131	4,733	5,200	5,313	6,015	6,500	6,886
Algeria	1,062	785	739	658	731	866	949
Angola	161	214	245	264	279	311	383
Congo (Kinshasa)	200	225	248	285	291	294	295
Kenya	353	422	484	470	479	545	653
Morocco	580	927	790	856	858	996	925
Nigeria	168	663	983	1,002	784	574	557
Rhodesia, Southern	443	250	250	250	250	250	250
South Africa Rep.	2,705	3,455	3,876	3,984	4,010	4,408	4,984
Tunisia	404	455	454	478	472	470	376
Other	760	832	1,077	1,050	1,871	2,194	2,498
CHROMITE (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	1,383	1,327	1,560	1,578[E]	1,667[E]	1,706[E]	1,760[E]
Rhodesia, Southern	606	448	586	500[E]	500[E]	520[E]	520[E]
South Africa Rep.	772	850	942	1,061	1,149	1,153	1,196
Other	5	29	32	17	18	33	44
COBALT (Metric Tons - Metal Content)							
TOTAL	11,340	10,779	11,764	14,806	13,096	13,264	12,950
Congo (Kinshasa)	8,222	7,676	8,388	11,297	9,718	10,549	10,466
Morocco	1,271	1,678	1,832	1,994	1,923	1,518	987
Zambia	1,847	1,425	1,544	1,515	1,455	1,197	1,497
COCOA (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	869	1,175	866	964	978	866	1,006
Cameroon	72	90	77	84	92	104	106
Equatorial Guinea	25	35	35	39	34	37	30
Ghana	439	563	416	381	422	339	415
Ivory Coast	94	148	113	150	147	143	180
Nigeria	198	298	185	267	239	195	225
Other	41	41	41	40	48	48	50
COFFEE (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	737	961	1,045	934	1,107	1,093	1,143
Angola	98	186	168	198	204	186	204
Cameroon	45	52	72	60	66	66	72
Congo (Kinshasa)	54	57	59	54	60	60	66
Ethiopia	60	99	92	105	105	123	120
Ivory Coast	192	203	273	132	270	204	276
Kenya	34	40	53	56	39	48	54
Malagasy Republic	56	63	50	52	66	54	50
Tanzania	30	36	40	59	44	57	48
Uganda	114	147	156	147	162	200	162
Other	54	78	82	71	91	89	90

See end of table for footnotes.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (Cont'd)

By Quantity and Main Producing Countries

ITEM	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969[P]
COPPER[a] (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	977	1,041	1,123	1,142	1,203	1,209	1,333
Congo (Kinshasa)	302	277	288	316	319	325	362
Rhodesia, Southern	14	17	18	15	18	18	24
South Africa Rep.	46	59	60	125	150	146	148
South-West Africa	20	35	39	39	33	32	27
Uganda[b]	15	18	19	19	17	19	20
Zambia	576	632	696	623	662	665	748
Other	4	3	3	5	4	4	4
INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS (1,000 carats)							
TOTAL, incl. South Africa	20,370	26,694	25,020	25,994	25,400	24,525	28,955[E]
TOTAL, excl. South Africa	18,530	24,034	22,023	22,344	21,653	20,287	24,475[E]
Congo (Kinshasa)[c]	13,040	19,406	17,472	17,418	17,045	15,696	19,000[E]
Ghana	2,500	2,290	2,248	2,537	2,283	2,202	2,520[E]
Liberia[d]	e/	273	263	212	181	213	220[E]
Sierra Leone	1,450[e]	878	804	833	873	962	1,337
South Africa Rep.	1,840	2,660	2,997	3,650	3,747	4,238	4,482
South-West Africa	50	154	155	176	90	86	90
Tanzania	250	326	414	473	494	346	397
Other	1,240	707	667	695	687	782	910[E]
MANGANESE ORE (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL, incl. South Africa)	2,849	3,602	4,419	4,411	4,233	4,281	4,563
TOTAL, excl. South Africa)	1,655	2,282	2,852	2,718	2,416	2,309	2,359
Congo (Kinshasa)	382	310	378	249	272	322	311
Gabon	-	960	1,280	1,274	1,147	1,254	1,363
Ghana	545	462	602	577	498	413	350
Ivory Coast	73	136	171	179	149	117	127
Morocco	483	341	376	362	286	160	131
South Africa Rep.	1,194	1,320	1,567	1,693	1,817	1,972	2,204
Other	172	73	45	77	64	43	77
PALM KERNELS[d] (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	684	627	611	567	313	351	352
Angola	5	17	14	14	17	12	13
Cameroon	21	20	25	17	20	27	19
Dahomey	61	56	17	6	4	7	8
Guinea	23	14	12	10	15	16	15
Ivory Coast	16	13	15	9	10	9	10
Liberia	15	7	12	12	14	12	12
Nigeria	419	401	422	400	165	162	179
Sierra Leone	55	53	50	56	22	65	52
Togo	14	15	15	17	13	13	19
Other	55	31	29	26	33	28	25
PALM OIL[d] (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	385	307	280	265	178	204	185
Angola	13	18	15	15	16	12	11
Cameroon	9	9	13	15	17	16	7
Congo (Kinshasa)	167	124	79	78	115	159	125
Dahomey	11	13	13	10	9	10	12
Nigeria	178	136	152	146	17	3	23
Other	7	7	7	1	4	4	7

See end of table for footnotes.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (Cont'd)

By Quantity and Main Producing Countries

ITEM	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969P
PEANUTS, UNSHELLED (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	3,695	4,627	5,291	5,068	4,893	4,495	4,710
Cameroon	78	165	130	132	126	125	130
Congo (Kinshasa)	175	113	113	113	113	115	118
Mali	118	149	153	159	119	100	120
Niger	151	199	277	288	298	252	280
Nigeria	1,152	1,252	1,687	1,755	1,258	1,445	1,360
Senegal	907	1,021	1,170	870	1,005	830	800
South Africa Rep.	204	209	196	203	423	221	345
Sudan	186	280	305	314	297	197	200
Uganda	178	190	196	217	200	200	210
Upper Volta	96	136	136	109	94	133	135
Other	721	913	928	908	960	877	1,012
PETROLEUM, CRUDE (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	10,493	76,837	100,033	129,928	143,820	183,727	231,452
Algeria	8,632	26,232	26,028	33,264	38,388	42,168	43,824
Angola	67	905	655	631	536	750	2,458
Gabon	800	1,056	1,260	1,452	3,444	4,644	5,052
Libya	-	42,488	58,380	72,648	83,472	125,544	149,700
Nigeria	850	5,952	13,536	21,000	15,588	7,296	26,628
Tunisia	-	-	-	768	2,244	3,192	3,708
Other	144	204	174	165	148	133	82
PHOSPHATE ROCK (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	10,629	15,229	15,730	16,260	16,921	18,696	18,180E
Algeria	563	73	86	119	198	366	400
Morocco	7,472	10,098	9,824	9,439	9,945	10,512	10,662
Senegal	212	798	1,002	1,135	1,266	1,270	1,199
South Africa Rep.	267	579	610	1,063	1,352	1,566	1,650E
Togo	-	752	966	1,114	1,123	1,374	1,400E
Tunisia	2,096	2,751	3,040	3,216	2,886	3,444	2,685
Other	19	178	202	174	151	164	185E

P - Preliminary. E - Estimate.

Note: Agricultural production data are for crop years beginning in year shown.

a - Content of ore. b - Smelter production. c - Includes exports reported by Congo (Brazzaville) believed to have originated in Congo (Kinshasa). d - Exports. e - Liberia's exports included in Sierra Leone data.

Source: Agricultural data from U.S. Department of Agriculture; minerals data from UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics", U.S. Bureau of Mines "Minerals Yearbook" and national publications.

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION
(Million KWH)

COUNTRY	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
AFRICA, including South Africa[a]	36,220	48,770	52,670	55,820	61,220	67,050	72,880[E]
AFRICA, excluding South Africa[a]	13,660	18,350	19,900	21,070	23,350	26,100	28,640[E]
Algeria	1,320	1,128	1,116	1,116	1,188	1,308	1,476
Angola	143	260	317	351	391	457	541
Burundi	11[E]	15	15	15	16	17	19
Cameroon	911	1,068	1,100	1,003	988	1,006	1,035
Central African Republic	8	20	21	25	28	35	39
Chad	8	16	18	22	26	31	38
Congo (Brazzaville)	27	43	42	46	48	55	64
Congo (Kinshasa)	2,132	2,435	2,618	2,842	2,506	2,664	2,840
Dahomey	10	20	22	23	23	25	28
Equatorial Guinea	6[E]	10	8	11	12	14[E]	16[E]
Ethiopia	102	208	246	277	320	361	455[E]
Gabon	20	36	42	49	56	74	85[E]
Gambia	5	7	8	10	11	12	13[E]
Ghana	374	485	528	588	1,560	2,588	2,772
Guinea	102	168	174	186	198	202	212
Ivory Coast	67	182	220	276	314	372	440
Kenya[b]	403	506	518	550	581	627	678
Liberia[c]	94	212	278	339	459	481	500[E]
Libya	135	225	260	300	393	430	475[E]
Malagasy Republic	107	142	153	152	181	194	209
Malawi	28	42	52	69	84	101	115
Mali	15	26	28	32	33	35	35
Mauritania	2[E]	5	30	35	38	44	50[E]
Mauritius	55	94	103	113	120	127	130
Morocco	1,008	1,212	1,284	1,344	1,344	1,537	1,693
Mozambique	153	366	426	426	455	320	503
Niger	8	15	16	20	24	28	32
Nigeria	530	1,024	1,177	1,280	1,112	1,109	1,223
Reunion	14	32	37	44	54	65[E]	75[E]
Rhodesia, Southern	2,389	3,804	4,116	4,212	4,956	5,580	6,000
Rwanda	8[E]	11	14	21	21	23	25
Senegal	127	197	204	222	240	247	280
Sierra Leone	60	84	106	109	129	144	165
Somali Republic	4	11	12	13	14	16	20
South Africa Republic	22,561	30,420	32,772	24,752	37,872	40,944	44,232
South-West Africa	190	210	212	214	216[E]	220[E]	225[E]
Sudan	84	167	174	262	318	334	528
Tanzania	155	192	214	252	282	313	358
Togo	8	27	34	40	48	54	70[E]
Tunisia	274	334	368	450	488	546	624
Uganda	396	521	572	635	704	731	731
Upper Volta	8	19	21	22	21	23	25
Zambia[d]	2,134	2,727	2,920	2,985	3,230	3,409	3,635

E - Estimate.
a - Includes countries not listed. b - Includes imports from Tanzania and Uganda. c - Substantial portion generated by industrial establishments for own use. d - Includes imports from Congo (Kinshasa).

Source: Mainly U.N. "Statistical Yearbook" and "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Principal Exports (% of total, 1967-69)
AFRICA, incl. South Africa[a]								
Exports	6,028	8,279	8,640	9,399	9,814	11,294	12,800E	Petroleum, 24%
Imports	-7,595	-8,919	-9,750	-9,755	-10,312	-10,915	-12,000E	Copper, 10%
Balance	-1,567	-640	-1,110	-356	-498	379	800	Coffee, 6%
								Diamonds, 5%
AFRICA, excl. South Africa								
Exports	4,768	6,789	7,122	7,673	7,860	9,136	10,600E	Petroleum, 33%
Imports	-5,884	-6,563	-7,051	-7,229	-7,364	-8,024	-8,700E	Copper, 14%
Balance	-1,116	226	71	444	496	1,112	1,900E	Coffee, 8%; Cocoa 6%
ALGERIA								
Exports	557	727	637	622	723	830	916	Petroleum, 65%
Imports	-1,290	-703	-672	-644	-639	-815	-988	Wine, 12%
Balance	-733	24	-35	-22	84	15	-72	
ANGOLA								
Exports	124	204	200	221	238	276	327	Coffee, 43%
Imports	-128	-164	-195	-207	-275	-308	-323	Diamonds, 18%
Balance	-4	40	5	14	-37	-32	4	
BOTSWANA	(Included in South Africa)							
BURUNDI								
Exports		18	13	14	17	15	12	Coffee, 80%
Imports	b/	-17	-18	-19	-19	-23	-22	
Balance		1	-5	-5	-2	-8	-10	
CAMEROON								
Exports	120	140	139	145	158	189	226	Coffee, 24%
Imports	-93	-133	-152	-146	-188	-187	-205	Cocoa, 24%
Balance	27	7	-13	-1	-30	2	21	Aluminum, 8%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.								
Exports	14	29	26	31	29	36	36	Diamonds, 49%
Imports	-20	-30	-27	-35	-44	-40	-38	Cotton, 24%
Balance	-6	-1	-1	-4	-15	-4	-2	Coffee, 16%
CHAD								
Exports	13	31	31	26	31	31	31	Cotton, 77%
Imports	-25	-44	-44	-48	-59	-54	-54	
Balance	-12	-13	-13	-22	-28	-23	-23	
CONGO (Brazzaville)								
Exports	18	47	47	43	47	49	44	Wood, 52%
Imports	-70	-83	-83	-83	-96	-97	-83	Diamonds, 27%[c]
Balance	-52	-36	-36	-40	-49	-48	-39	
CONGO (Kinshasa)								
Exports	500[d]	343	336	465	440	510	600E	Copper, 68%
Imports	-300[d]	-284	-319	-341	-265	-335	-400E	
Balance	200	59	17	124	175	175	200E	
DAHOMEY								
Exports	18	13	14	10	15	22	26	Palm kernels and
Imports	-31	-31	-34	-33	-48	-49	-55	products, 42%
Balance	-13	-18	-20	-23	-33	-27	-29	

Note: Exports f.o.b., imports c.i.f. E - Estimate.

a - Total of countries listed, which represents virtually all African trade. Excludes South Africa's exports of gold averaging about $1.1 billion annually during 1964-69. b - Included in Congo (Kinshasa).
c - Originate mainly in Congo (Kinshasa). d - 1959 data; includes Burundi and Rwanda.

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE (Cont'd)
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Principal Exports (% of total, 1967-69)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA								
Exports	n.a.	33	27	30	27	n.a.	n.a.	Cocoa, 60%[a]
Imports	n.a.	-20	-21	-21	-21	n.a.	n.a.	
Balance	n.a.	13	6	9	6	n.a.	n.a.	
ETHIOPIA								
Exports	76	105	116	111	101	106	119	Coffee, 57%
Imports	-84	-123	-150	-162	-143	-173	-155	Hides & skins, 10%
Balance	-8	-18	-34	-51	-42	-67	-36	
GABON								
Exports	47	94	104	100	120	125	142	Petroleum, 33%
Imports	-32	-56	-62	-66	-67	-64	-78	Wood, 28%
Balance	15	38	42	34	53	61	64	Manganese, 23%
GAMBIA								
Exports	8	9	14	17[b]	15[b]	13	16	Peanuts and
Imports	-9	-12	-16	-18[b]	-20[b]	-21	-19	products, 75%
Balance	-1	-3	-2	-1	-5	-8	-3	
GHANA								
Exports[c]	325	321	318	268	307	332	387	Cocoa, 55%
Imports	-363	-340	-448	-352	-319	-308	-347	
Balance	-38	-19	-130	-84	-12	24	40	
GUINEA[d]								
Exports	51	43	52	52	51	53	57[E]	Alumina, 63%
Imports	-50	-49	-52	-47	-44	-36	-53[E]	
Balance	1	-6	-	5	7	17	4[E]	
IVORY COAST								
Exports	175	296	277	311	325	425	456	Coffee, 30%
Imports	-131	-235	-236	-258	-264	-314	-331	Wood, 27%
Balance	44	61	41	53	61	111	125	Cocoa, 20%
KENYA[e]								
Exports	151	222	227	255	239	253	272	Coffee, 24%; Tea, 15%
Imports	-216	-246	-282	-345	-336	-357	-360	Petroleum products, 9%
Balance	-65	-24	-55	-90	-97	-104	-88	
LESOTHO	(Included in South Africa)							Wool & mohair, 44%[f] Livestock, 25%[f]
LIBERIA								
Exports	83	126	135	150	159	169	195[E]	Iron ore, 68%
Imports	-69	-111	-104	-114	-126	-118	-115[E]	Rubber, 16%
Balance	14	15	31	36	33	51	80[E]	
LIBYA								
Exports	10	620	797	995	1,178	1,867	2,167	Petroleum, 99%
Imports	-176	-292	-320	-405	-476	-645	-676	
Balance	-166	328	477	590	702	1,222	1,491	
MALAGASY REP.								
Exports	75	92	92	98	104	116	113	Coffee, 31%
Imports	-112	-136	-138	-142	-145	-170	-178	Vanilla, 9%
Balance	-37	-44	-46	-44	-41	-54	-65	

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate.

a - Commodity percentages are for 1965-67. b - Year beginning July 1. c -Includes nonmonetary gold exports. d - Beginning 1965, data are for fiscal years ending September 30. e - Value figures include trade among Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda; commodity percentages exclude such trade. f - Commodity percentages are for 1966-68.

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE (Cont'd)
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Principal Exports (% of total, 1967-69)
MALAWI								
Exports	a/	35	40	49	56	48	53	Tobacco, 25%; Tea, 23%
Imports	a/	-45	-64	-86	-80	-79	-84	
Balance		-10	-24	-37	-24	-31	-31	
MALI								
Exports		17	16	13	10	11	17	Livestock, 26%
Imports	b/	-36	-43	-36	-31	-37	-39	Cotton, 26%
Balance		-19	-27	-23	-21	-26	-22	
MAURITANIA								
Exports		46	58	69	71	73	77	Iron ore, 86%
Imports	b/	-16	-24	-23	-34	-38	-39	
Balance		30	34	46	37	35	38	
MAURITIUS								
Exports	39	77	66	71	64	64	66	Sugar, 91%
Imports	-70	-82	-77	-70	-78	-76	-68	
Balance	-31	-5	-11	1	-14	-12	-2	
MOROCCO								
Exports	354	432	430	428	424	450	485	Phosphates, 24%
Imports	-413	-458	-451	-477	-518	-551	-562	Citrus fruits, 17%
Balance	-59	-26	-21	-49	-94	-101	-77	
MOZAMBIQUE								
Exports	66	106	108	112	122	154	142	Cotton, 17%; Cashew
Imports	-120	-156	-173	-208	-199	-234	-261	nuts, 12%; Sugar,
Balance	-54	-50	-65	-96	-77	-80	-119	raw, 11%
NIGER								
Exports	13	21	25	35	35	38	24	Peanuts, 66%
Imports	-14	-33	-38	-45	-46	-41	-49	Livestock, 9%
Balance	-1	-12	-13	-10	-11	-3	-25	
NIGERIA								
Exports	475	601	751	793	680	587	904	Petroleum, crude and
Imports	-604	-711	-772	-718	-626	-541	-691	refined, 32%
Balance	-129	-110	-21	75	54	46	213	Cocoa, 20%; Peanuts and oil, 17%
REUNION								
Exports	36	37	34	39	38	46	46	Sugar, 81%[c]
Imports	-52	-91	-98	-105	-116	-126	-147	
Balance	-16	-54	-64	-66	-78	-80	-101	
RHODESIA, SOUTHERN								
Exports	a/	374	442	273	264	256	318	Tobacco, 33%[d]
Imports		-342	-378	-267	-295	-327	-313	
Balance		32	64	6	-31	-71	5	
RWANDA								
Exports		12	14	11	14	15	14	Coffee, 51%; Tin
Imports	e/	-12	-21	-18	-20	-22	-24	and concentrates, 28%
Balance		-	-7	-7	-6	-7	-10	
SENEGAL								
Exports	116[f]	122	128	150	139	151	123	Peanuts and
Imports	-178[f]	-172	-164	-160	-157	-180	-198	products, 68%
Balance	-62	-50	-36	-10	-18	-29	-75	

a - Not available separately, but included in Africa totals. b - Included in Senegal. c - Commodity percentages are for 1966-68. d - Commodity percentages are for 1964-65. e - Included in Congo (Kinshasa). f - 1959 data, includes Mali and Mauritania.

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE (Cont'd)
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Principal Exports (% of total, 1967-69)
SIERRA LEONE								
Exports	83	95	88	83	70	96	106	Diamonds, 63%
Imports	-74	-97	-108	-100	-90	-91	-112	Iron ore, 9%
Balance	9	-2	-20	-17	-20	5	-6	
SOMALI REPUBLIC								
Exports	23	36	33	30	28	30	32	Livestock, 54%
Imports	-30	-55	-50	-42	-40	-48	-52	Bananas, 29%
Balance	-7	-19	-17	-12	-12	-18	-20	
SOUTH AFRICA, REP.[a]								
Exports	1,260	1,490	1,518	1,726	1,954	2,158	2,199	Gold, 35%
Imports	-1,711	-2,356	-2,699	-2,526	-2,948	-2,891	-3,291	
Balance	-451	-866	-1,181	-800	-994	-733	-1,092	
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	(Included in South Africa)							
SUDAN								
Exports	182	197	195	203	213	232	248	Cotton, 58%
Imports	-183	-274	-208	-222	-233	-258	-266	
Balance	-1	-77	-13	-19	-20	-26	-18	
SWAZILAND	(Included in South Africa)							Sugar, 24%; Iron ore, 23% Asbestos, 14%
TANZANIA[b]								
Exports	162	214	192	250	232	241	251	Cotton, 16%
Imports	-132	-167	-188	-227	-223	-256	-240	Coffee, 15%
Balance	30	47	4	23	-9	-15	11	Sisal, 11%
TOGO								
Exports	15	30	27	36	32	39	44	Phosphates, 33%
Imports	-26	-42	-45	-47	-45	-47	-56	Cocoa, 30%
Balance	-11	-12	-18	-11	-13	-8	-12	Coffee, 14%
TUNISIA								
Exports	120	130	120	140	149	158	166	Phosphates, 26%
Imports	-191	-248	-246	-250	-261	-218	-256	Petroleum, crude, 18%
Balance	-71	-118	-126	-110	-112	-60	-90	Olive oil, 12%
UGANDA[b]								
Exports	139	213	206	217	219	217	225	Coffee, 54%
Imports	-92	-130	-161	-166	-159	-164	-175	
Balance	47	83	45	51	60	53	50	
UPPER VOLTA								
Exports	4	11	15	16	18	21	21	Livestock, 45%
Imports	-11	-40	-37	-38	-36	-41	-50	Cotton, 22%
Balance	-7	-29	-22	-22	-18	-20	-29	
ZAMBIA								
Exports		470	532	691	658	762	1,073	Copper, 94%
Imports	c/	-247	-332	-388	-483	-515	-493	
Balance		223	200	303	175	247	580	

a - Includes trade of Botswana, Lesotho, South-West Africa and Swaziland. Exports exclude gold averaging about $1.1 billion annually during 1964-69, and are adjusted to include freight and insurance to the frontier. b - Value figures include trade among Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; commodity percentages exclude such trade. c - Not available separately, but included in Africa totals.

Source: Mainly International Monetary Fund, with some adjustments by A.I.D.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH AFRICA

U.S. Exports to and Imports from Africa

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

U.S. TRADE WITH:	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
WORLD TOTAL									
Exports	20,590	21,690	23,370	26,640	27,520	30,430	31,620	34,640	38,000
Imports	-15,070	-16,450	-17,210	-18,750	-21,430	-25,620	-26,890	-33,230	-36,040
Balance	5,520	5,240	6,160	7,890	6,090	4,810	4,730	1,410	1,960
AFRICA, including South Africa									
Exports	628	776	831	973	1,051	1,133	1,091	1,202	1,303
Imports	-593	-726	-753	-895	-862	-966	-897	-1,084	-1,003
Balance	35	50	78	78	189	167	194	118	300
AFARS & ISSAS (Former Fr. Somaliland)									
Exports	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0
Imports	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.1
Balance	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.9
ALGERIA									
Exports	27.9	53.1	45.7	53.8	20.5	66.7	32.7	52.8	63.8
Imports	-1.4	-5.3	-0.8	-5.3	-8.5	-3.0	-3.1	-5.3	-2.3
Balance	26.5	47.8	44.9	48.5	12.0	63.7	29.6	47.5	61.5
ANGOLA									
Exports	10.7	11.6	11.6	11.5	13.3	17.2	35.4	36.8	32.0
Imports	-25.8	-38.3	-38.4	-54.7	-48.3	-53.3	-62.6	-76.8	-54.2
Balance	-15.1	-26.7	-26.8	-43.2	-35.0	-36.1	-27.2	-40.0	-22.2
BOTSWANA/LESOTHO/SWAZILAND									
Exports	See "South Africa Republic"						0.9	1.2	2.0
Imports							-1.3	-1.5	-3.4
Balance							-0.4	-0.3	-1.4
BURUNDI and RWANDA									
Exports	(See Congo (Kinshasa)			1.1	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.9
Imports				-24.4	-17.8	-16.7	-20.9	-19.8	-17.4
Balance				-23.3	-15.7	-13.8	-18.7	-17.7	-15.5
CAMEROON									
Exports	3.3[a]	4.3[a]	3.9[a]	5.9	7.2	6.1	9.8	10.2	13.7
Imports	-6.1[a]	-6.9[a]	-6.4[a]	-10.7	-13.2	-27.7	-21.9	-23.7	-16.1
Balance	-2.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4.8	-6.0	-21.6	-12.1	-13.5	-2.4
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC									
Exports	0.4[E]	0.4[E]	0.5[E]	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6
Imports	-1.0[E]	-3.3[E]	-6.3[E]	-7.3	-9.9	-10.9	-10.1	-13.0	-10.9
Balance	-0.6	-2.9	-5.8	-6.8	-9.3	-10.1	-9.6	-12.6	-10.3
CHAD	See "West Africa"								
CONGO (Brazzaville)	See "West Africa"								
CONGO (Kinshasa)									
Exports	26.9[b]	69.5[b]	78.7[b]	72.8	71.3	59.5	49.1	50.7	43.8
Imports	-68.2[b]	-50.7[b]	-54.2[b]	-47.2	-38.4	-44.9	-41.5	-42.0	-36.4
Balance	-41.3	18.8	24.5	25.6	32.9	14.6	7.6	8.7	7.4
DAHOMEY	See "West Africa"								
ETHIOPIA									
Exports	11.5	41.5	23.4	18.9	22.0	24.4	22.6	46.3	21.5
Imports	-27.0	-29.5	-35.2	-53.2	-63.5	-45.3	-51.1	-46.4	-44.5
Balance	-15.5	12.0	-11.8	-34.3	-41.5	-20.9	-28.5	-0.1	-23.0
GABON									
Exports	2.9[E]	2.0[E]	3.3[E]	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.3	7.9
Imports	-0.5[E]	-1.1[E]	-4.8[E]	-7.4	-10.9	-12.5	-12.3	-14.4	-11.7
Balance	2.4	0.9	-1.5	-2.3	-5.7	-7.5	-8.0	-10.1	-3.8

See end of table for footnotes.

Continued

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH AFRICA (Cont'd)

U.S. Exports to and Imports from Africa
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

U.S. TRADE WITH:	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
GAMBIA									
Exports	0.3	0.3[E]	0.3[E]	0.9[E]	1.0[E]	0 6	0.4	0.7	0.8
Imports	-0.2	- [E]	- [E]	* [E]	- [E]	*	-0.3	-0.1	*
Balance	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.8
GHANA									
Exports	17.2	22.9	20.7	25.1	36.3	52.6	42.9	56.0	62.1
Imports	-52.5	-62.3	-51.2	-73.5	-58.6	-46.4	-57.8	-78.6	-68.5
Balance	-35.3	-39.4	-30.5	-48.4	-22.3	6.2	-14.9	-22.2	-6.4
GUINEA									
Exports	5.0[E]	7.6[E]	11.4[E]	10.7	17.1	11.1	6.0	5.8	9.6
Imports	-0.6[E]	-7.6[E]	-5.5[E]	-7.2	-12.0	-11.8	-4.8	-4.5	-5.4
Balance	4.4	-	5.9	3.5	5.1	-0.7	1.2	1.3	4.2
IVORY COAST									
Exports	4.2[E]	8.0[E]	14.7[E]	19.1	11.0	23.2	13.3	12.4	19.9
Imports	-23.3[E]	-27.6[E]	-36.0[E]	-63.9	-45.9	-65.2	-48.1	-79.0	-53.6
Balance	-19.1	-19.6	-21.3	-44.8	-34.9	-42.0	-34.8	-66.6	-33.7
KENYA									
Exports	9.6[E]	14.8[E]	12.2[E]	14.4	23.5	28.0	20.0	19.7	19.1
Imports	-15.0[E]	-15.1[E]	-12.3[E]	-18.8	-13.0	-21.5	-13.7	-19.7	-15.6
Balance	-5.4	-0.3	-0.1	-4.4	10.5	6.5	6.3	-	3.5
LESOTHO	See "Botswana/Lesotho/Swaziland"								
LIBERIA									
Exports	36.5	52.1	37.6	36.3	39.4	38.4	48.7	38.4	43.9
Imports	-39.4	-31.4	-32.4	-48.4	-50.6	-59.5	-52.3	-51.1	-60.3
Balance	-2.9	20.7	5.2	-12.1	-11.2	-21.1	-3.6	-12.7	-16.4
LIBYA									
Exports	42.7	45.4	46.9	61.5	64.6	58.6	86.2	114.8	134.2
Imports	-0.3	-11.9	-15.9	-28.6	-30.5	-57.3	-36.3	-89.6	-110.5
Balance	42.4	33.5	31.0	32.9	34.1	1.3	49.9	25.2	23.7
MALAGASY REPUBLIC[c]									
Exports	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.4	6.0	11.9
Imports	-13.4	-16.0	-17.7	-18.4	-29.2	-23.4	-22.6	-37.4	-27.8
Balance	-10.9	-13.2	-14.1	-14.3	25.3	-19.2	-19.2	-31.4	-15.9
MALAWI									
Exports	See "Malawi, Rhodesia, Zambia"					2.0	1.8	2.6	1.6
Imports						-1.9	-1.7	-1.9	-3.5
Balance						0.1	0.1	0.7	-1.9
MALAWI, RHODESIA, ZAMBIA									
Exports	15.0	14.4	15.4	23.4	23.0	(See separate listings)			
Imports	-16.0	-22.4	25.8	-25.8	-14.1				
Balance	-1.0	-8.0	-10.4	-2.4	8.9				
MALI	See "West Africa"								
MAURITANIA									
Exports	2.2[E]	3.2[E]	6.5[E]	2.5	4.5	2.6	4.0	5.2	7.2
Imports	* [E]	- [E]	-0.3[E]	-1.9	-2.3	-1.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Balance	2.2	3.2	6.2	0.6	2.2	1.0	2.7	4.8	7.1
MAURITIUS									
Exports	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.0
Imports	*	-2.9	-11.0	-1.6	-2.7	-3.2	-1.2	-3.9	-6.8
Balance	1.1	-1.8	-9.0	0.3	-1.4	-2.2	0.4	-2.8	-5.5
MOROCCO									
Exports	36.0	55.2	59.9	41.4	56.0	62.7	51.2	69.7	52.8
Imports	-10.5	-10.7	-6.8	-6.0	-6.3	-9.8	-12.6	-10.6	-8.6
Balance	25.5	44.5	53.1	35.4	49.7	52.9	38.6	59.1	44.2

See end of table for footnotes.

Continued

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH AFRICA (Cont'd)

U.S. Exports to and Imports from Africa
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

U.S. TRADE WITH:	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
MOZAMBIQUE									
Exports	10.1	7.8	8.7	7.2	8.8	13.9	9.5	15.2	26.5
Imports	-4.6	-6.3	-6.5	-6.9	-7.1	-9.8	-13.4	-18.0	-16.1
Balance	5.5	1.5	2.2	0.3	1.7	4.1	-3.9	-2.8	10.4
NIGER	See "West Africa"								
NIGERIA									
Exports	25.7	34.0	37.2	65.1	74.4	103.0	63.5	56.2	72.3
Imports	39.9	-47.7	-40.5	-35.2	-59.6	-51.1	-43.7	-36.3	-70.8
Balance	-14.2	-13.7	-3.3	29.9	14.8	51.9	19.8	19.9	1.5
PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA[d]									
Exports	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.0	1.1	2.8	7.6
Imports	-0.6	-1.4	-1.8	-1.6	-1.2	-3.2	-0.9	-0.5	-0.8
Balance	0.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.4	-0.8	-2.2	0.2	2.3	6.8
RHODESIA, SOUTHERN									
Exports	See "Malawi, Rhodesia, Zambia"					7.4	3.7	2.0	0.4
Imports						-9.5	-6.6	-1.6	-0.1
Balance						-2.1	-2.9	0.4	0.3
RWANDA	(Included with Burundi)								
SAINT HELENA									
Exports	0.1[E]	*[E]	*[E]	0.2[E]	0.5[E]	0.4	0.1	0.1	*
Imports	-0.1[E]	-0.1[E]	-0.1[E]	-0.1[E]	-0.2[E]	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	-0.6
Balance	-	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.6
SENEGAL									
Exports	2.7[E]	8.1[E]	9.5[E]	11.6	8.2	9.2	8.0	6.6	11.5
Imports	-0.3[E]	-0.5[E]	-0.3[E]	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Balance	2.4	7.6	9.2	11.2	7.9	8.7	7.7	6.3	11.2
SEYCHELLES									
Exports	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Imports	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.1
Balance	-	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-	-0.2	-0.8	-1.0
SIERRA LEONE									
Exports	1.9[E]	2.8[E]	3.6[E]	4.7	14.0	5.3	6.8	7.0	8.1
Imports	-3.3[E]	-9.8[E]	-11.5[E]	-10.7	-5.4	-14.1	-10.3	-8.4	-16.5
Balance	-1.4	-7.0	-7.9	-6.0	8.6	-8.8	-3.5	-1.4	-8.4
SOMALI REPUBLIC									
Exports	0.9	4.7	2.4	2.4	2.7	1.9	3.6	3.8	3.5
Imports	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6
Balance	-	4.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.2	2.9
SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC[e]									
Exports	288.2	229.8	307.5	403.4	438.1	401.0	426.4	455.7	505.5
Imports	-200.9	-258.8	-259.5	-250.4	-231.6	-261.3	-239.4	-255.9	-243.0
Balance	87.3	-29.0	48.0	153.0	206.5	139.7	187.0	199.8	262.5
SPANISH AFRICA[f]									
Exports	6.7	2.1	1.4	2.3	4.4	7.3	1.0	1.2	1.2
Imports	-5.4	*	-0.5	-0.1	*	-0.2	*	*	*
Balance	1.3	2.1	0.9	2.2	4.4	7.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
SUDAN									
Exports	6.7	13.2	16.2	16.0	14.6	14.6	16.4	6.2	7.0
Imports	-5.4	-7.0	-8.1	-5.7	-6.5	-6.3	-14.7	-7.1	-8.7
Balance	1.3	6.2	8.1	10.3	8.1	8.3	1.7	-0.9	-1.7

See end of table for footnotes.

Continued

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH AFRICA (Cont'd)

U.S. Exports to and Imports from Africa

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

U.S. TRADE WITH:	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
SWAZILAND			See "Botswana/Lesotho/Swaziland"						
TANZANIA									
Exports	2.4E	6.0E	3.0E	6.6	6.8	8.2	9.3	12.9	10.2
Imports	-13.4E	-12.2E	-12.3E	-14.1	-11.1	-16.9	-14.5	-24.6	-20.3
Balance	-11.0	-6.2	-9.3	-7.5	-4.3	-8.7	-5.2	-11.7	-10.1
TOGO									
Exports	0.4E	1.4E	1.5E	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.9
Imports	-0.9E	-1.5E	-1.2E	-2.6	-1.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Balance	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	-1.2	0.4	-	1.3	1.4	2.6
TUNISIA									
Exports	21.7	48.5	31.7	33.2	43.7	43.6	52.2	48.5	51.8
Imports	-0.5	-1.7	-0.8	-1.3	-2.2	-2.9	-4.9	-3.2	-2.0
Balance	21.2	46.8	30.9	31.9	41.5	40.7	47.3	-45.3	49.8
UGANDA									
Exports	0.6E	1.0E	1.4E	1.6	2.1	2.0	3.9	3.4	3.3
Imports	-17.2E	-29.1E	-41.1E	-49.2	-42.7	-58.4	-44.2	-51.7	-42.2
Balance	-16.6	-28.1	-39.7	-47.6	-40.6	-56.4	-40.3	-48.3	-38.9
UPPER VOLTA	See "West Africa"								
ZAMBIA									
Exports	See "Malawi and Rhodesia"					37.1	37.8	29.5	26.3
Imports						-1.5	-10.7	-34.4	-3.0
Balance						35.6	27.1	-4.9	23.3
WEST AFRICA, n.e.s.[g]									
Exports	5.7E	5.1E	6.5E	4.2	6.3	6.8	7.8	10.7	12.4
Imports	-1.7E	-5.3E	-7.0E	-11.6	-16.0	-11.3	-13.8	-20.1	-18.9
Balance	4.0	-0.2	-0.5	-7.4	-9.7	-4.5	-6.0	-9.4	-6.5

NOTE: Data are U.S. exports, f.o.b., including re-exports; and U.S. general imports, f.o.b. Exports include "special category" commodities, i.e. military equipment and certain strategic type civilian goods. Data include silver. Due to rounding, country data may not add to totals.

E - Estimate. n.e.s - Not elsewhere specified. * - Less than one-half unit shown.

a - East Cameroon only. b - Includes Burundi and Rwanda; data are not available separately. c - Includes Comoro Islands and Reunion. d - Includes Portuguese Guinea, Cape Verde Islands, São Tomé, and Principe. e - Includes Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, for 1960-1966. Includes South-West Africa for all years. f - Equatorial Guinea (Rio Muni and Fernando Póo, including dependencies), Ifni, and Spanish Sahara, Ceuta and Melilla; combined. g - Includes Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Mali, Niger, and Upper Volta.

Source: U.S. Customs data, Department of Commerce.

DESTINATION OF AFRICAN EXPORTS
(Percentage Distribution)

COUNTRY AND YEAR		TOTAL EXPORTS MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	TOTAL EXPORTS PERCENT	UNITED STATES	AFRICA EXCLUD. SOUTH AFRICA	UNITED KINGDOM	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY TOTAL	FRANCE	GERMANY FED. REP.	ITALY	NETHER-LANDS	COMMU-NIST AREAS*	OTHER COUN-TRIES
AFRICA, including South Africa[a]	1961	6,290	100	8	8	22	41	21	7	4	4	2	19
	1969[E]	12,800	100	7	7	17	45	15	11	8	6	2	22
AFRICA, excluding South Africa[a]	1961	4,930	100	8	6	19	48	25	8	4	5	2	17
	1969[E]	10,600	100	7	5	14	49	17	12	9	6	3	22
Algeria	1961	675	100	**	2	3	87	79	6	2	**	**	8
	1969	934	100	1	2	4	73	52	14	3	1	7	13
Angola	1961	135	100	21	8	19	24	2	7	2	11	1	27
	1969	327	100	16	5	2	22	1	8	1	11	**	55
Botswana		(Included in South Africa)											
Burundi[b]	1965	13	100	48	7	**	14	-	-	1	-	-	31
	1969	12	100	68	5	3	22	3	3	2	2	-	2
Cameroon	1961[c]	120	100	6	7	2	84	59	4	4	14	**	1
	1969	226	100	6	8	1	74	33	10	3	26	6	5
Central African Rep.	1961	14	100	5	8	1	75	69	1	4	1	-	11
	1969	36	100	9	5	3	64	51	2	6	**	**	19
Chad	1961	21	100	-	15	3	81	76	**	-	**	-	1
	1969	31	100	**	15	1	83	80	1	1	-	-	1
Congo (Brazzaville)	1961	20	100	1	10	2	58	26	31	1	-	-	29
	1969	44	100	2	10	2	57	17	21	6	9	3	26
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	1961	350	100	13	3	2	70	7	7	7	2	-	12
	1968	510	100	7	1	7	81	9	7	11	3	-	4
Dahomey	1961	14	100	-	22	1	73	73	-	-	-	-	4
	1968	22	100	18	9	3	65	43	14	**	1	-	5
Ethiopia	1961	79	100	40	7	7	18	3	2	10	3	1	27
	1969	119	100	42	8	3	22	3	10	7	2	2	23
Gabon	1961	56	100	2	5	4	78	56	16	1	4	-	11
	1969	142	100	11	8	3	51	35	9	1	5	**	27
Gambia	1961	9	100	**	2	31	37	**	4	13	14	-	30
	1968[d]	13	100	1	2	61	18	-	13	3	2	-	18
Ghana[e]	1961	322	100	23	2	29	32	1	12	5	12	3	11
	1969	387	100	12	**	27	23	1	8	3	9	3	35
Guinea	1961	61	100	6	13	1	31	18	1	2	3	27	22
	1968[d]	53	100	10	11	-	15	4	9	**	2	n.a.	64

NOTE: Figures are as officially reported (except for some 1969 estimates), and are generally unadjusted for country comparability purposes. Exports are valued f.o.b.

* - Includes Cuba, excludes Yugoslavia. E - Estimated. ** - Less than one-half unit.
n.a. - Not available.

a - Total of countries listed. b - 1961 data not available. c - East Cameroon only. d - Based on reports of trading partners. e - Includes non-monetary gold.

Source: Mainly International Monetary Fund "Direction of Trade" and national publications; with some adjustments and estimates by A.I.D.

DESTINATION OF AFRICAN EXPORTS (Cont'd)
(Percentage Distribution)

COUNTRY AND YEAR		TOTAL EXPORTS		UNITED STATES	AFRICA EXCLUD. SOUTH AFRICA	UNITED KINGDOM	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY					COMMUNIST AREAS*	OTHER COUNTRIES
		MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	PERCENT				TOTAL	FRANCE	GERMANY FED.REP.	ITALY	NETHERLANDS		
Ivory Coast	1961	191	100	14	10	2	70	52	5	5	7	-	4
	1969	456	100	14	8	4	63	31	10	11	9	1	10
Kenya[a].....	1961	161	100	9	34	16	16	1	10	2	2	**	25
	1969	272	100	5	40	16	14	1	8	1	3	1	24
Lesotho		(Included in South Africa)											
Liberia	1961	62	100	46	**	9	37	**	6	6	22	-	8
	1969	195	100	28	2	7	57	5	23	11	9	-	6
Libya	1961	22	100	2	**	35	51	3	5	27	8	3	9
	1969	2,167	100	5	**	14	72	12	23	23	10	**	9
Malagasy Rep.	1961	78	100	15	13	3	58	54	3	1	-	-	11
	1969	113	100	24	22	2	44	36	4	2	2	**	8
Malawi[b].....	1965	40	100	2	24	46	7	2	1	-	4	-	21
	1969	53	100	6	23	46	9	1	3	**	4	**	16
Mali	1961	14	100	-	53	-	18	18	-	-	-	23	6
	1969	17	100	**	72	1	19	17	1	1	**	3	5
Mauritania	1961	2	100	-	55	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	13
	1968[c]	73	100	1	3	25	59	17	17	11	-	9	3
Mauritius	1961	62	100	1	1	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
	1969	66	100	5	2	71	**	**	**	**	**	**	22
Morocco	1961	363	100	3	11	7	59	37	12	3	3	6	14
	1969	485	100	2	5	6	59	35	9	8	4	12	16
Mozambique	1961	89	100	6	8	8	8	2	3	1	2	-	70
	1969	142	100	10	2	5	9	2	3	2	1	**	74
Niger	1961	16	100	1	20	-	78	78	-	-	-	-	1
	1969	24	100	1	29	**	67	63	**	4	**	**	3
Nigeria	1961	486	100	11	1	44	35	6	8	5	13	**	9
	1969	904	100	12	2	27	35	10	6	4	13	3	21
Reunion	1961	37	100	4	1	1	89	89	**	-	-	-	5
	1968	46	100	3	2	1	92	85	4	2	1	-	2
Rhodesia, Southern[b]...	1965	442	100	2	38	20	13	1	8	1	2	-	27
	1968[c]	256	100	5	7	4	47	5	29	3	7	-	37
Rwanda[d].....	1965	14	100	49	4	2	44	1	4	**	1	-	1
	1969	14	100	1	63	2	33	1	1	**	1	-	1
Senegal	1961	124	100	**	9	3	82	76	2	**	2	-	6
	1969	123	100	**	17	2	71	60	2	3	5	**	10
Sierra Leone	1961	82	100	2	1	79	18	1	8	**	9	-	-
	1969	106	100	2	1	70	23	**	6	**	17	-	4

* - Includes Cuba, excludes Yugoslavia. ** - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Includes trade with Tanzania and Uganda. b - 1961 data included in Africa totals, but not available separately for Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia. c - Based on reports of trading partners. d - 1961 data not available.

DESTINATION OF AFRICAN EXPORTS (Cont'd)
(Percentage Distribution)

COUNTRY AND YEAR		TOTAL EXPORTS		UNITED STATES	AFRICA EXCLUD. SOUTH AFRICA	UNITED KINGDOM	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY					COMMUNIST AREAS*	OTHER COUNTRIES
		MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	PERCENT				TOTAL	FRANCE	GERMANY FED. REP.	ITALY	NETHERLANDS		
Somali Rep.	1961	26	100	-	5	-	56	-	-	56	-	-	39
	1969	32	100	2	1	1	26	-		26	-	-	70
South Africa Rep.[a]...	1961	1,356	100	8	16	33	17	3	4	4	3	1	25
	1969	2,199	100	7	17	33	19	3	7	3	2	**	24
South-West Africa ...		(Included in South Africa)											
Sudan	1961	179	100	3	2	19	29	4	11	9	3	11	36
	1969	248	100	4	**	4	33	2	12	13	4	12	47
Swaziland		(Included in South Africa)											
Tanzania[b].....	1961	144	100	9	9	33	20	2	7	2	6	-	29
	1969	251	100	7	15	24	12	1	4	3	3	6	36
Togo	1961	19	100	14	9	2	73	58	1	1	10	-	2
	1969	44	100	**	4	3	87	34	16	3	24	2	4
Tunisia	1961	110	100	1	5	6	66	55	2	9	2	7	15
	1969	166	100	1	12	3	56	27	14	14	**	12	16
Uganda[c].....	1961	135	100	12	21	13	19	1	8	3	4	7	28
	1969	225	100	21	15	20	6	**	3	1	2	6	32
Upper Volta	1961	4	100	-	78	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11
	1969	21	100	**	57	2	26	13	3	3	5	-	15
Zambia[d].....	1965	532	100	**	5	38	29	7	13	8	1	2	26
	1969	1,073	100	1	3	26	33	8	13	10	1	1	36

* - Includes Cuba, excludes Yugoslavia. ** - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Excludes gold and freight and insurance to the frontier. Includes trade of Botswana, Lesotho, South-West Africa and Swaziland. b - Includes trade with Kenya and Uganda. c - Includes trade with Kenya and Tanzania. d - 1961 data included in Africa totals, but not available separately for Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia.

SOURCE OF AFRICAN IMPORTS
(Percentage Distribution)

COUNTRY AND YEAR		TOTAL IMPORTS		UNITED STATES	AFRICA EXCLUD. SOUTH AFRICA	UNITED KINGDOM	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY				JAPAN	COMMUNIST AREAS*	OTHER COUNTRIES
		MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	PERCENT				TOTAL	FRANCE	GERMANY FED. REP.	ITALY			
AFRICA, including South Africa[a]	1961	7,520	100	9	7	20	39	25	7	3	7	2	16
	1969[E]	12,000	100	12	6	27	34	13	10	6	6	3	22
AFRICA, excluding South Africa[a]	1961	5,970	100	7	7	18	43	30	6	3	4	3	18
	1969[E]	8,700	100	10	7	15	38	17	9	6	5	5	20
Algeria	1961	1,024	100	4	5	1	85	82	1	1	**	1	4
	1969	1,009	100	8	3	3	64	42	9	8	1	5	16
Angola	1961	114	100	10	3	3	18	3	8	2	**	**	66
	1969	323	100	13	3	9	23	5	10	3	5	1	46
Botswana		(Included in South Africa)											
Burundi[b].....	1965	18	100	8	13	4	46	4	7	2	15	-	14
	1969	22	100	5	13	5	48	8	11	2	9	-	20
Cameroon	1961[c]	111	100	5	15	3	64	54	6	1	2	1	10
	1969	205	100	6	10	4	69	49	10	5	2	2	7
Central African Rep.	1961	22	100	6	5	5	72	59	7	1	2	-	10
	1969	38	100	5	6	4	70	55	7	3	2	1	12
Chad	1961	25	100	4	8	4	67	54	6	2	2	2	13
	1969	54	100	5	34	4	47	34	4	4	1	3	6
Congo (Brazzaville)	1961	79	100	7	8	-	77	67	6	2	-	-	8
	1969	83	100	7	7	2	76	58	9	3	2	2	4
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]...	1961	240	100	16	15	10	45	5	8	3	2	-	12
	1968	335	100	17	5	7	57	10	10	7	7	-	7
Dahomey	1961	25	100	1	19	2	59	59	-	-	-	-	19
	1968	49	100	4	13	5	69	46	3	7	2	3	6
Ethiopia	1961	90	100	9	2	9	34	2	10	16	16	4	26
	1969	155	100	10	2	10	38	5	14	15	11	6	23
Gabon	1961	40	100	12	4	3	72	60	8	1	**	-	9
	1969	78	100	11	4	3	74	58	8	2	1	**	7
Gambia	1961	13	100	2	5	39	12	2	3	1	12	9	21
	1968[d]	21	100	5	3	48	9	1	2	1	25	-	10
Ghana	1961	395	100	8	6	36	23	2	8	3	8	5	14
	1969	347	100	18	4	27	22	2	11	3	6	7	16
Guinea	1961	73	100	5	6	4	33	12	15	3	**	44	8
	1968[d]	36	100	23	1	6	54	34	12	3	**	n.a.	16

NOTE: Figures are as officially reported (except for some 1969 estimates) and are generally unadjusted for country comparability purposes. Imports are valued c.i.f.

* - Includes Cuba, excludes Yugoslavia. E - Estimated. n.a. - Not available. ** - Less than one-half unit.

a - Total of countries listed. b - 1961 data not available. c - East Cameroon only. d - Based on reports of trading partners.

Source: Mainly International Monetary Fund "Direction of Trade" and national publications, with some adjustments and estimates by A.I.D.

SOURCE OF AFRICAN IMPORTS (Cont'd)
(Percentage Distribution)

COUNTRY AND YEAR		TOTAL IMPORTS		UNITED STATES	AFRICA EXCLUD. SOUTH AFRICA	UNITED KINGDOM	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY				JAPAN	COMMUNIST AREAS*	OTHER COUNTRIES
		MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	PERCENT				TOTAL	FRANCE	GERMANY FED.REP.	ITALY			
Ivory Coast	1961	169	100	4	4	2	80	70	5	2	**	-	10
	1969	333	100	8	11	3	68	46	9	5	2	1	7
Kenya[a].....	1961	213	100	6	12	32	14	3	5	2	6	**	36
	1969	360	100	7	10	28	18	3	7	4	7	3	27
Lesotho		(Included in South Africa)											
Liberia	1961	91	100	49	**	12	22	2	10	3	3	**	14
	1969	115	100	34	2	8	24	3	14	2	9	3	20
Libya	1961	149	100	19	1	20	44	4	13	23	2	2	12
	1969	676	100	19	1	12	42	5	9	23	5	2	19
Malagasy Rep.	1961	103	100	2	3	2	81	73	4	1	2	-	10
	1969	178	100	6	5	2	70	52	9	4	2	**	15
Malawi[b,c].....	1955	64	100	3	40	25	6	3	12	4	1	2	23
	1969	84	100	4	24	30	7	1	4	2	5	1	29
Mali	1961	36	100	1	16	2	75	68	3	1	-	1	5
	1969	39	100	3	19	1	48	39	3	2	1	19	9
Mauritania	1961	31	100	10	1	1	85	82	1	2	-	-	3
	1968[d]	38	100	16	7	4	69	51	4	-	-	-	4
Mauritius	1961	68	100	2	1	32	12	3	5	1	3	**	50
	1969	68	100	2	7	21	16	7	5	2	4	3	47
Morocco	1961	452	100	10	3	3	62	49	5	4	**	7	15
	1969	562	100	8	4	5	52	30	10	5	2	14	15
Mozambique	1961	129	100	7	4	12	15	2	9	2	3	**	59
	1969	261	100	7	**	8	16	3	8	2	5	**	64
Niger	1961	19	100	3	33	2	52	47	3	-	-	1	9
	1969	49	100	5	15	2	61	49	6	1	5	3	9
Nigeria	1961	623	100	5	**	38	21	3	7	4	14	2	20
	1969	691	100	12	1	35	25	3	11	5	4	5	18
Reunion	1961	58	100	**	7	-	72	69	2	1	-	-	21
	1968	126	100	1	16	1	75	66	2	4	1	**	6
Rhodesia, Southern[b,c]	1965	378	100	7	7	30	12	2	4	2	6	**	38
	1968[d]	327	100	2	68	**	23	2	19	-	1	-	7
Rwanda[e].....	1965	21	100	-	31	4	43	2	11	1	4	-	18
	1969	24	100	7	24	6	34	5	11	2	14	4	11
Senegal	1961	155	100	2	5	2	76	67	4	2	-	2	13
	1969	198	100	6	16	1	60	40	11	3	2	4	11
Sierra Leone	1961	91	100	4	2	45	16	3	4	3	9	3	21
	1969	112	100	5	3	42	19	5	6	2	12	13	6

* - Includes Cuba, excludes Yugoslavia. n.a. - Not available. ** - Less than one-half unit.

a - Includes trade with Tanzania and Uganda. b - 1961 data included in Africa totals, but not available separately for Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia. c - f.o.b. d - Based on reports of trading partners.
e - 1961 data not available.

SOURCE OF AFRICAN IMPORTS (Cont'd)
(Percentage Distribution)

COUNTRY AND YEAR		TOTAL IMPORTS		UNITED STATES	AFRICA EXCLUD. SOUTH AFRICA	UNITED KINGDOM	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY				JAPAN	COMMUNIST AREAS*	OTHER COUNTRIES
		MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	PERCENT				TOTAL	FRANCE	GERMANY FED. REP.	ITALY			
Somali. Rep.....	1961	32	100	4	7	17	34	-	1	33	4	1	33
	1969	52	100	10	7	9	41	-	9	30	8	7	18
South Africa Rep.[a,b]	1961	1,547	100	18	7	29	20	2	11	3	20	1	5
	1969	3,291	100	17	5	23	24	3	14	4	9	**	22
South-West Africa ..		(Included in South Africa)											
Sudan	1961	238	100	6	44	26	22	2	11	5	6	10	26
	1969	266	100	3	1	18	21	4	6	5	8	16	33
Swaziland		(Included in South Africa)											
Tanzania[c].....	1961	141	100	4	23	29	12	6	4	1	9	**	23
	1969	240	100	5	18	22	20	3	7	5	8	6	21
Togo	1961	26	100	2	17	11	54	41	7	**	3	1	15
	1969	56	100	5	7	12	52	32	7	5	7	7	10
Tunisia	1961	211	100	15	2	3	66	54	5	5	**	5	9
	1969	256	100	19	2	3	53	33	8	9	**	7	16
Uganda[d].....	1961	95	100	2	23	27	12	2	5	2	13	**	23
	1969	175	100	3	25	26	16	2	7	4	10	4	16
Upper Volta	1961	28	100	1	27	2	61	61	**	**	**	-	9
	1969	50	100	4	28	2	56	44	6	1	1	**	9
Zambia[b,e].....	1965	332	100	6	35	20	8	1	3	2	4	**	27
	1968	493	100	10	12	23	10	2	4	4	7	1	37

* - Includes Cuba, excludes Yugoslavia. ** - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Includes trade of Botswana, Lesotho, South-West Africa and Swaziland. b - f.o.b. c - Includes trade with Kenya and Uganda. d - Includes trade with Kenya and Tanzania. e - 1961 data included in Africa totals, but not available separately for Malawi, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL AFRICAN EXPORTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars and Percentage Distribution)

COMMODITY	1960		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	
	Value	%	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	%
AFRICA, including South Africa[a]	$5,947	100%	$8,513	$9,274	$9,704	$11,172	$12,678	100%
Total Listed Commodities	2,816	47	4,852	5,544	5,854	7,105	8,343	67
Cocoa	373	6	396	317	435	467	551	4
Coffee	367	6	534	636	597	666	637	5
Copper	508	9	678	936	886	1,094	1,482	12
Cotton, raw	251	4	256	273	290	316	329	3
Diamonds, gem and industrial	237	4	443	475	447	549	590	5
Iron ore	104	2	224	245	262	301	340	3
Palm kernels and products	204	3	181	152	84	110	95	1
Peanuts, unshelled	162	3	211	233	213	212	181	1
Petroleum and products	199	3	1,370	1,687	2,051	2,753	3,379	27
Phosphates	110	2	168	166	176	174	165	1
Sugar	108	2	149	181	172	184	249	2
Wood and products	193	3	242	243	241	279	345	3
All Other Exports	3,131	53	3,661	3,730	3,850	4,067	4,335	33
AFRICA, excluding South Africa[a]	$3,821	100%	$5,910	$6,470	$6,649	$7,937	$9,298	100%
Total Listed Commodities	2,626	69	4,487	5,113	5,395	6,524	7,655	83
Cocoa	373	10	396	317	435	466	551	6
Coffee	360	9	534	636	597	666	637	7
Copper	505	13	673	928	882	1,087	1,474	16
Cotton, raw	251	7	256	273	289	315	327	4
Diamonds, gem and industrial	140	4	183	187	190	212	232	2
Iron ore	100	3	206	221	225	262	300	3
Palm kernels and products	204	5	181	152	84	110	95	1
Peanuts, unshelled	152	4	207	230	197	200	170	2
Petroleum and products	187	5	1,345	1,650	1,982	2,655	3,251	35
Phosphates	110	3	168	166	176	174	165	2
Sugar	86	2	117	136	125	129	141	2
Wood and products	158	4	221	217	213	248	312	3
All Other Exports	1,195	31	1,423	1,357	1,254	1,413	1,643	17

a - Excludes South Africa's exports of gold, and trade among Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Sources: UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics", IMF "International Financial Statistics", FAO "Trade Yearbook" and national publications.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF AFRICA
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
COCOA	373	396	317	435	467	551
Cameroon	36	30	29	38	43	59
Ghana	186	191	144	171	182	215
Ivory Coast	35	44	53	56	79	102
Nigeria	103	120	79	153	142	147
Other	13	11	12	17	21	28
COFFEE	367	534	636	597	666	637
Angola	48	93	106	123	123	113
Cameroon	19	32	45	44	51	43
Ethiopia	38	75	62	56	61	70
Ivory Coast	76	105	123	103	145	116
Kenya	29	39	53	44	36	47
Malagasy Rep.	24	29	31	33	36	32
Tanzania	21	24	42	33	37	36
Uganda	48	85	97	97	100	109
Other	64	52	77	64	77	71
COPPER	508	678	936	886	1,094	1,482
Congo (Kinshasa)	160[a]	171	267	259	348	443
Uganda	10	22	16	15	16	17
Zambia	335	480	645	608	723	1,014
Other	3	5	8	4	7	8
COTTON, RAW	251	256	273	290	316	329
Chad	8	21	18	22	23	27
Mozambique	20	19	17	22	22	28
Sudan	95	90	100	117	139	148
Tanzania	25	34	49	35	40	33
Uganda	42	47	43	42	41	35
Other	61	45	46	52	51	58
DIAMONDS, GEM AND INDUSTRIAL	237	443	475	447	549	590
Angola	17	31	39	42	47	64
Congo (Kinshasa)	31[a]	23	26	23	27	30
Sierra Leone	46	52	44	41	56	73
South Africa Rep.	97	260	288	257	337	359
Tanzania	13	20	26	31	19	25
Other	33	57	52	53	63	39
IRON ORE	104	224	245	262	301	340[E]
Algeria	29	11	6	4	26	23[E]
Angola	5	5	5	6	22	38
Liberia	35	96	106	115	118	137
Mauritania	-	53	64	62	62	67
South Africa Rep.	4	18	24	37	39	40
Other	31	41	40	38	34	35
PALM KERNELS AND PRODUCTS	204	181	152	84	110	95[E]
Angola	4	5	5	5	4	4
Cameroon	4	6	3	4	4	4
Congo (Kinshasa)	48	24	26	31	43	33
Nigeria	112	112	94	25	29	29
Sierra Leone	8	8	6	1	10	6
Other	28	26	18	18	20	20[E]

E - Estimate

a - 1959.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF AFRICA (Cont'd)
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
PEANUTS, UNSHELLED	161	211	234	212	212	180E
Gambia	6	7	7	6	4	6
Malawi	4	5	4	10	6	7
Niger	7	15	22	23	27	14
Nigeria	64	106	114	99	106	100
Senegal	44	37	52	32	33	16
South Africa Rep.	9	4	4	15	12	11
Sudan	13	25	21	17	13	17
Other	14	12	10	10	11	10E
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS	199	1,370	1,688	2,051	2,753	3,379
Algeria	163	329	358	502	569	551
Libya	-	784	982	1,166	1,860	2,160
Nigeria	12	191	257	203	101	381
South Africa Rep.	12	25	38	69	98	128
Other	12	41	53	111	125	159
PHOSPHATES	110	168	166	175	173	165
Morocco	84	109	106	108	107	109
Senegal	5a	10	10	10	10	10
Togo	-	9	15	12	13	13
Tunisia	21	40	35	45	43	33
SUGAR	108	149	182	172	184	250E
Mauritius	35	61	64	59	58	59
Mozambique	10	10	16	11	14	19
Reunion	30	27	32	30	36	40E
South Africa Rep.	22	32	46	47	55	108
Swaziland	4	11	14	13	13	15
Other	7	8	10	12	8	10E
WOOD AND PRODUCTS	194	242	242	241	279	345E
Cameroon	6	8	10	11	12	18
Congo (Brazzaville)	11	21	22	20	25	28
Gabon	35	32	31	30	34	43
Ghana	45	35	29	26	28	39
Ivory Coast	26	75	75	88	104	132
South Africa Rep.	36	21	25	28	31	33
Other	35	50	50	38	45	50E

E - Estimate.

a - 1961.

Source: IMF "International Financial Statistics," U.N. "Quarterly Statistical Bulletin for Africa", and country publications.

PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS
(U.S. Dollars Per 100 Pounds)

COMMODITY	1960	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
COCOA								
Ghanaian (New York spot)[a]	28.40	21.00	23.43	17.28	24.43	29.07	34.40	45.59
Nigeria[b]	29.81	21.41	25.48	17.75	18.74	27.98	31.26	38.50
COFFEE (New York)								
Ethiopian[c]	34.85	32.68	44.00	42.78	40.45	36.86	37.53	37.76
Ivory Coast (robusta superior)	19.45	20.35	35.58	31.27	35.28	34.72	33.46	33.52
Uganda (#10 robusta)	20.18	20.63	35.55	31.12	33.61	33.58	33.98	32.90
COPPER								
Congolese (electrolytic, Antwerp)	30.01	29.26	30.36	34.98	55.49	49.12	53.62	66.77
Zambia (refined)[b]	27.30	26.04	27.66	31.92	48.86	45.82	50.99	66.63
COTTON								
Sudanese (Liverpool)[d]	42.92	35.64	43.16	40.42	36.68	34.27	36.12	38.10
PALM KERNELS								
Nigeria[b]	7.79	5.76	6.65	7.98	7.12	5.99	7.98	6.99
PALM OIL								
Nigerian[b]	9.53	9.41	10.01	10.91	9.57	9.58	5.58	6.90
PEANUTS (shelled)								
Nigerian (London)	8.95	7.75	8.48	9.45	8.46	8.11	7.49	9.38
Sudanese (London)[e]	9.20	7.36	8.16	9.66	8.41	7.84	7.31	9.16
PEANUT OIL								
Nigerian (London)[e]	14.75	12.50	14.40	14.75	13.44	11.94	12.26	15.04
RUBBER								
Nigeria[b]	31.11	23.80	20.92	20.21	20.31	16.58	15.69	21.21
SISAL								
East African (#1, London)	12.79	12.74	16.53	11.00	10.00	8.63	7.95	8.03
TEA								
Kenya[b]	51.48	48.99	46.42	48.55	49.06	50.83	46.37	43.60
WOOL								
South African (greasy, Pt.Elizabeth)	44.30	45.20	54.70	46.70	48.30	43.80	44.80	43.90

a - Good fermented grade.
b - Unit value of exports.
c - Djimmas, "Usual Good Quality."
d - Ginned sakel, long.
e - For delivery, c.i.f., in European ports.

Source: IMF "International Financial Statistics."

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS*
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY AND ITEM	1960	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
AFRICA, including South Africa								
Official Reserves	2,171	2,510	2,295	2,461	2,931	2,893	3,951	4,462
Gold	(248)	(579)	(684)	(570)	(787)	(883)	(1,623)	(1,535)
IMF Gold Tranche Position	(45)	(58)	(88)	(113)	(135)	(155)	(150)	(263)
Foreign Exchange	(1,878)	(1,873)	(1,523)	(1,778)	(2,009)	(1,856)	(2,178)	(2,664)
Other Official Foreign Assets	140	79	42	33	32	26	17	18
Commercial Bank Holdings	n.a.	n.a.	288	381	394	347	359	405
AFRICA, excluding South Africa								
Official Reserves	1,905	1,865	1,590	1,860	2,100	2,115	2,480	3,065
Gold	(70)	(80)	(110)	(145)	(150)	(300)	(380)	(420)
IMF Gold Tranche Position	(20)	(20)	(50)	(75)	(85)	(95)	(90)	(110)
Foreign Exchange	(1,815)	(1,765)	(1,430)	(1,640)	(1,865)	(1,720)	(2,010)	(2,535)
Other Official Foreign Assets	140	79	42	33	32	26	17	18
Commercial Bank Holdings	n.a.	n.a.	270	310	350	285	240	295
BURUNDI								
Official Reserves	a/	a/	11.1	7.6	5.4	3.4	2.9	7.5
CAMEROON								
Official Reserves	19.3	27.7	35.9	26.7	33.6	24.3	40.9	48.1
Commercial Bank Holdings[b]	1.7	11.2	9.9	10.5	5.5	2.8	1.5	2.0
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC								
Official Reserves	0.6	0.6	7.1	10.2	6.4	4.8	4.7	1.2
Commercial Bank Holdings[b]	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.2
CHAD								
Official Reserves	12.2	10.3	14.9	13.6	7.4	1.0	1.1	1.4
Commercial Bank Holdings[b]	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2
CONGO (Brazzaville)								
Official Reserves	5.1	8.4	0.7	6.2	6.2	2.6	7.4	5.8
Commercial Bank Holdings[b]	3.0	3.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.6	1.0
CONGO (Kinshasa)								
Official Reserves	63.0	12.0	39.8	21.4	20.5	67.6	137.8	198.4
Commercial Bank Holdings	n.a.	n.a.	40.8	31.0	53.2	56.6	35.8	31.2
DAHOMEY								
Official Reserves	a/	8.9	9.9	10.2	9.7	8.0	10.0	7.5
EAST AFRICA								
Official Reserves[c]	132.0	152.0	155.0	143.0	73.0[d]	22.0[d]	20.0[d]	5.0[d]
Commercial Bank Holdings[e]	n.a.	39.0	38.0	-	-	-	-	-
ETHIOPIA								
Official Reserves	52.7	63.6	61.1	77.2	78.6	64.7	66.4	71.8
Commercial Bank Holdings	0.7	2.1	14.8	14.6	11.8	7.7	15.3	14.1
GABON								
Official Reserves	9.5	11.3	9.3	17.6	11.6	9.4	5.5	8.3
Commercial Bank Holdings[b]	4.2	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.9	2.3	0.5

See end of table for footnotes.

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS (Cont'd)*
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY AND ITEM	1960	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
GHANA								
Official Reserves[f]	387.8	159.6	122.7	132.5	126.1	100.2	112.6	87.1
Commercial Bank Holdings	52.4	1.6	2.3	1.1	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.4
IVORY COAST								
Official Reserves	a/	34.0	38.5	60.3	60.7	69.2	78.1	71.4
KENYA								
Official Reserves	g/	g/	g/	g/	51.5	75.8	100.0	169.6
Commercial Bank Holdings	n.a.	g/	g/	54.7	44.3	23.9	22.3	22.1
LIBYA								
Official Reserves	82.4	96.0	171.9	245.8	339.1	385.1	538.8	917.6
Commercial Bank Holdings	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.0	6.2	6.7	10.3
MALAGASY REPUBLIC								
Official Reserves	a/	48.0	51.1	49.9	51.5	42.9	30.6	19.4
MALAWI								
Official Reserves	a/	a/	a/	25.2	21.4	22.5	22.5	21.0
MALI								
Official Reserves	a/	10.6	2.7	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.1
MAURITANIA								
Official Reserves	a/	6.1	9.1	7.2	7.6	8.0	7.4	3.6
MOROCCO								
Official Reserves[f]	206.0	174.0	53.0	99.0	82.0	76.0	85.0	114.0
Commercial Bank Holdings	59.0	49.0	35.0	26.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	32.0
NIGER								
Official Reserves	a/	7.6	7.6	3.0	3.8	1.1	2.7	6.7
NIGERIA								
Official Reserves	434.0	338.0	245.0	246.0	227.0	122.0	126.0	138.0
Other Official Foreign Assets	120.0	62.0	26.0	30.0	29.0	22.0	11.0	14.0
Commercial Bank Holdings	60.0	61.0	48.0	59.0	69.0	42.0	4.0	8.0
RWANDA								
Official Reserves	a/	a/	4.2	3.7	5.1	6.7	5.9	3.1
SENEGAL								
Official Reserves	a/	76.0	35.9	36.4	46.0	37.4	15.7	7.8
SIERRA LEONE								
Official Reserves	13.6	14.6	19.1	21.3	19.2	15.9	27.5	35.4
Other Official Foreign Assets	19.7	16.7	15.7	2.8	3.1	3.5	5.6	4.4
Commercial Bank Holdings	1.6	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5
SOMALI REPUBLIC								
Official Reserves	9.3	18.0	10.2	8.6	12.1	11.3	6.7	13.4

See end of table for footnotes.

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS (Cont'd)*
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY AND ITEM	1960	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC								
Official Reserves	266.0	646.0	705.0	601.0	831.0	778.0	1,471.0	1,397.0
Commercial Bank Holdings	18.0	14.0	18.0	71.0	44.0	62.0	119.0	110.0
SUDAN								
Official Reserves[f].....	166.6	145.7	71.1	59.7	57.2	54.7	47.7	36.4
Commercial Bank Holdings	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.2	1.6
TANZANIA								
Official Reserves	g/	g/	g/	g/	61.3	61.6	77.5	80.2
Commercial Bank Holdings	n.a.	g/	g/	22.3	16.8	27.1	26.9	41.3
TOGO								
Official Reserves.....	a/	7.3	11.5	17.5	18.6	22.3	25.5	26.3
TUNISIA								
Official Reserves	85.4	58.4	32.1	36.0	28.0	40.1	35.8	37.2
Commercial Bank Holdings	11.6	6.2	4.4	4.5	8.2	9.6	6.5	5.7
UGANDA								
Official Reserves	g/	g/	g/	g/	40.9	34.9	49.0	52.3
Commercial Bank Holdings	n.a.	g/	g/	16.2	7.7	12.5	6.9	11.0
UPPER VOLTA								
Official Reserves	a/	12.0	14.3	14.0	16.3	18.4	22.2	22.6
ZAMBIA								
Official Reserves	a/	a/	a/	199.6	210.6	180.3	199.3	368.7
Commercial Bank Holdings	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.3	18.5	18.1	6.8	14.3

* - End of year data on a gross basis. Official Reserves include gold, the IMF gold tranche position and foreign exchange holdings of central monetary institutions. Other official foreign assets and commercial bank holdings are shown where available.

n.a. - Not available.

a - Not available separately, but included in Africa totals.
b - Includes Development Banks.
c - Through 1965, represents the combined reserves of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, not available separately.
d - Represents the undistributed foreign assets of the East Africa Currency Board.
e - Through 1964, represents combined holdings of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
f - Excludes payments agreements assets.
g - Not available separately but included in East Africa totals.

Source: IMF "International Financial Statistics."

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF

(Thousands)

COUNTRY AND YEAR[a]	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		ALL SECONDARY SCHOOLS							
			TOTAL		GENERAL		VOCATIONAL		TEACHER-TRAINING	
	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers
AFRICA, excluding South Africa[b]										
1955	8,750	254	502	25	342	13	103	7	57	4
1960	14,175	362	985	53	743	37	157	11	86	5
1967	20,851	529	2,209	106	1,782	73	284	22	144	10
ALGERIA										
1955	441	11.8	82.90	n.a.	59.43	2.17[c]	22.37	n.a.	1.10	0.05
1960	788	20.6	109.37	n.a.	83.27	4.03	24.42[c]	n.a.	1.68	n.a.
1967	1,485	34.2	160.40	7.67	116.08	4.74[c]	38.88	2.60[c]	5.44	0.33[c]
ANGOLA										
1955	69	3.3	6.61	0.41	3.63	0.21	2.81	0.18	0.17	0.02[d]
1960	105	3.0	13.45	0.85	8.03	0.45	5.13	0.39	0.29	0.01
1966	264	5.9	34.20	1.72	17.32	0.77	15.88	0.87	1.00	0.08
BOTSWANA										
1955	21	0.6	0.32	0.04	0.24	0.03	0.02	*	0.05	0.01
1960	36	1.2	0.68	0.06	0.56	0.05	0.03	*	0.09	0.01
1968	79	1.8	3.21	0.15	2.30	0.13	0.59	*	0.32	0.02
BURUNDI					(Included in Rwanda)					
1955										
1960[e]	102	2.9	3.68	0.25	1.37	0.08	1.29	0.09	1.02	0.07
1967	171	4.3	7.61	0.73	3.30	0.32	2.13	0.20	2.18	0.21
CAMEROON										
1955	291	6.3	n.a.	n.a.	3.76	0.14	2.71	0.14	n.a.	n.a.
1960	468	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.07	n.a.	3.61	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1966	774	16.4[f]	45.51	n.a.	32.30	1.45	11.06	n.a.	2.15	n.a.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC										
1955	33	0.4	0.62	0.02	0.62[g]	0.02[c,g]	-	-	h	h
1960	68	1.2	2.11	n.a.	1.55	0.06	0.21	0.01	0.35	n.a.
1967	153	2.7	6.43	0.30	5.21	0.20	1.09	0.08	0.13	0.02
CHAD										
1955	21	0.3[c]	0.51	0.03	0.40[g]	0.02[g]	0.11	0.02	h	h
1960	72	1.16	1.89	n.a.	1.45[c,e]	0.06[c,e]	0.34	0.02	0.10	n.a.
1967	179	2.4[c]	9.61	0.38	8.22	0.33[c]	0.73	0.05	0.66	*

NOTE: Data are generally as reported by UNESCO with qualifications noted, and should be considered only as rough indications of magnitudes and trends. Totals may not add due to rounding. n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - School years beginning in year shown. b - Africa totals include countries not shown; estimates have been made for missing data. c - Public education only. d - 1954. e - 1961. f - Includes pre-school. g - Includes teacher-training. h - Included in secondary, general.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF
(Thousands)

COUNTRY AND YEAR[a]	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		ALL SECONDARY SCHOOLS							
			TOTAL		GENERAL		VOCATIONAL		TEACHER-TRAINING	
	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers
CONGO (Brazzaville)										
1955	60	0.5[b]	2.56	n.a.	1.41[c]	0.07[c]	1.15	n.a.	d	d
1960	116	2.2	5.96	0.30	3.82	0.23	1.66	0.06	0.48	0.01
1967	208	3.5	21.25	9.30	18.25	0.60	2.44	0.28	0.56	0.05
CONGO (Kinshasa)										
1955	1,164	39.9	32.62	2.09	11.74	0.41	10.23	0.94	10.65	0.74
1960	1,550	38.8	56.97	2.68	22.70	0.86[e]	15.35[e]	0.94[e]	18.91[f]	0.89[f]
1966	2,193	56.7	147.68	7.15	85.09	n.a.	28.95	n.a.	33.64	n.a.
DAHOMEY										
1955	60	0.6[b]	2.81	0.05	1.80[c]	0.03[c]	1.01	0.03[c]	d	d
1960	89	2.2	4.94	0.22	3.68	0.14	0.64	0.06	0.63	0.03
1967	140	3.4	14.21	0.58	13.35	0.47	0.73	0.09	0.13	0.02
EQUATORIAL GUINEA[g]										
1955	20[h]	0.2[h]	0.41	n.a.	0.15	0.01	0.26	n.a.	-	-
1960	25	0.3	0.80	n.a.	0.42	0.01	0.30	n.a.	0.08	0.01
1966	38	0.5	2.47	n.a.	2.34	0.04	n.a.	n.a.	0.13	0.03
ETHIOPIA										
1955	145	4.1	4.43	0.18	2.70[i]	0.05	1.02	0.10	0.72	0.03
1960	250	6.8[j]	9.69	k	6.78[i]	n.a.	1.96	0.30[c]	0.94	l
1967	452	9.5	79.54	0.96	71.47	3.10	6.25	0.53	1.82	0.12
GABON										
1955	31	0.4	0.77	n.a.	0.42	0.01	0.06	n.a.	0.28	n.a.
1960	57	1.8	2.99	n.a.	2.20	n.a.	0.20	n.a.	0.59	n.a.
1967	85	2.1	7.27	0.46	5.60	0.30	1.54	0.14	0.13	0.02
GAMBIA										
1955	5	n.a.	0.72	n.a.	0.62	n.a.	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.01
1960	7	0.2	1.66	0.09	1.56	0.08	0.02	*	0.07	0.01
1968	16	0.5	4.29	0.22	4.01	0.20	0.12	0.01	0.16	0.01
GHANA										
1955	493	17.2	66.29	1.08[j]	60.15	0.60	2.92	0.16	3.22	0.32
1960	597	21.2	89.70	6.14[j]	83.78	n.a.	2.99	0.25	2.93	0.13
1967	1,288	49.1	213.41	4.98	179.04	3.00	17.59	0.78	16.78	1.20[m]

n.a. - Not available. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - School year beginning in year shown. b - Public education only. c - Includes teacher-training. d - Included in secondary, general.
e - 1961. f - 1959. g - Fernando Póo and Rio Muni. h - Includes pre-school. i - Refers to grades 9-12. j - Includes general education at the second level. k - Included in primary. l - Included in vocational. m - Includes third-level teacher-training.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF
(Thousands)

COUNTRY AND YEAR[a]	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		ALL SECONDARY SCHOOLS							
			TOTAL		GENERAL		VOCATIONAL		TEACHER-TRAINING	
	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers
GUINEA										
1955	34	0.7	2.60[E]	n.a.	1.32	0.05[b]	0.78	0.06[b]	n.a.	n.a.
1960	97	1.5	9.50	0.37	6.81	0.25	2.06	0.10	0.63	0.02
1965	164	4.0	23.41	0.99	16.70	0.57	5.89	0.37	0.82	0.05
IVORY COAST										
1955	69	1.1[b]	4.09	n.a.	2.33	0.06[b]	1.10	0.07[b]	0.66	n.a.
1960	239	5.9	11.64	n.a.	8.27	n.a.	1.48	n.a.	1.89	n.a.
1967	408	8.8	42.17	1.28	37.46	0.96	3.57	0.28	1.14	0.04
KENYA										
1955	433	10.2	13.71	1.14	10.00	0.76	1.08	0.14	2.63	0.24
1960	781	18.6	27.17	1.81	19.42	1.19	3.31	0.23	4.44	0.38
1967	1,133	35.7	96.63	4.60	88.78	4.05	1.95	0.13	5.90	0.42
LESOTHO										
1955	103	2.0	1.87	0.15	1.18	0.06	0.37	0.03	0.32	0.06
1960	136	2.5	3.07	0.16	1.84	0.09	0.69	0.03	0.54	0.04
1967	168	3.1	4.30	0.24	3.20	0.15	0.47	0.04	0.63	0.05
LIBERIA										
1955	42	1.3	2.90[E]	n.a.	2.39[c]	0.15[c]	0.46[c]	0.06[c]	n.a.	n.a.
1960	54	1.7	3.00	n.a.	2.57	0.20	0.35	n.a.	0.08	0.01
1968	120[d]	3.2[d]	14.13	0.78	12.87	0.67	0.91	0.08	0.35	0.03
LIBYA										
1955	65	2.1	5.41	0.44	3.76	0.28	0.64	0.08	1.02	0.08
1960	126	4.3	16.65	1.12	12.32	0.77	2.17	0.18	2.16	0.18
1967	257	9.0	40.50	3.02	34.66	2.35	1.16	0.18	4.68	0.49
MALAGASY REPUBLIC										
1955	288	2.5[b]	19.37	n.a.	12.99	0.11	6.05	0.65	0.32	n.a.
1960	450	6.4	32.36	n.a.	25.17	1.12	5.64	n.a.	1.55	0.09
1967	744	6.4[b]	73.72	3.20[E]	67.13	1.53[b]	3.99	n.a.	2.60	n.a.
MALAWI[e]										
1955	245	5.8	1.52	n.a.	0.72	0.05	0.14	n.a.	0.66	0.05
1960	288	7.0	3.47	0.24	1.81	0.10	0.73	0.06	0.93	0.08
1968	334	8.6	10.91	0.67	9.28	0.51	0.54	0.05	1.09	0.11

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate.
a - School year beginning in year shown. b - Public education only. c - 1956. d - Includes pre-school. e - African education only.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF
(Thousands)

COUNTRY AND YEAR[a]	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		ALL SECONDARY SCHOOLS							
			TOTAL		GENERAL		VOCATIONAL		TEACHER-TRAINING	
	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers
MALI										
1955	37	0.9[b]	2.13	0.15	1.33[c]	0.08[c]	0.80	0.07[b]	d	d
1960	65	1.5	4.58	n.a.	3.02	n.a.	0.68[b]	0.07[b]	0.89	n.a.
1967	186	5.3	6.20	0.58	1.84	0.17	2.30	0.30	2.06	0.11
MAURITANIA										
1955	5	0.2	0.26	*	0.26	*	-	-	-	-
1960	11	0.6	0.55	0.03	0.53	0.03	-	-	0.03	*
1965	20	1.0	1.69	n.a.	1.38	n.a.	0.20	-	0.11	n.a.
MAURITIUS										
1955	85	2.5	10.59	n.a.	10.23	0.53	0.08	n.a.	0.29	n.a.
1960	112	3.1	23.61	1.07	22.84	1.01	0.54	0.03	0.23	0.04
1968	143	4.3	40.94	1.77	39.70	1.71	0.60	0.03	0.64	0.03
MOROCCO										
1955	439[e]	11.3[e]	31.37	n.a.	23.94	1.15	7.32	0.48	0.11	n.a.
1960	796	18.8[f]	86.05	n.a.	58.98	n.a.	25.97	n.a.	1.10	n.a.
1967	1,105	31.7[f]	267.54	n.a.	248.70	11.02	17.68[b]	n.a.	1.16	0.09
MOZAMBIQUE										
1955	260	2.8	8.17	0.43	1.08[b]	0.13[b]	6.75	0.28	0.34	0.02
1960	416	4.4	15.22	0.71	3.30	0.21	11.28	0.48	0.65	0.03
1966	469	5.8	23.97	1.59	10.09	0.70	12.98	0.80	0.90	0.09
NIGER										
1955	10	0.3[b]	0.42	0.02	0.37[c]	0.01[c]	0.05[b]	*	d	d
1960	27	n.a.	1.42	n.a.	0.92	n.a.	0.06[b]	n.a.	0.44	n.a.
1967	77	2.2	4.76	0.35	0.65	0.21	0.55	0.11	0.56	0.03
NIGERIA										
1955	1,703	70.8[e]	62.55	n.a.	39.50[e]	1.96[e]	2.60[e]	n.a.	20.46[e]	1.48[e]
1960	2,913	96.3	166.32	8.74	135.36[g]	6.89[g]	4.74	0.36	26.21	1.50
1967[E]	2,604	81.5	233.60	12.64	188.64	9.92	18.41	1.12	26.55	1.60
REUNION										
1955	50	1.4	1.64	0.12	1.22	0.09	0.38	0.03	0.04	*
1960	65	2.2[f]	9.29	n.a.	8.57	n.a.	0.48	0.04	0.02	n.a.
1966	87	2.6[f]	19.11	0.77	18.42	0.74[h]	0.66	d	0.03	0.03

n.a. - Not available. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. E - Estimate.
a - School year beginning in year shown. b - Public education only. c - Includes teacher-training. d - Included in secondary, general.
e - 1956. f - Includes pre-school. g - Includes commercial. h - Includes vocational.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF
(Thousands)

COUNTRY AND YEAR[a]	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		ALL SECONDARY SCHOOLS							
			TOTAL		GENERAL		VOCATIONAL		TEACHER-TRAINING	
	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers
RHODESIA, SOUTHERN[b]										
1955	338	9.5	4.00	0.26	1.53	0.09	1.07	0.07	1.40	0.10
1960	484	12.8	8.02	n.a.	4.14	n.a.	1.36	0.06	2.52	0.16
1967	664	n.a.	18.90	n.a.	15.64	n.a.	0.89	n.a.	2.37	n.a.
RWANDA ...										
1955[c]	231[d]	5.3[d]	4.26	0.23	0.52	0.04	1.68	0.10	2.06	0.10
1960[c]	264	6.8	6.44	0.45	1.72	0.11	2.57	0.20	2.15	0.14
1967	372	5.9	8.84	0.58	6.47	n.a.	0.91	n.a.	1.46	n.a.
SENEGAL										
1955	62[d,e]	1.2[d]	6.89	n.a.	4.82[f]	0.21[f]	2.07	n.a.	g	g
1960	129	n.a.	12.42	n.a.	8.71	n.a.	2.87	n.a.	0.84	n.a.
1967	243	6.0[E]	40.59	n.a.	31.10	n.a.	8.59	n.a.	0.90	n.a.
SIERRA LEONE										
1955	49	1.6	6.11	0.36	5.25	0.27	0.47	0.04	0.39	0.05
1960	86	2.4	8.72	0.52	7.51	0.42	0.63	0.06	0.58	0.04
1967	137	5.0	24.66	1.32	22.12	1.11	1.73	0.10	0.81	0.11
SOMALI REPUBLIC										
1955	12	0.6	1.11	0.08	0.38	0.03	0.52	0.05	0.21	0.01
1960	21[d]	0.8[f]	3.49	0.18	2.46	0.11	0.92	0.05	0.10	0.02
1966	29	1.0	12.82	0.71	10.25	0.51	2.09	0.14	0.48	0.06
SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC										
1955	1,964	58.6[h]	i	i	i	i	72.94	n.a.	7.93	n.a.
1960	2,251	70.0[h]	462.74	i	378.49	i	69.95	4.52	14.30	1.01
1963	2,546	78.0[h]	532.29	i	438.98	i	76.72	n.a.	16.59	1.78
SUDAN										
1955	161	3.2	13.72	1.04	12.48	0.91	0.75[e]	0.04[e]	0.50	0.09
1960	318	7.7	70.36	3.51	66.88	3.21	2.41	0.18	1.07	0.12
1967	518	10.6	142.18	7.14	134.41	6.34	5.60	0.54	2.17	0.26
SWAZILAND										
1955	22	0.6	0.84	n.a.	0.70	n.a.	0.06	n.a.	0.08	n.a.
1960	34	0.9	1.71	0.13	1.54	0.11	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.01
1968	62	1.6	6.57	0.34	6.25	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.24	0.03

n.a. - Not available.
a - School year beginning in year shown. b - African education only. c - Relates to the former Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
d - Includes pre-school. e - Public education only. f - Includes teacher-training. g - Included in secondary, general. h - Includes secondary, general. i - Included in primary.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF
(Thousands)

COUNTRY AND YEAR[a]	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		ALL SECONDARY SCHOOLS							
			TOTAL		GENERAL		VOCATIONAL		TEACHER-TRAINING	
	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers
TANZANIA										
1955	338	6.3	n.a.	n.a.	7.93	0.49	n.a.	n.a.	2.56	0.14
1960	455	10.1	22.35	1.14	15.67	0.78	5.05	0.20	1.63	0.16
1967[b]	825	15.9	32.27	1.47	27.51	1.17	2.08	0.07	2.68	0.23
TOGO										
1955	62	0.6[b]	1.79	n.a.	0.91	0.04	0.55	n.a.	0.33	0.01[b]
1960	103	1.6	5.45	n.a.	4.90[c]	n.a.	0.55	n.a.	d	n.a.
1967	171	3.3	15.23	n.a.	13.68	0.54	1.50	0.08	0.05	n.a.
TUNISIA										
1955	241	n.a.	42.12	n.a.	26.75	n.a.	14.93	n.a.	0.44	n.a.
1960	449	7.4	60.01	n.a.	44.69	n.a.	14.13	1.32	1.19	n.a.
1967	826	15.2[b]	134.62	n.a.	81.72	n.a.	45.60	n.a.	7.30	n.a.
UGANDA										
1955	355	11.4	23.06	1.24	16.65	0.70	3.24	0.30	3.17	0.23
1960	533	17.3	38.72	2.18	31.29	1.40	4.49	0.50	2.94	0.28
1967[b]	632[e]	19.0[e]	38.89[f]	1.87[f]	31.64[f]	1.30	2.99	0.27	4.26	0.30
UPPER VOLTA										
1955	29	0.4	1.07	0.06	0.55	0.03	0.22	0.01	0.30	0.02
1960	57	1.2	2.96	0.15	1.48	0.07	0.63	0.04	0.85	0.04
1967	97	2.14	8.97	0.56	6.67	0.41	1.19	0.11	1.11	0.04
ZAMBIA										
1955[g]	195	4.6	3.67	0.26	0.90	0.05	1.70	0.14	1.07	0.06
1960[g]	288	5.7	5.20	0.39	2.60	0.14	1.45	0.14	1.16	0.11
1967	539	10.7	38.61	1.88[E]	34.14	1.62	2.96[h]	0.10[E]	1.51[h]	0.16[E]

n.a. - Not available. E- Estimate.
a - School year beginning in year shown. b - Public education only. c - Includes teacher-training. d - Included in secondary, general.
e - Includes junior secondary, general. f - Junior secondary, general, included in primary. g - African education only. h - 1966.

GENERAL NOTE ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

The external public debt data shown on the Selected Annual Trends pages of the Data Book country sections are as reported by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

The total estimated public debt: 1. Includes all debt that is payable to creditors outside the debtor country in foreign currency, goods or services with an original maturity of one year or more and that is an obligation of the national government, of a political sub-division, or an agency of either, or of an autonomous public body. It includes publicly-issued external bonds that are held in the debtor country. It also includes external private debt guaranteed by the national government, a political sub-division or an agency of either, or an autonomous public body, and incurred by debtors located within the debtor country.

2. Excludes (a) transactions with the International Monetary Fund, (b) private debts unless they are guaranteed, (c) other external obligations, such as reparations, so long as the amounts and terms have not been agreed, (d) debts repayable at the option of the borrower in local currency, and (e) portions of IBRD loans that have been sold to parties inside the debtor country.

Debt outstanding: the estimated amounts shown are based on disbursements only and exclude undisbursed amounts.

Estimated annual payments: the totals shown include amortization and interest payments made in foreign currencies, goods or services. Amortization payments: for loans where it has not been possible to separate interest from principal payments, interest is included with amortization.

GENERAL NOTES ON LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

The data on loans and grants from abroad shown in the individual country sections generally cover only official (i.e., governmental) sources. A brief description of the types of loans and grants included under each heading follows.

FROM THE UNITED STATES

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (and Predecessor Agencies)

The data cover commitments for economic and technical assistance. Commitments represent development loans authorized and obligations of other A.I.D. funds. All data are on a "net" basis, that is, new obligations from funds appropriated for that fiscal year, plus or minus reobligations or deobligations of prior year funds. A minus figure indicates deobligations in excess of new obligations. The loan total covers not only Development and Alliance for Progress loans, but also loans from Supporting Assistance and the Contingency Fund, and any other loans from A.I.D. or predecessor agency funds.

SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND

The data represent loans authorized by the Inter-American Development Bank from the Social Progress Trust Fund, which the Bank administers.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

PL 480 - Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and Amendments Thereto. Recent revisions in PL 480 group the various programs under two titles instead of the former four.

Title I Sales Agreements, Payable in Foreign Currency: The portion of each sales agreement which is "planned for country use" is included in the assistance totals in the year the agreement was signed. In addition, as information items, not added into country assistance, the total sales agreement values (at export market cost) and also the portion of the sales proceeds planned for U.S. uses are shown in parentheses.

Title I Sales Agreements, Payable in U.S. Dollars: Sales on credit terms for U.S. dollars (at export market cost) are shown in total as loans, repayable in up to twenty years. The data include any private trade agreements financed under the Act.

Title II Donations for Emergency Relief and Economic Development: This part of Title II authorizes funds for the transfer of commodities held in stock by the Commodity Credit Corporation to help friendly foreign people meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements, or to promote economic development. The data represent commodities authorized at CCC cost, plus ocean freight.

Title II Donations for Voluntary Relief Agencies: These data include only the donations of commodities to voluntary relief agencies such as CARE, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Lutheran World Relief, etc., for distribution abroad. Barter transactions are not included. The figures represent authorizations for voluntary relief agency donations, valued at CCC cost. Ocean freight is not included.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

The data represent authorizations for economic loans of five years or more maturity. They exclude those loans bought by private banks and other institutions and also exclude all export guarantees and insurance authorized by the Bank. Cancellations and terminations are deducted from loans authorized.

OTHER NON-A.I.D. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

In general, the programs included here predated the Mutual Security Program. The major programs included are "UNRRA", "Civilian Supplies (including Government and Relief in Occupied Areas)", "Surplus Property Credits", "Civilian Relief in Korea", "Greek-Turkish Aid", and "Philippines Rehabilitation". To the extent possible, these early programs have been presented on an obligations basis. Recently, the principal country program is the Peace Corps.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT MILITARY PROGRAM

The data represent primarily grants of military equipment, supplies and services purchased with appropriated funds. The loan portion represents sales initially credit-financed with MAP funds, including any credits sold to the Export-Import Bank with a Department of Defense guarantee. Data exclude direct cash sales of military equipment.

The annual data represent deliveries. The cumulative total represents the total amount programed for each country for the period 1950-1967 and, therefore, the difference between the sum of the fiscal years and the cumulative total is generally the value of goods programed but not yet delivered.

The line "From Excess Stocks" represents the acquisition value of equipment and supplies excess to the requirements of the U.S. granted to countries without charge to MAP-appropriated funds. These amounts are shown for information only, and are not included in the total. Negative amounts represent redistribution to other countries or areas.

OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Included here are the military portion of "Greek-Turkish Aid", "China Naval Aid", "PL 454 Philippines Aid" and "Vessel Loans".

GENERAL NOTES ON LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD - Continued

REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST

The "Repayments and Interest" column excludes any activity against loans made prior to July 1, 1945. The data include repayments and interest collections in dollars and in foreign currencies; the latter are, of course, expressed in dollar equivalents. For loans fully or largely repaid, the total repayment and interest figure will frequently be in excess of the original loan.

FROM MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The data represent assistance from all sources available to the various organizations. The data do NOT represent the United States contributions TO these organizations. Data are all for United States fiscal years except for "UNDP-TA" and "Other UN" programs. These are calendar year figures, shown in the fiscal year in which the calendar year ends.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD): Data cover loan authorizations made to governments, government enterprises, or private firms with government guarantee.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA): Data cover value of agreements with governments for development credits.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC): Data cover the commitments made to invest in private enterprises in the various countries.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB): Data cover loan authorizations made to governments, government enterprises, or private firms from Ordinary Capital and from the Fund for Special Operations. Data exclude Social Progress Trust Fund.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: Data are shown in two parts--the Special Fund Sector (UNDP-SF) and Technical Assistance (UNDP-TA). Each was previously a separate program, now combined to form the UNDP. The Special Fund Sector data cover allocations primarily for costs of pre-investment surveys.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMS: Data cover allocations for the last seven years for approved projects and for overhead services financed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The data also include the Regular and other programs of technical assistance by UN specialized agencies (UNTA).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC): Data include grant aid obligated under the first and second European Development Funds and loans made by the European Investment Bank (EIB) for developing countries.

FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (Where Shown)

These data are gross disbursements derived from published reports of the OECD and from individual member country reports to the OECD, excluding U.S. data.

FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (Where Shown)

Data are estimates of economic aid commitments (not disbursements) by the Soviet Union, the East European countries (excl. Yugoslavia) and Communist China.

NOTE: Country data on U.S. and international organization programs are based on the report, "U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations", prepared by A.I.D.'s Program Reports Branch, Statistics and Reports Division, Office of Program and Policy Coordination. Copies of this report, which also contains data for developed countries as well as worldwide and regional totals, may be obtained upon request to the issuing office.

COUNTRY SECTIONS

ALGERIA

PORTUGAL
SPAIN
MEDITERRANEAN
SEA
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
Cadiz
Gibraltar (U.K.)
Tangier
Mostaganem
Oran
Sidi Bel Abbès
Ouida
Tlemcen
RABAT
Casablanca
Safi
Marrakech
MOROCCO
ALGIERS
Tizi Ouzou
Bejaïa
Skikda
Annab
Bizerte
TUNIS
Sûsah
Safaqis
Qâbis
Chott el Jarid
TUNISIA
TRIPOLI
LIBYA
O. Chéliff
Médéa
Sétif
Constantine
El Asnam
Tiaret
Saïda
Djelfa
Batna
Touggourt
Rhardaïa
Ouargla
Béchar
El Goléa
Oued Mya
Oued Saoura
Ohanet
Tindouf
Adrar
In Salah
Irharhar
Oued
MAURITANIA
Bidon Cinq
Tamanrasset
Oued Ieerrer
MALI
NIGER
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometers
BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

ALGERIA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Independence from France in 1962 left Algeria with a dual economy, traditional and modern, and, after the exodus of the nearly one million French inhabitants, very little in the way of managers and technicians to run the modern agricultural and industrial sectors. The government became the owner of large tracts of the best agricultural land by default and most of the French-owned factories and businesses were nationalized. As a result, the government plays a preponderant role in the operation and development of the economy.

Agriculture is the principal economic activity in Algeria and employs 60% of the labor force. Agricultural production, which is subject to variable rainfall, is carried out by a modern sector consisting of "self-managed" (worker-run former French) enterprises in the fertile plains and a traditional sector characterized by a large number of small family farms in the less fertile mountain areas. The traditional sector accounts for about 40% of the total value of agricultural production while utilizing two-thirds of the cultivated land. It produces mainly cereals, olives, figs and dates and raises the bulk of the country's livestock. The modern sector consists of about 2,000 agricultural units and produces mainly wine, wheat, citrus fruit and vegetables.

Algeria's dependence on agriculture has been greatly lessened since 1958 by the development of the petroleum and natural gas industry. The country is now the second largest African petroleum producer after Libya and its proven reserves account for over 20% of the African total. A number of economic activities have been developed and are planned in connection with petroleum and gas production, including shipping facilities, refining and gas liquefaction plants and chemical and steel industries. Thus the basis exists for the development of a diversified industrial economy.

In addition to petroleum, Algeria is exploiting substantial deposits of iron ore, coal and phosphates. Large amounts of manganese ore, mercury and other minerals are known to exist in the Algerian Sahara and plans are being made to develop their production. The mineral sector was nationalized in 1966 and is managed by a government-owned corporation.

The development of consumer goods production gained impetus after independence and now includes several textile complexes, supplying a large proportion of domestic requirements, and a number of tanneries and shoe factories. There is in addition a substantial and expanding production of cement and superphosphates as well as a growing steel industry based on the domestic iron ore deposits.

State enterprises account for about half the aggregate manufacturing turnover, with private enterprises contributing 40% and "self-managed" enterprises 10%. In addition to being the major owner of and investor in industry, the government supports and indirectly controls large sements of the agricultural sector through a system of minimum prices and provision of credit. The minimum price system covers cereals, vegetables, citrus fruits, olives and wine. Farm producing units are free to sell their produce at more than the minimum price. In addition, the "self-managed" sector, which had been suffering losses that were covered by government subsidies, was given more autonomy in 1968 in deciding what to grow and how much to invest.

As the petroleum industry has developed, the structure of Algeria's foreign trade has changed radically. Petroleum exports now constitute nearly three-quarters of total exports by value and this ratio can be expected to increase as the construction of new pipelines to the ports relieves the present saturation of pipeline facilities. The traditional agricultural exports-wine, fruits and vegetables, hides and skins and cork-have maintained their total value but now comprise less than 15% of total export value. France is by a considerable margin Algeria's most important trading partner and accounts for over 50% of both exports and imports; over 60% of Algeria's exports of crude oil go to France. France's overall share of Algeria's trade has been declining, however, as Algeria has diversified her overseas markets and her sources of imports. The United States supplies less than 10% of Algeria's imports and is a negligible customer.

In carrying out its economic development program, which is substantially financed by oil revenues, Algeria faces a chronic unemployment problem in the cities and large scale underemployment in the countryside. The government has initiated public work programs and has taken measures to reduce the drift of population toward urban centers. A large number of Algerian workers has sought employment abroad, especially in France. The new four year plan for the period 1970-73 gives priority to further expansion of basic industries and industries that are employment-creating as well as to education and to manpower training. One of the objectives is to have 75% of the children between the ages of six and fourteen attending school by 1973 as compared to about 40% in 1965.

The four year plan calls for total government expenditures of over $5 billion, of which half will be devoted to industry, including petroleum and petrochemicals, mining, metallurgy and manufacturing. Agriculture is to receive over 15% of the total, not including $70 million to be devoted to dam construction. Some 10% of total investment will be devoted to education with the bulk of the expenditure in this sector going to primary and secondary education. A substantial amount of the proposed total investments has already been contracted for and it appears that, with the aid of oil revenues, Algeria can attain its planned objectives.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Two Atlas mountain ranges that cross the country laterally divide Algeria into three longitudinal zones. Between the northern Tellian Atlas and the Mediterranean is a narrow but fertile coastal plain (the Tell), with a moderate year-round climate and adequate rainfall, where most of the wine, citrus fruits and vegetables are produced. Stretching southward from the Tellian to the Saharan Atlas is the High Plateau region averaging almost 3,000 feet above sea level with limited rainfall and greater extremes of temperature. It is used principally for livestock grazing and growing cereals and esparto. The southern Saharan region is mostly rocky plains and desert, and is generally void of vegetation except for a few oases and intermittent bush and pasture land. The weather in Algeria is irregular from year to year.

AREA ..... 919,590 sq. mi. almost 3½ times the size of Texas.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... About 19% of the area (3% arable land, all in the north; 16% grazing land, virtually all in the Sahara region); 80% of the area is covered by desert, steppes, wasteland and mountains.

MAIN CROPS ..... Wine grapes, grain (wheat, barley, oats), vegetables, citrus fruits, olives, figs, dates, cotton, tobacco, and esparto grass. Irregular climatic conditions cause great variations in crop production.

LIVESTOCK ..... Important activity, which government is improving and expanding, but does not meet domestic needs. Mainly sheep, goats and cattle.

FOREST ..... Little over 1% of total area. Mainly brushwood, but stands of oak, pine and cedar for industrial purposes and for firewood.

FISHERIES ..... Of minor economic importance, although extensive fishing for sardines, anchovies, tuna and shellfish.

MINERALS ..... Principal minerals are petroleum, iron ore, lead, phosphates, zinc, antimony, copper, and coal.

FUELS ..... Large deposits of petroleum, natural gas and coal in the Sahara. Production of oil started in 1957 and is now largest export. One of world's largest natural gas fields at Hassi R'mel in the Sahara.

RIVERS ..... Cheliff only river of significance. It flows 400 miles from Saharan Atlas to the Mediterranean, but dries up in summer.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 13.8 million; mid-1970 estimate.

Annual growth ..... 3.2%.

Density and Concentration . 15 per sq. mi. However 90% of population live in 10% of the area, mainly the coastal region, while the Saharan region is sparsely populated. In 1966, 38% lived in urban and semi-urban areas. Main cities: Algiers, 943,142; Oran, 328,257; Constantine, 253,649; Annaba, 168,790.

Religion ..... Almost 98% Moslem, mainly Sunni (orthodox).

The People ..... Roughly 4/5th Arabic and 1/5th Berber-speaking Moslems. 200,000 others (mostly Moroccans and French.) 56% of population under 20 years of age.

Language ..... Principal languages spoken are French, Arabic, and Berber dialects. Official business usually conducted in French at national level, and Arabic on local level.

Labor Force ..... 2.6 million, 22% of total population (1966). Distribution: 60% agriculture; 14% services; 6% manufacturing; other 20%. About 275,000 Algerian workers live in Europe (mainly in France).

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated 25-30% for those 10 years and older. Only 1/4th of population over age 10 have had schooling.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 34,175 primary; 7,704 secondary, general. 1966-67: 2,973 vocational; 255 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 1,485,390 primary pupils; 116,077 secondary, general; 38,877 vocational and 5,439 teacher-training. 43% of the primary school-age children are in school (1965-66).

HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... 51 years in 1970; U.S. 70.

Infant mortality .... 1965: 86 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

Medical personnel ... 1966: 1,421 doctors, 1 per 8,500 inhabitants; U.S. 650.

Health facilities ... 1966: 148 general hospitals, 13 specialized. Total of 42,772 beds.

Diet..... 1,950 calories per day per capita; U.S. 3,180.

Main diseases ..... TB, malaria, venereal, enteric, respiratory, worms, eye, childhood, and skin diseases.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... 2,423 miles of various gauges. Railroads are the most important means of land transportation. Half of the system is government-owned, generally modern and adequate for needs. The main line crosses northern Algeria between the Moroccan and Tunisian frontiers, linking all the major cities and ports. Three north-south lines serve to transport the minerals.

ROADS ..... 1969: 30,233 miles of which 20,740 are paved. The system is based on six major routes, three in north parallel to the coast, and three north-south.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 238,747 automobiles, trucks and buses.

PORTS ..... Major ports along 735 miles coastline are: Algiers (one of Africa's largest), Bejaia, Oran, Arzew, Annaba and Skikda. Bejaia is the terminal of a petroleum pipeline and Arzew is one for petroleum and gas.

AVIATION ..... Algiers has principal airport handling long range jets. Other airports for jet aircraft include Constantine, Annaba and Oran. Over 50 other medium sized airfields.

POWER ..... 1,476 million KWH produced in 1969, 111 KWH per capita. Mainly thermal, generated by oil.

INDUSTRY ..... Mainly food processing, building materials and chemicals. The Algiers refinery and the Arzew gas liquefaction plants are two large scale projects. The Annaba steel complex is near completion. Also a small textile industry. Traditional handicrafts are important.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Principal exports are crude petroleum and wine, which together account for about 75% of total exports. Other important items are citrus fruits, iron ore, and fresh vegetables. Wine, traditionally over half of total export value, was displaced as the leading export by petroleum in 1961. Petroleum exports grew from about 5% of total in 1959 to almost 65% in 1969. Over half of all exports go to France.

IMPORTS ..... Major imports are food, beverages, tobacco and other consumer goods. France is largest supplier, furnished 42% of imports in 1969.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 3.2%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 38%)	Thousands	10,800	12,148	12,540	12,943	13,349	13,770E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65 =100	120	73	91	108	94	103P
	2. Per capita production index	"	124	67	81	93	79	84P
	3. Grapes	1,000 MT	2,013	866	819	1,264	1,100	1,000
	4. Wheat	"	1,497	630	1,266	1,534	1,239	1,500
	5. Barley	"	843	130	340	538	465	500
	6. Citrus fruit[b].....	"	364	396	426	487	455	465
	7. Milk	"	475	450	460	460	460	465
1,3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Manufacturing							
	2. Cement	1,000 MT	1,062	658	731	866	949	
	3. Mining production index[c].....	1963=100	158	71	97	127	131	
	4. Iron ore	1,000 MT	3,444	1,764	2,568	3,084	2,964	1,031(4 mos)
	5. Petroleum, crude	Mill. MT	9	33	38	42	44	47
	6. Natural gas	Bill.cu.mtrs.	*	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.0
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
1	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	1,320	1,116	1,188	1,308	1,476	1,065(8 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	122	92	95	101	111	
4	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					3,675	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"					3,675	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					275	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1964=100	89	111	111	n.a.	n.a.	
	2. Consumer prices	"		103	104	n.a.	n.a.	
5	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[⊕,d].....	1964=100	130	120	152	201	237	240(Oct)
6	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES	Mill.dinars						
	1. Total revenues	"		3,630	4,020	4,610	5,910	6,820e
	2. Total expenditures	"		4,100	4,830	5,990	6,770	8,950e
	3. of which: Defense	"		(520)	(490)	(490)	(490)	(490)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-470	-810	-1,380	-860	-2,130
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
7	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Dec. 31[‖]..	Million US$			447.8	488.2	954.2	955.1f
	2. Annual payments	"			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	3. of which: Amortization	"				(43.6)	(47.7)	(29.5)

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ‖ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - Excludes crude petroleum and natural gas. d - Currency in circulation and demand deposits. e - Revised budget.
f - June 30.

ALGERIA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
1,3,8	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	557	621	723	830	934	232(3 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-1,290	-638	-639	-815	-1,009	-333 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-733	-17	+84	+15	-75	-101 "
5,7	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	1	3	1	5	1	
	(f.o.b.) 2. France	"	469	419	429	458	487	
	3. Germany (Fed. Rep.) ..	"	22	51	91	104	133	
	4. United Kingdom	"	22	37	40	39	39	
	5. Communist bloc	"	2	12	15	38	66	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	18	61	51	67	80	
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	1,012	439	380	460	424	
	3. Italy	"	11	19	21	28	76	
	4. United Kingdom	"	9	10	11	14	35	
	5. Communist bloc	"	10	20	40	41	48	
3,8	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Petroleum	Million US$	163	479	502	563	593	141(3 mos)
	2. Wine	"	211	122	54	75	131	
	3. Iron ore	"	29	6	4	26	24	
	4. Petroleum products	"	*	10	25	20		
	5. Citrus fruits	"	25	37	23	17		
3,8	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Consumer goods	Million US$	407	214	163	170		
	2. Food, beverages, tobacco	"	297	144	168	144		
	3. Industrial goods	"	217	113	113	228		
	4. Semi-finished products	"	198	106	120	187		
	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
7	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$			-86	-229	-443	-430E
	2. Private long-term capital	"			38	49	30	
	3. Official grants (net)	"			21	4	23	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"			16	70	43	
								1970 / 1971
5	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	264	274	442	491	409	338 / 421(Feb)
	1. Gold	"		6	155	205	205	191 / 191 "
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	14 / 28 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"		16	17	17	19	23 / 33 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"		252	270	269	185	100 / 169 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
5	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"		53	78	117	312	189(Oct)
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
5	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"		38	42	59	199	127(Oct)
1	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	Francs-Dinars[a]	4.937	4.937	4.937	4.937	4.937	4.937

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. "Statistiques Générales."
4. AID/W estimates
5. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
6. AID estimates based on various publications.
7. Various sources.
8. "Bulletin Comparatif Trimestriel."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Currency changed from francs to dinars on April 10, 1964.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31[a]					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
	Millions of Dinars					$ Millions*
A.=REVENUE - TOTAL	3,630	4,020	4,610	5,910	6,820	1,382
1. Domestic revenue	3,500	3,870	4,550	5,820	6,800	1,378
a. Income and profits	1,380	1,665	1,850	2,325	2,450	496
b. of which: Petroleum companies	(630)	(880)	(1,110)	(1,320)	(1,350)	(273)
b. Production & consumption taxes	1,300	1,440	1,700	1,900	2,200	446
c. Customs duties	200	200	340	480	600	122
d. Receipts from gov't. enterprises	200	260	350	840	1,300	263
e. Other non-tax revenue	420	305	310	275	250	51
2. From foreign grants	130	150	60	90	20	4
a. U.S. Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	130	150	60	90	20	4
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	4,100	4,830	5,990	6,770	8,950	1,813
1. Current	2,840	3,330	3,300	3,580	4,300	871
a. Defense (Total)	520	490	490	490	490	99
b. Education	600	690	770	850	980	199
c. Other social services	610	920	740	740	820	166
d. Economic services	260	330	390	400	490	99
e. Interest	85	33	33	39	100	20
f. Other	765	897	877	1,061	1,420	288
2. Capital	1,260	1,500	2,690	3,190	4,650	942
a. Agriculture	240	335	620	630		
b. Education & social sector ...	110	135	210	650		
c. Industry & energy	460	580	1,310	1,230	n.a.	
d. Other	450	450	550	680		
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-470	-810	-1,380	-860	-2,130	-431

* - Converted at 4.937 dinars per U.S. dollar.

a - Sources refer to data for 1966-1969 as "Actual Revenue and Expenditures"; data for 1970 are revised budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from Government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

ALGERIA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			-	0.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	*	0.1	-0.2	-*	3.8	-	3.8
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	0.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	*	0.1	-0.2	-*	3.8	-	3.8
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			4.6	9.3	74.8	44.0	14.4	19.2	13.1	-	2.1	181.5	3.4	178.1
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	-	-	11.6	3.4	8.2
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1956		-	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	-	-	11.6	3.4	8.2
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			4.6	9.3	74.8	44.0	14.4	7.6	13.1	-	2.1	169.9	-	169.9
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	5.6	60.8	20.9	3.2	2.5	1.7	-	-	94.7	-	94.7
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			4.6	3.7	14.0	23.1	11.2	5.1	11.4	-	2.1	75.2	-	75.2
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			4.6	9.6	76.6	45.2	15.0	19.2	13.2	-0.2	2.1	185.3	3.4	181.9
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	-	-	11.6	3.4	8.2
Grants			4.6	9.6	76.6	45.2	15.0	7.6	13.2	-0.2	2.1	173.7	-	173.7
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	77.7	2.7	1.7	24.6	2.2	12.5	1.1	3.9	4.8	131.3		
IBRD	-	-	60.0	-	-	20.5	-	-	-	-	-	80.5		
UNDP-SF			-	-	1.2	3.1	0.8	6.3	-	2.5	3.3	17.3		
UNDP-TA		-	*	*	*	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	4.0		
Other UN			-	-	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	4.2		
EEC			17.7	2.7	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	25.3		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

		Unit			
†	*SA.* **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY**				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	Not	Available	
	2. Mining	"			
	3. Manufacturing	"			
	4. Construction	"			
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"			
	6. Trade and finance	"			
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			

		Unit	1954	1966	
1	*SB.* **LABOR FORCE**				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	38.4	32.1	
	2. Female component	"	31.2	11.4	
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	36.9	61.5	
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	74.7	65.9[a]	
	5. Mining	"	0.4	0.6	
	6. Manufacturing	"	4.3	4.2	
	7. Construction	"	2.5	3.2	
	8. Transport	"	1.8	2.3	
	9. Commerce, Utilities, Services, Other	"	16.1	23.8	

a - Number of workers in agriculture may be slightly overstated.

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
2	*SC.* **DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1966):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	50.2	49.8
	2. Less than 5 years	"	19.5	9.9	9.6
	3. 5-14 years	"	27.7	14.3	13.4
	4. 15-19 years	"	9.0	4.5	4.5
	5. 20-39 years	"	24.4	11.8	12.6
	6. 40-59 years	"	12.6	6.4	6.2
	7. 60 plus	"	6.8	3.3	3.5
		Unit		1969	
3	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		86[a]	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		50	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		18	

a - 1967.

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
4	*SD.* **EDUCATION**				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	441.46	787.60	1,409.38
	3. Secondary (general)	"	59.43	83.27	107.56
	4. Vocational	"	22.37	24.42[a]	35.83
	5. Teacher-training	"	1.10	1.68	4.06
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	11.80[a]	20.57	30.67[a]
	8. Secondary (general)	"	2.18[a]	4.03	4.43[a]
	9. Vocational	"	n.a.	n.a.	2.97
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.05	n.a.	0.26
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	18	28	43[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	6	8	11[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	14	22	34[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Public only. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. ILO Yearbook.
2. UN Demographic Yearbook.
3. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
4. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

ALGERIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

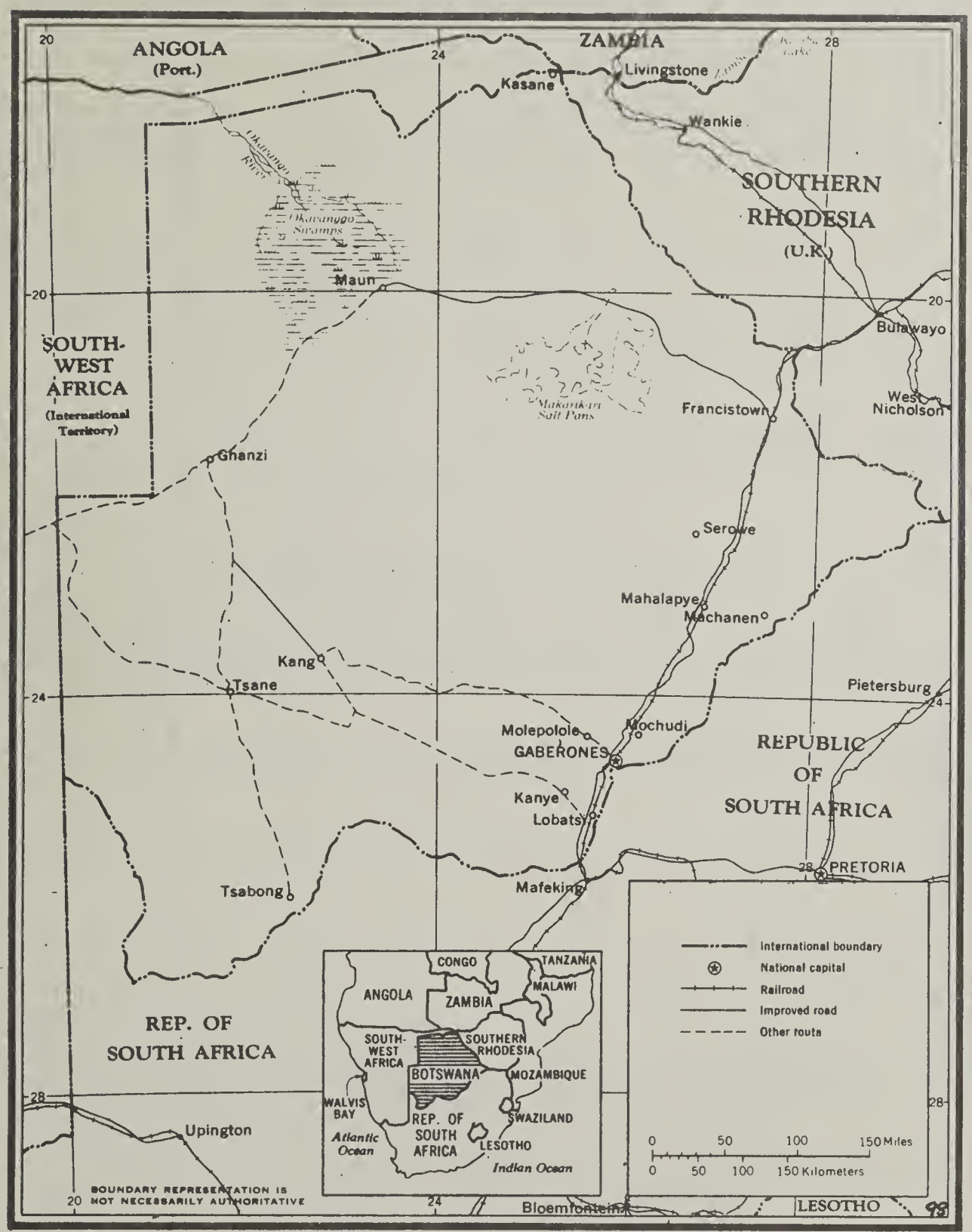
ITEM	1967	1968	1969	1970
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-85	-225	-443	
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	740	869	902	
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-585	-766	-953	
Trade balance	155	103	-51	
2. Nonmonetary gold	-	-	-	
3. Freight and insurance	-32	-67	-69	
4. Other transportation	-	-	-	
5. Travel	55	32	-1	
6. Investment income	-240	-234	-228	
7. Government, n.i.e.	4	-4	-5	
8. Other services	-27	-55	-89	
Total services	-240	-328	-392	
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS				
9. Private	171	182	215	
10. Central government	19	12	22	
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD				
Nonmonetary sectors				
11. Private direct investment	47	64	41	
12. Other private long-term	-9	-15	-11	
13. Other private short-term	-	-1	-	
14. Local government	-	-	-	
15. Central government	17	57	43	
a. Loans	16	77	43	
b. Other	1	-20	-	
Monetary sectors (net)				
16. Commercial banks	-21	-22	-55	
17. Central institutions	25	-12	-7	
D. OFFICIAL RESERVES & RELATED ITEMS				
18. Liabilities	-	-	-	
19. Assets (increase -)	-168	-50	83	
19.1 Monetary gold	-149	-50	-	
19.2 Reserve position in the Fund .	-1	-1	-1	
19.3 Foreign exchange	-18	1	84	
E. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	+4	+10	+112	

Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF.
Source: International Monetary Fund.

Revision No. 263
June 1971

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

BOTSWANA


ANGOLA
(Port.)
ZAMBIA
Kasane
Livingstone
Wankie
SOUTHERN
RHODESIA
(U.K.)
Okavango
River
Okavango
Swamps
Maun
SOUTH-
WEST
AFRICA
(International
Territory)
Makarikari
Salt Pans
Francistown
Bulawayo
West
Nicholson
Ghanzi
Serowe
Mahalapye
Machanen
Kang
Tsane
Pietersburg
Molepolole
Mochudi
GABERONES
REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA
Kanye
Lobatsi
PRETORIA
Tsabong
Mafeking
REP. OF
SOUTH AFRICA
Upington
BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS
NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE
Bloemfontein
LESOTHO
CONGO
TANZANIA
MALAWI
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
SOUTH-
WEST
AFRICA
SOUTHERN
RHODESIA
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
WALVIS
BAY
Atlantic
Ocean
REP. OF
SOUTH
AFRICA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
Indian Ocean
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Improved road
Other routa
0 50 100 150 Miles
0 50 100 150 Kilometers
59542 8-68

BOTSWANA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL							-	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
Loans							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants							-	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL							1.8	4.2	8.2	0.7	-	14.9	-	14.9
Title I - Total							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)							(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total							1.8	4.2	8.2	0.7	-	14.9	-	14.9
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM							1.8	4.2	8.2	0.7	-	14.9	-	14.9
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	-	1.4
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS							-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	-	1.4
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC							1.8	4.6	8.5	1.2	0.5	16.5	-	16.5
Loans							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants							1.8	4.6	8.5	1.2	0.5	16.5	-	16.5
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	*	*	*	*	3.7	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.6	6.6		
IDA			-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6		
UNDP-SF		-	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9		
UNDP-TA			*	-	*	-	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.3		
Other UN									1.0	0.4	0.4	1.8		

NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1965

* - Less tha $50,000.

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

†

		Unit		1966	
1	*SA.* **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY**				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent		47.2	
	2. Mining	"		0.3	
	3. Manufacturing	"		7.5	
	4. Construction	"		5.4	
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"		8.6	
	6. Trade and finance	"		12.9	
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"		18.1	

		Unit	1964		
2	*SB.* **LABOR FORCE**				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	46.2		
	2. Female component	"	49.9		
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	3.9		
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	90.8		
	5. Mining	"	0.8		
	6. Manufacturing	"	1.0		
	7. Construction	"	1.1		
	8. Transport	"	0.9		
	9. Commerce, utilities, services, other	"	5.4		

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	*SC.* **DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1968):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	48.7	51.3
	2. Less than 5 years	"	17.1	8.3	8.8
	3. 5-14 years	"	25.7	12.5	13.2
	4. 15-19 years	"	10.0	4.8	5.2
	5. 20-39 years	"	27.6	13.2	14.4
	6. 40-59 years	"	13.6	6.9	6.7
	7. 60 plus	"	6.0	3.0	3.0
	Births and Deaths:	Unit			
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio			
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	Not	Available	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"			

		Unit	1955	1960	1968
4	*SD.* **EDUCATION**				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	21.02	36.29	78.96
	3. Secondary (general)	"	0.24	0.56	2.30
	4. Vocational	"	0.02	0.03	0.59
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.05	0.09	0.32
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	0.64	1.15	1.79
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.03	0.05	0.13
	9. Vocational	"	a/	a/	n.a.
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.01	0.01	0.02
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	25	41	42[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	0.9	2	3[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	18	30	33[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Less than one-half the unit shown. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. UNESCO, and UN Statistical Yearbook.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

BOTSWANA

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending March 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970a	
	Millions of South African rand					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	5.44	6.20	5.75	6.66	6.88	9.63
1. Domestic revenue	5.44	6.20	5.75	6.66	6.88	9.63
a. Income taxes	1.38	1.62	1.27	1.70	1.65	2.31
b. Excise tax	0.24	0.38	0.52	0.45a	0.64	0.90
c. Customs	1.31	1.15	1.45	1.25a	1.51	2.11
d. Other revenue	2.51	3.05	2.51	3.26	3.08	4.31
2. From foreign grants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	15.11	17.84	16.38	15.62	21.30	29.82
1. Current	9.07	11.04	12.59	12.88	13.87	19.42
a. Defense	0.87	0.97	1.38	1.09	1.20	1.68
b. Agriculture	0.88	0.89	1.60	1.71	1.90	2.66
c. Education	1.05	1.17	0.83	0.85	1.10	1.54
d. Health	0.61	0.62	0.82	0.83	0.92	1.29
e. Other	5.66	7.39	7.96	8.40	8.75	12.25
2. Capital	6.04	6.80	3.79	2.74	7.43	10.40
a. Agriculture	0.18	0.82	0.43	0.11	0.21	0.29
b. Education	0.43	1.00	0.56	0.26	0.89	1.25
c. Health	0.22	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.25
d. Other	5.21	4.78	2.65	2.19	6.15	8.61
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-9.67	-11.64	-10.63	-8.96	-14.42	-20.19

* - Converted at rate of $1.40 per South African rand.
a - Budget estimates.

Note: Data are based on published budgetary sources and do not necessarily conform to A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e., A.I.D. Form 10-74).

BURUNDI

Base 56642 6-68

BURUNDI

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1961		-	-	*	0.5	0.1	*	0.2	*	*	0.8	-	0.8
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	-	*	0.5	0.1	*	0.2	*	*	0.8	-	0.8
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			*	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	*	*	0.1	0.1	6.0	-	6.0
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use *(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			*	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	*	*	0.1	0.1	6.0	-	6.0
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	*	-	-	0.1	2.9	-	2.9
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	1.6	0.9	0.5	*	*	*	0.1	*	3.1	-	3.1
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			*	2.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.8	-	6.8
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			*	2.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.8	-	6.8
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	6.0	0.4	1.1	4.1	1.9	5.5	10.8	2.6	7.5	40.1		
IBRD			4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.8	2.9		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	1.1	-	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.8	6.1		
UNDP-TA		-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.2		
Other UN			-	*	*	0.5	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	1.2		
EEC			1.2	0.4	1.1	2.3	1.4	3.3	8.9	1.1	3.3	22.9		

* - Less than $50,000.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[a]	
	Millions of Burundi Francs					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	1,348	1,529	1,792	1,694	2,020	23.1
1. Domestic revenue	1,348	1,529	1,792	1,694	2,020	23.1
a. Income taxes	213	279	424	310	351	4.0
b. Sales taxation	213	254	286	382	427	4.9
c. Customs	602	654	706	571	836	9.6
d. Other taxes	217	223	250	296	285	3.2
e. Other revenue	103	119	126	135	121	1.4
2. From foreign grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. U.S. Government						
b. Other						
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	1,588	1,654	1,876	1,793	2,198	25.1
1. Current	1,496	1,556	1,743	1,685	2,071	23.7
a. Defense (Total)	200	216	237	235	300	3.4
b. Agriculture	99	110	107	107	102	1.2
c. Education	345	393	421	465	516	5.9
d. Health	128	151	132	121	144	1.6
e. Other	724	686	846	757	1,009	11.6
2. Capital	92	98	133	108	127	1.4
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-240	-125	-84	-99	-178	-2.0
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	240	125	84	99	178	2.0
1. Domestic sources (net)	231	77	12	52	91	1.0
a. Central Bank borrowing						
b. Other						
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	9	48	72	47	87	1.0

* Converted at 87.5 Burundi Francs per U.S. dollar.

a - Estimates based on results of first 10 months.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

BURUNDI

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

†

		Unit			
1	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				FY 1965/66
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent			72.5
	2. Mining	"			-
	3. Manufacturing	"			4.3
	4. Construction	"			2.5
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"			1.3
	6. Trade and finance	"			7.8
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			11.6

		Unit		1965	
2	*SB.* LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent		50.3	
	2. Female component	"		51.5	
	3. Wage and salary earners	"		n.a.	
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"			
	5. Mining	"	Not	Available	
	6. Manufacturing	"			
	7. Construction	"			
	8. Transport	"			
	9. Other	"			

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1965):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	49.4	50.6
	2. Less than 5 years	"	19.7	9.8	9.9
	3. 5-14 years	"	27.2	13.7	13.5
	4. 15-19 years	"	8.1	4.2	3.9
	5. 20-39 years	"	26.0	13.0	13.0
	6. 40-59 years	"	13.2	6.1	7.1
	7. 60 plus	"	5.8	2.6	3.2
4	*Births and Deaths:*	Unit		1969	
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		150-180	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		46	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		24	

		Unit	1961	1965	1966
5	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	101.81	146.92	152.96
	3. Secondary (general)	"	1.37	2.47	2.93
	4. Vocational	"	1.29	1.66	1.78
	5. Teacher-training	"	1.02	1.70	1.95
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	2.86	3.63	3.93
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.08	0.22	0.23
	9. Vocational	"	0.09	n.a.	0.19
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.07	0.18	0.19
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	n.a.	24	n.a.
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	n.a.	2	n.a.
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	n.a.	17	n.a.

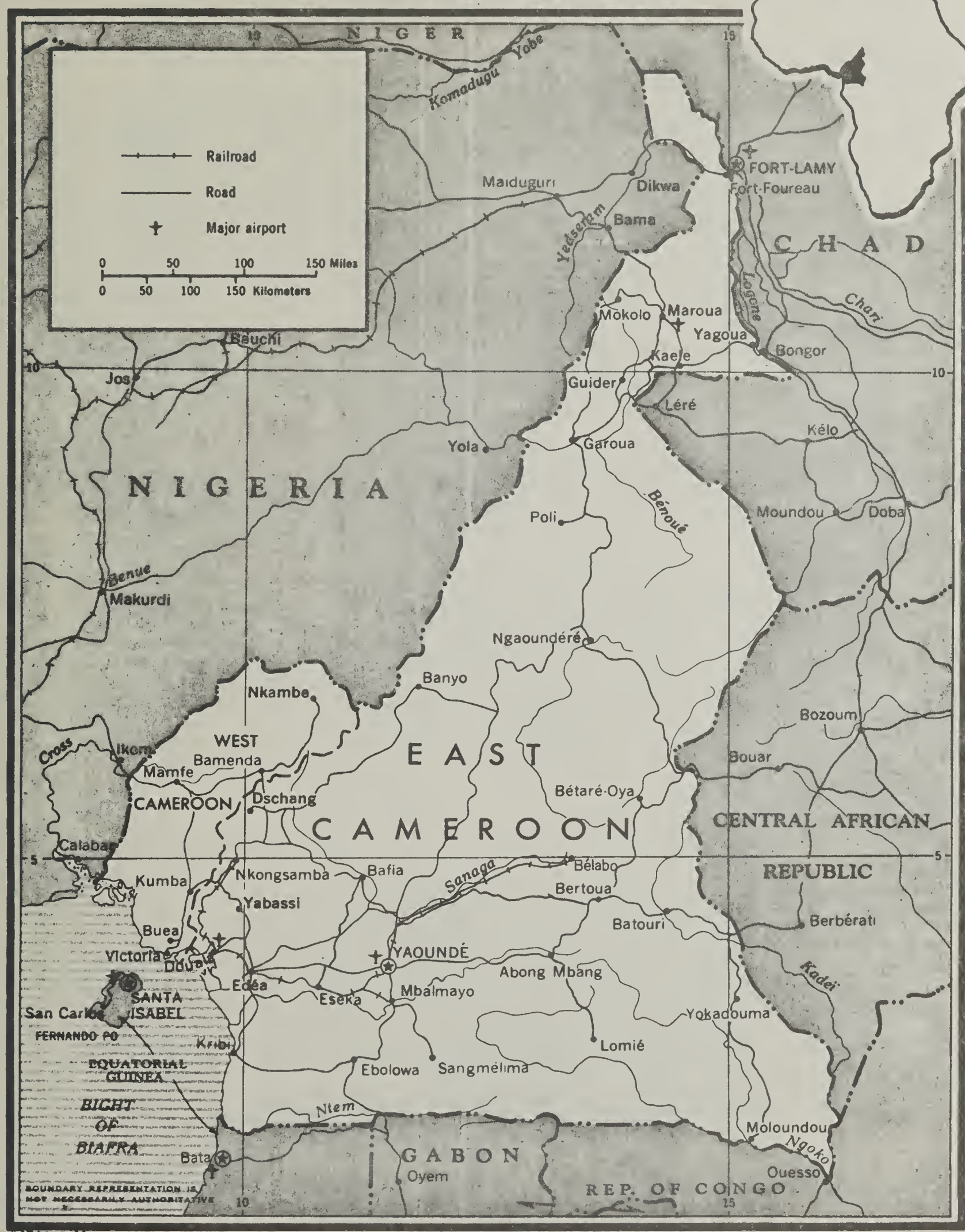
* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CAMEROON



76766 7-69

CAMEROON

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			2.0	12.5	0.8	1.3	5.1	1.2	0.8	0.2	*	24.0	0.2	23.8
Loans			-	9.2	-	-	3.2	0.6	-	-	-	13.0	0.2	12.8
Grants			2.0	3.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	*	11.0	-	11.0
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.6	-	0.6
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	NO PROGRAMS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	PRIOR		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use	TO FY 1960		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.6	-	0.6
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.6	-	0.6
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	-	3.1
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	5.0	-	5.0
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	5.0	-	5.0
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			2.2	12.9	1.4	2.3	5.9	2.1	1.4	0.6	3.7	32.7	0.2	32.5
Loans			-	9.2	-	-	3.2	0.6	-	-	3.1	16.1	0.2	15.9
Grants			2.2	3.8	1.4	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.6	16.6	-	16.6
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/			-	0.2	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
Credit Assistance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	0.2	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			(-)	(*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(*)	(-)	(*)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY			-	0.2	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	16.1	19.2	10.8	2.1	13.3	20.2	33.2	25.7	16.1	156.8		
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	12.9	19.9		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	0.6	-	11.6		
UNDP-SF			1.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	2.8	1.0	6.6		
UNDP-TA			0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	4.4		
Other UN			*	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.3	1.8		
EEC			14.8	18.8	9.7	1.2	12.6	19.5	13.1	21.7	1.2	112.5		

* - Less than $50,000.
a - Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

Revision No. 241
June 1970

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Generally tropical temperatures with only slight seasonal variations and heavy rainfall characterize the climate of the southern half of Cameroon. Two short dry seasons, December to February and July to September, alternate with two long wet seasons. The north has a more continental climate with less rainfall and greater temperature variations; there is a well defined dry season from October to April. Annual rainfall varies from over 160 in. in the southwest to less than 20 in. in far north. Four distinct natural regions provide the advantages of diversified climatic and geographical conditions: the hot and wet coastal area and south contain a rain forest suitable for growing bananas, oil palms, rubber and cocoa; the central Adamaoua plateau between the Sanaga and Bénoué Rivers (2,500-4,500 ft.) is a region containing livestock, timber and mineral resources; in the northwest lies a fertile mountainous area with peaks rising above 8,000 feet, in which coffee and tea are intensively cultivated; and north of the Bénoué River, sloping toward the Lake Chad basin lies a rich savannah, where livestock, peanuts and some grains and cotton are raised.

AREA ..... 183,370 sq. mi.; about the size of Colorado and Utah combined.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... Over 25% of the total area, 5 acres per capita. Generally fertile soils, substantial forest areas, wide diversity of altitude and rainfall constitute the country's major economic resources.

MAIN CROPS ..... Cocoa, coffee, and bananas are the principal cash crops. Rubber, palm kernels and oil, cotton and peanuts are other crops produced for export. Major food crops are cassava and plantains in the south; sugar, millet, sorghum and peanuts in the north; taros and macabos (both tubers) in West Cameroon. Supplementary crops in most areas include yams, potatoes, sugar cane, rice and peanuts.

LIVESTOCK ..... Important to the economy, though not a major export. In East Cameroon, cattle, sheep and horses are found mainly in north; hogs, goats and poultry are concentrated in south. Animal husbandry is economic in north; limiting factors are disease, poor breeding practices, and lack of transportation. Construction of the Trans-Cameroonian Railroad into the center of the cattle industry at N'Gaoundéré may be a significant benefit to the industry. There are also livestock in highlands of West Cameroon.

FORESTS ..... Over 60% of the country is forested, much of which is tropical rain forest. Variety of cabinet and veneer woods. Although lumber ranks fourth among exports, forestry industry is not yet well developed; only forests near sea or close to railroads are being exploited. Chief obstacle has been lack of transport.

FISHERIES ..... The many rivers, artifical fish ponds, and Lake Chad yield over 60 thousand tons of fresh water fish a year. Marine fishing industry is small, but has increased since the early sixties.

MINERALS ..... Minor amounts of gold, diamonds, tin, manganese, asbestos, rutile, mica, and lignite, but few have been produced commercially. One of the world's largest bauxite reserves discovered on central Adamaoua plateau, but is 300 miles from the sea and lacks water or rail transportation. Recent find of high grade bauxite in Bamiléké region being explored.

FUELS ..... No known coal or oil reserves. Natural gas found near Douala has not been exploited. The hydroelectric potential in the south and east is substantial, but only Edéa Falls on the Sanaga has been harnessed. Relative lack of power is one of principal handicaps to any large-scale industrialization.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... River transportation is of limited importance. The Benoué River links port of Garoua in north to seaports of Port-Harcourt and Burutu in Nigeria. In the south, the Sanaga River and its tributaries provide water for hydroelectric power and irrigation.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 5.8 million; mid-1970 estimate.

Annual growth ..... 2.1%.

Concentration ..... Population is about 85% rural. Almost two-thirds of the population are concentrated in three areas: the Savanna region from the Bénoué River north to Lake Chad; the mountainous Bamiléké region on the western border; and the southwest which includes the urban center of Douala (pop. 200,000), the cocoa country around Yaoundé, the capital, (pop. 101,000) and the coastal divisions of Victoria and Kumba. The southeastern third of Cameroon is very sparsely populated.

Religion ..... Roughly 1/3 Christian, largely in the Bantu south and coastal regions. Although only 15% of the population is Muslim, the Muslim Fulani dominate the northern regions and have great national political authority. About half are animists, scattered throughout country but most numerous in central region.

The people ..... Population almost entirely African. The indigenous population presents an unusually complex mosaic of peoples (about 200 tribes), mostly Negroid, having a wide variety of languages and customs and strong tribal loyalties. The largest ethnic grouping (nearly 30%) is the Cameroon highlanders concentrated in the plateau area spanning the East-West Cameroon border; over half are the Bamileke, mainly engaged in commerce. The second largest grouping is the Equatorial Bantu (about 20%), mainly farmers and traders of the southern and southwestern area. The Fulani of the north, of Hamitic origin, are partly nomadic pastoralists and partly sedentary farmers; and in the northwestern hills are the Kirdi animists (about 15%). Pygmies are dispersed throughout the equatorial forests.

Language ..... French and English are the official languages. There are 24 major language groups.

Labor force ..... In 1965, 2.5 million in labor force of which almost 85% either farmers or herdsmen. Wage-earners numbered 173,000. 84% of the population is engaged in agriculture.

HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... 49 years (U.S. 70).

Infant mortality ..... 1970: 110-115 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births (U.S. 21).

Medical personnel ..... 1967: 210 doctors, 1 per 26,000 people (U.S. 650).

Hospital beds ..... 1967: 11,215 beds, 1 per 488 persons (U.S. 120)

Main diseases ..... Malaria is one of the most serious health hazards. Other widespread diseases include chicken pox, dysentery, leprosy, internal parasites and syphilis.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is 2,130, largely starches. Malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies are prevalent, but serious nutritional diseases are rare.

EDUCATION (See page 10 for comparative data)

Literacy ..... 10-15%, considerably higher in the southern than in the northern part of the country. Despite considerable expansion in the last ten years the educational system is not yet able to meet the demand for middle and high level personnel. As a result a considerable number of expatriates is employed as executives and technicians, particularly in the private sector. In East Cameroon, the dropout rate in the primary grades totals about 80%; the rate in secondary schools is nearly 50%. Only about 400 students a year achieve the qualifications for entrance into university.

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... Present network consists of 525 miles of single track meter-gauge railroad. Two main lines originate at Douala; 110-mile northern line to Nkongsamba; and 380-mile line to Belabo via Yaoundé. Latter is being expanded northward to Ngaoundere. System is completely dieselized but parts of it are over 50 years old and require new track and realignment.

ROADS ..... National and main roads total 13,500 miles in length of which 11,500 miles in East Cameroon. Earth and gravel road network has increased regularly in recent years but paved mileage (about 800 mi. in 1969) has remained unchanged. Density of highway network is highest in coastal region, the Bamiléké area, West Cameroon, the north, and around Yaoundé. Two major road axes from Douala to the north run through Bafoussam and Foumban and through Yaoundé and Bertoua.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 49,199 automobiles, trucks and buses.

INLAND WATERWAYS ..... Approximately 1,300 mi. of intermittently navigable waterways complement the rail and highway network, were formerly the traditional routes of commerce and travel.

PORTS ..... Douala, the one major port, about 20 miles from the open sea, actually consists of two ports on either side of the Wouri River -- Douala on the south side, and Bonaberi, a banana port, on the north side. Three minor ports, the river ports of Tiko and Victoria in West Cameroon and the third is the coastal harbor of Kribi. Douala handles most of the foreign trade, whereas the minor ports ship small amounts of cocoa, bananas, logs, and palm products. Garoua on the Bénoué River in the north, which is open 2-3 months a year and handles much of the trade that is shipped via Nigerian ports, will probably not regain the importance it had before the Nigerian Civil War.

AIRFIELDS ..... With the limitation of road, rail and river transport, air travel has special importance in the Cameroon. There is a fine network of 45 airfields, located mainly in the northern and southern sections of the country, with only a few in the central region. Only four have permanently surfaced runways: Douala, Yaoundé, Garoua and Tiko. Douala, the main international airport of entry, and Yaoundé handle the bulk of all passenger and freight travel.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... Capacity about 172,300 kw, over 95% hydro. In 1969, 1,035 million KWH produced, about 180 KWH per capita. Bulk produced by two hydroelectric stations on the Sanaga River at Edéa Falls which supplies electricity for the towns of Edéa and Douala as well as for the French-owned aluminum plant at Edéa. There are numerous river sites in the south and east suitable for development, particularly along the Sanaga River, which flows from the central plateau into the Atlantic.

MANUFACTURING ..... Except for aluminum, manufacturing is limited to processing of light consumer goods. The largest enterprise is ALUCAM, a French-owned aluminum plant at Edéa which produces aluminum from alumina imported from Guinea, using the cheap electricity available at Edéa. Almost all the output is exported. Other industry includes processing plants for palm, peanut, and cotton oil, rice mills, sawmills and fish canneries; and consumer goods plants producing furniture, bicycles, textiles, cigarettes, beverages, aluminum utensils, hardware and small boats.

MINING ..... Proved mineral resources are few and mining is restriced to small amounts of cassiterite (tin ore) and gold in East Cameroon. There are small amounts of titanium, copper and diamonds. A large bauxite deposit on the Adamaoua plateau and another bauxite deposit in the East-West Cameroon border area depend on improved transportation for exploitation. There are indications of a sizable iron ore deposit in the southwestern coastal region.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Three-quarters of the exports are agricultural products. In 1967-69 two-thirds of exports consisted of four products: cocoa, 24%; coffee, 24%; aluminum, 11%; and wood 7%. Cotton exports have been growing in importance. In 1967-69 France took 34% of total exports, other EEC countries 37% and the United States 9%. Associate membership in the European Common Market involved the replacement of preference status for the Cameroons exports in the French market with preferences in the whole of the EEC. As a result, Cameroon's exports to the EEC as a whole have increased substantially, while importance of France as a major customer has decreased.

IMPORTS ..... About 50% of imports are consumer goods; mainly food, beverages and tobacco, clothing and textiles, and motor vehicles. Also important are machinery, metal and petroleum products, and alumina. France provides 55% of total imports (1967-69), other EEC countries 20% and the United States 6%.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.1%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 13%)	Thousands	4,700	5,350	5,470	5,585	5,700	5,820E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE [a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	91	112	114	117	121	123
	2. Per capita production index	"	97	105	104	105	106	106
	3. Total food production index	"	94	111	112	116	118	121
	4. Per capita food production index	"	100	104	102	104	104	104
	5. Cocoa beans	1,000 MT	72	84	92	104	107	100
	6. Coffee	"	45	60	66	66	72	72
	7. Bananas and plantains	"	670	660	650	650	665	680
	8. Cotton	"	11	19	17	22	24	20
	9. Palm kernels (commercial)	"	20	37	38	38	45	55
	10. Palm oil (commercial)	"	37	40	35	40	50	60
	11. Millet and sorghum	"	350	490	500	500	510	520
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
3	1. Gold	Troy oz.	416	675	991	465	117	
3	2. Tin (content of ore)	Met. tons	59	25	51	42	29	
1	3. Aluminum[b].....	1,000 MT	44	48	48	45	47	
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
4,5	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	911	1,003	988	1,006	1,035	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	194	187	181	180	182	
6	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT** **							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					850	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"					850	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					150	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1,7	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1968=100						
	2. Consumer prices, Yaoundé[c].....	"				100	101	107
							1970	1971
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX⊕	1968=100	38	82	86	100	112	123 125(Jan)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES[d]	Bill. CFA		(Fiscal Years Ending June 30)				
	1. Total revenues	"		30.7	31.9	35.6	38.4	43.8 e
	2. Total expenditures	"		30.8	34.4	36.9	37.7	44.4 e
	3. of which: Defense	"		(3.8)	(4.3)	(4.7)	(4.9)	(5.4)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-0.1	-2.5	1.3	+0.7	-0.6
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1ℓ ..	Million US$					86.2	88.6
	2. Annual payments	"					7.8	
	3. of which: Amortization	"					(3.3)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ℓ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 247 CFA francs per U.S. dollar.
a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - All produced from imported alumina. c - Excludes rent.
d - Including budget of East and West Cameroon. e - Budget estimates.

CAMEROON

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
4,7	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	120	145	158	189	229	226
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-93	-146	-188	-187	-205	-242
	3. Trade balance	"	+13	-1	-30	+2	+24	-16
4,9	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US $	6[a]	21	21	20	13	
	2. France	"	55[a]	55	57	64	74	
	3. Netherlands	"	16[a]	19	29	39	58	
	4. Germany (Fed. Rep.) ..	"	4[a]	11	17	21	23	
	5. Communist bloc	"	1[a]	2	3	6	13	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	3[a]	7	10	11	12	
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	49[a]	78	105	99	100	
	3. Germany (Fed. Rep) .	"	4[a]	10	15	17	21	
	4. Guinea	"		3	5	5	5	
	5. Communist bloc	"	1[a]	3	4	4	4	
4,7	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Cocoa	Million US$	36[a]	29	38	43	64	55
	2. Coffee	"	19[a]	45	44	51	46	53
	3. Aluminum[b]	"	18[a]	21	20	19	22	19
	4. Wood	"	6[a]	10	11	12	15	15
4	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Finished products for industry ...	Million US$		39	51	50	56	
	2. Finished products for households .	"		23	30	31	36	
	3. Food, beverage and tobacco	"		18	21	21	19	
7	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Cocoa[c]	cents/lb.	25.3	24.0	28.3	35.3	42.4	31.9
	2. Coffee	1963=100	104	111	116	116	116	159
	3. Aluminum	"	100	99	103	127	131	134
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$						
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"						
	3. Official grants (net)	"						
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"						
							1970	1971
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	19	34	24	41	48	81 83(Feb)
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	- - "
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	3 7 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	2	2	3	3	7 7 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"		32	22	38	45	71 69 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
7	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"	2	6	3	1	2	4
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
7	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"	3	14	16	19	20	27
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	CFA francs per U.S. $	247	247	247	247	278[d]	278

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. "Note Trimestrielle de Statistique."
5. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
6. AID/W estimates.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. Data from various publications.
9. "Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Excludes West Cameroon. b - All produced from imported alumina. c - Good fermented, c.i.f., Le Havre.
d - Effective August 10, 1969.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES [a]

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[b]	
	Billions of CFA francs					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	30.7	31.9	35.6	38.4	43.8	157.6
1. Domestic revenue	29.7	31.9	35.6	38.4	43.8	157.6
a. Direct taxes	6.3	7.4	7.6	8.6	9.8	35.3
b. Indirect taxes	19.8	20.5	22.5	24.4	28.1	101.1
c. Non-tax revenue	3.6	4.0	5.5	5.4	5.9	21.2
2. From foreign grants	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	30.8	34.4	36.9	37.7	44.4	159.7
1. Current	26.7	30.6	33.4	34.1	38.5	138.5
a. Defense (Total)	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.4	19.4
b. Other current	22.9	26.3	28.7	29.2	33.1	119.1
2. Capital	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.6	5.9	21.2
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-0.1	-2.5	-1.3	+0.7	-0.6	-2.1

* Converted at 278 CFA francs per dollar.

a - Including budgets of East and West Cameroons.

b - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

CAMEROON

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-7)

†

		Unit			
1	*SA.* **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY**				FY 1965/66
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent			41.3[a]
	2. Mining	"			0.2
	3. Manufacturing	"			8.2
	4. Construction	"			2.4
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"			7.7
	6. Trade and finance	"			24.2
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			16.0
	a - Includes cottage industry in the traditional sector.				

		Unit		1962[a]	1965
2	*SB.* **LABOR FORCE**				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent		48.5	68.5
	2. Female component	"		39.9	n.a.
	3. Wage and salary earners	"		n.a.	7.9
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	Not Available		
	5. Mining	"			
	6. Manufacturing	"			
	7. Construction	"			
	8. Transport	"			
	9. Other	"			
	a - East Cameroon only.				

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	*SC.* **DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1964):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	48.4	51.6
	2. Less than 5 years	"	16.3	8.1	8.2
	3. 5-14 years	"	22.5	11.6	10.9
	4. 15-19 years	"	} 38.6	17.4	21.2
	5. 20-39 years	"			
	6. 40-59 years	"	17.4	8.6	8.8
	7. 60 plus	"	5.2	2.7	2.5
4	*Births and Deaths:*	Unit		1969	
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		110-115	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		39	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		18-19	

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
5	*SD.* **EDUCATION**				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	290.79	713.56	773.68
	3. Secondary (general)	"	3.76	28.53	32.30
	4. Vocational	"	2.71	10.28	11.06
	5. Teacher-training	"	n.a.	2.05	2.15
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	6.33	15.72[a]	16.42[a]
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.14	1.08	1.45
	9. Vocational	"	0.13	n.a.	n.a.
	10. Teacher-training	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	37	57	74[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	2	5	14[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	27	42	60[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.

a - Includes pre-primary. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Base 53247 12-66

CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1961		*	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	3.8
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			*	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	3.8
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			-	-	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	-	1.2
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			-	-	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	-	1.2
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	*	*	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.1	-	1.1
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	0.1	-	0.1
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			*	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	5.0	-	5.0
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			*	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	5.0	-	5.0
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	4.4	6.5	2.6	2.0	6.5	9.8	6.6	5.8	6.0	50.2		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	4.2		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.7	0.6	1.8		
UNDP-TA		-	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7		
Other UN			-	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7		
EEC			4.4	6.4	2.3	1.1	6.3	9.6	6.2	4.7	0.8	41.8		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ... The Central African Republic is an inland country located at the center of the African continent, more than 300 miles from the sea. It consists of a large, well watered plateau drained by two river systems, of which the northerly drains into the Shari Basin and eventually into Lake Chad and the southerly into the Oubangui River, a tributary of the Congo. Navigation on the rivers, however, is generally seasonal and difficult. With an average altitude of about 2,000 feet, the Central African Republic does not have the oppressive tropical climate associated with many coastal areas of Africa. A rainy season from May through October brings most of the yearly precipitation. Vegetation varies from the tropical rain forest in the extreme southwest to the semidesert in the northeastern tip of the country. The great bulk of the country is open savanna.

AREA ..... 240,500 square miles, slightly smaller than Texas.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... Only 10% of area, 10 acres per capita. Of the 15 million acres of agricultural land, 50% lies fallow.

MAIN CROPS ..... Cotton and coffee are the principal export crops, accounting for about 25% and 15% respectively of the total value of exports. Both have been subsidized by the French government. Cotton is grown throughoout the country with the exception of the forest regions and along the northeast border. Principal food crops, which form the basic local diet, are cassava and millet, the latter mostly in the north. Other agricultural products grown for domestic consumption and/or export include peanuts, sesame seeds, tobacco, palm nuts, rice, sisal, and rubber.

LIVESTOCK ..... Small livestock -- sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry -- are widely raised in the farming regions. Cattle, mostly the zebu, are raised in the western Bouar region and in the south central Bambari region, chiefly by the Bororo people (also called Peuls or Fulbe). Although the number of livestock is increasing and tsetse-fly resistant breeds are being introduced, meat production is still not sufficient to supply all the meat the country needs. Cattle for beef are imported from Chad and the Sudan. Livestock raising is one of the economic activities which can be greatly expanded. Increase in livestock and better utilization would result in an improved diet for the Central Africans, who now eat meat only on special occasions. It would also provide the country with an additional quantity of hides and skins for export.

FORESTS ..... About 28,600 sq.mi. or 12% of total area. In the south there is a high tropical forest region. Toward the north the forest becomes less dense. Forests provide wood for domestic needs and for export, though forest potential is only beginning to be exploited. Logs (floated down the rivers) and sawn wood (much of it mahogany) are exported chiefly to the Congo (Kinshasa) and Chad.

MINERALS ..... Diamonds are mined in the west in the Mambéré River area and in the east in the upper Kotto River region, and account for 50% of total exports. Output is about half gem and half of industrial quality. Small amounts of gold are mined in approximately the same regions, with most of it coming now from the Bouar area. Deposits of iron ore, zinc, copper, tin and uranium recently discovered.

FUELS ..... No known deposits of coal or petroleum. Hydroelectric potential of the rivers is only beginning to be developed.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Only a few of the many rivers are navigable and seasonal variations of the water flow and the unevenness of the river beds make even the navigable rivers usable only part of the year. The Oubangui River, which forms the southern boundary of the country, is the largest river and the most important waterway; it is navigable for some 1,100 of its 1,400 miles (only a small portion courses through the CAR). The Oubangui and the Congo Rivers, and the Congo-Ocean Railroad in the Congo (Brazzaville) provide the main transportation artery and outlet to the ocean (through the port of Pointe-Noire in the Congo) for the Central African Republic. The Oubangui's tributaries, Ouaka and Kotto are overgrown with thick vegetation. The Logone and the Chari Rivers, which flow north into Lake Chad, are navigable in parts, but present difficulties in navigation in dry seasons.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION..... 1.5 million; mid-1970 estimate; almost entirely African.
Annual growth ..... 2.2%.
Density and concentration ... Average population density is only 6 per square mile; about average for all of former French Equatorial Africa. Density is greater in a few regions along the rivers and on the northern border with Chad, but less than one per square mile in the east and northeast. About 25% of the population live in urban areas. Principal cities and their population (1965): Bangui, capital and principal river port on the Oubangui River (237,000); Berberati, 38,000; Bambari, 31,000; Bouar, 27,000; Bongassou, 27,000 and M'Baiki, 16,000.
The people ..... Major groups include the Banda, who live in the east-center of the country, and the Baya in the west and west-center. Each group comprises about 30% of the population. There are several other smaller groups, including the pygmies and the negritos, who are believed to be the original inhabitants of the area. Social organization is based on the family, which constitutes an autonomous unit with the rights and duties of each member of the family clearly defined by custom. There are now about 6,500 Europeans, of whom about 6,000 are French.
Religion ..... It was estimated that in 1965, 27% of the population were animists, 5% Muslims (mainly on the north) and 68% Christians (40% Protestants).
Language ..... French is the official language of the country; it is taught in the schools and is widely spoken. Many African languages and dialects are spoken. Sangho, the language of the Oubangui River tribes, is spoken in all parts of the country.
Labor Force ..... Crude estimates suggest that in 1966 only 38,000, (about 3.5%) of the total economically active population consisted of wage and salary earners. Of this number, about 12,000 worked for the government, 5,000 were in agriculture, 8,000 in mining, industry and building, 2,500 in transportation and the remaining 10,500 were in commerce and services. The great bulk of the labor force is engaged in subsistence agriculture.
EDUCATION ..... About 60% of primary age children are now in school. Only about 4% of relevant age group, however, is in secondary school. Low quality of the educational system has led to high dropout rates. In secondary schools only about 10% of teachers are CAR nationals, remainder are French.
Literacy ..... Estimated at 5-10%.
Teachers ..... 1967/68: 2,706 primary; 204 secondary general; 81 vocational; 17 teacher-training.
Students ..... 1968/69: 164,300 primary students, 5,700 secondary general.
HEALTH
Life expectancy ..... 1960: 35 years; U.S. 70.
Infant mortality ..... 1970: 160-170 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; (U.S., 21).
Medical personnel ..... 1967: 39 physicians, 1 per 35,700 persons; U.S. 670.
Health facilities ..... 1967: 2,637 hospital beds, 1 bed per 528 persons.
Main diseases ..... Internal parasites, leprosy, malaria, tuberculosis and yaws. Some of these diseases are being gradually eliminated.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... Central African Republic has no railroads. A projected railroad would connect Bangui, the capital, with Yaoundé, the capital of Cameroon, where it would meet the existing railway to the seaport of Douala in Cameroon.

ROADS ..... The Central African Republic has a somewhat better road system than the other three countries of former French Equatorial Africa. Two major roads run north from Bangui to Chad, through Fort-Archambault and Doba in Chad. An east-west road connects Bangui with Cameroon via Berberati and the Baboua branch. The east-west road is used extensively for trade with Cameroon and for goods imported or exported through Cameroon. The main centers of the country are connected by all-weather roads. 1969: 12,134 miles of roads, of which 3,264 improved (47 are paved).
MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 7,530 automobiles, 2,738 trucks and buses.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

AVIATION ..... Bangui, Berberati and Bouar are the principal airports; many smaller airfields exist in various parts of the country. An international jet airport was inaugurated in 1967 in Bangui, and will undoubtedly boost the CAR's tourist traffic from Europe.

PORTS ..... Bangui, the capital, on the Oubangui River is the principal river port and the transshipment point on the main transportation line from the Atlantic coast to Fort-Lamy, Chad. Merchandise imported through the port of Pointe-Noire, Congo, travels first by the Congo-Ocean Railroad to Brazzaville, Congo. There it is transferred to barges which go up the Congo River and then the Oubangui River to Bangui. At Bangui most of the merchandise is transferred to trucks for shipment to the interior of the Central African Republic or to Chad. The reverse route is followed by freight from Chad and the Central African Republic to the ocean at Pointe-Noire. While long and slow, this route represents the most economical and effective transportation line. Some imports reach Bangui through the port of Matadi, in the Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa). Port installations at Bangui are being enlarged.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 35 million KWH, almost entirely hydroelectric: 23 KWH per capita in 1968. Development of hydroelectric power is underway with the most important project in development of the M'Bali and Vangaria valleys which will supply the Bangui generators. Installed capacity: 8,300 KW in 1968

INDUSTRY ..... Except for a $10 million textile complex completed in 1968, industry is mostly limited to processing domestic agricultural commodities.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

NOTE: The official customs data of the Central African Republic shown below do not include trade with the other countries of former French Equatorial Africa, and thus do not reflect fully either the magnitude or the direction of the trade. The official trade data are further distorted because of smuggling.

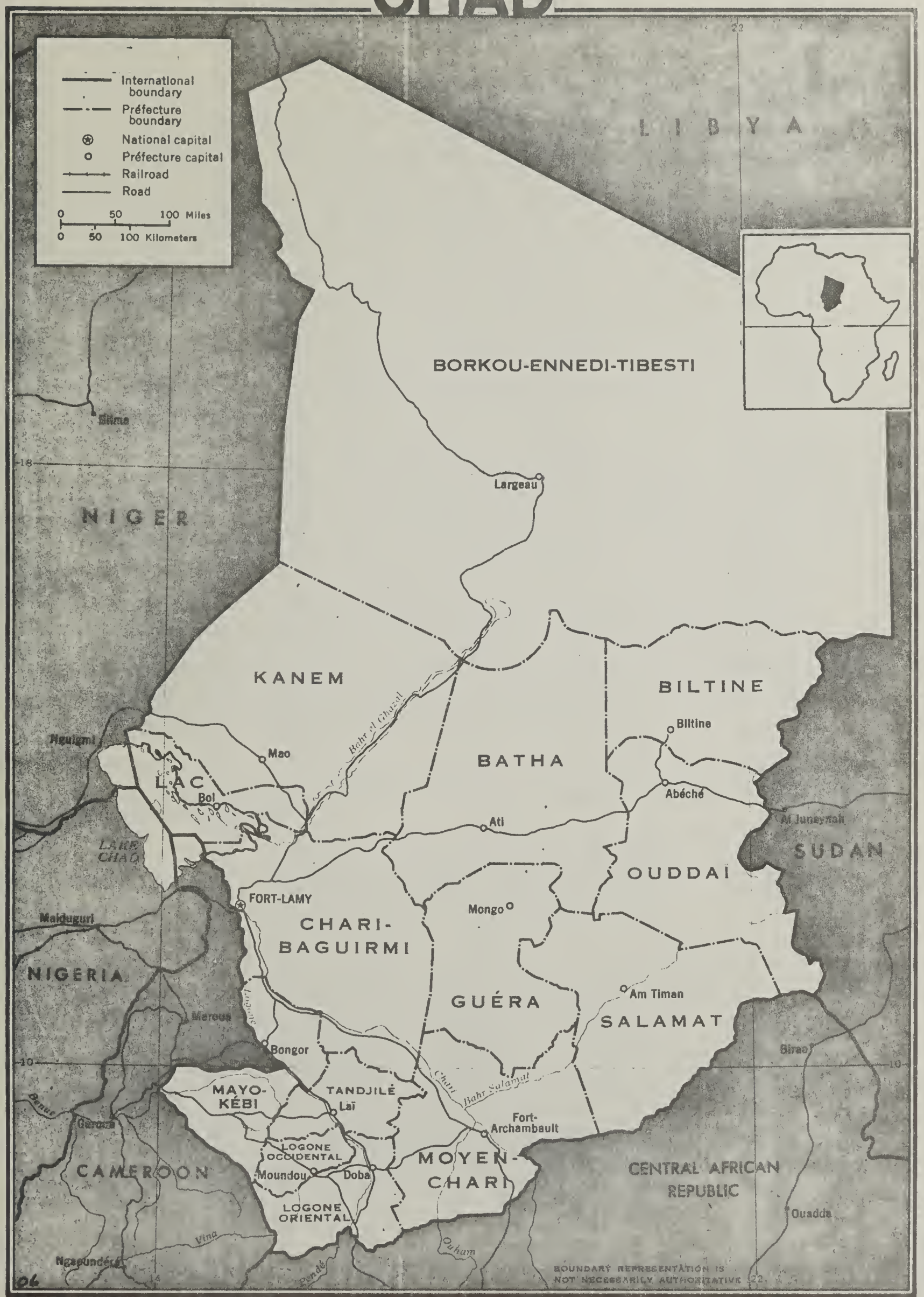
FOREIGN TRADE 1964-69
(In Millions of Dollars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Exports, including re-exports ...	29	26	31	29	36	36
Imports (general)	-30	-27	-35	-44	-40	-38
Trade Balance	-1	-1	-4	-15	-4	-2

EXPORTS ..... In recent years (1967-69) diamonds, cotton, and coffee accounted for nearly 90% of the value of total exports. Diamonds represented 50% of total exports, cotton 24%, coffee 16%. Other exports include peanuts, natural rubber, wood and wood products, sesame and tobacco. France is the most important customer, though its share decreased from 83% in 1958 to 51% in 1969. The United States is second with an average of 22% followed by Israel (14%). France takes most of the exported cotton, peanuts and sisal and coffee as well as many other commodities. The United States buys chiefly diamonds and coffee. The Central African Republic exports beer, carbonated water and sawn wood to Chad, but these exports are not included in the official statistics.

IMPORTS ..... Manufactured goods accounted for over 40% of total imports, (textile yarns and fabrics, 14%; metal manufactures, 9%); followed by machinery and transport equipment, 31%; food and live animals, 15%; and chemicals, 8%. France is the leading supplier with about 60% of total imports by value, followed by Germany (Fed. Rep.), United States and the United Kingdom (1969). Imports from other former French African countries, not included in official statistics, include dried fish, meat and cattle from Chad and the Sudan; and sugar and cigarettes from the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville).

CHAD



Base 75269 5-69

CHAD

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	*	4.7	-	4.7
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	*	4.7	-	4.7
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			*	*	0.1	*	0.6	0.1	1.3	*	0.4	2.6	-	2.6
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1961		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			*	*	0.1	*	0.6	0.1	1.3	*	0.4	2.6	-	2.6
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	1.3	-	0.4	2.4	-	2.4
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	-	0.2
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	-	1.4
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	-	1.4
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			0.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.0	0.8	8.7	-	8.7
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			0.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.0	0.8	8.7	-	8.7
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	9.9	8.9	6.7	4.0	6.9	15.6	9.0	2.5	8.6	72.2		
IDA		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9		
UNDP-SF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3		
UNDP-TA			*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.2		
Other UN			-	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1		
EEC			9.9	8.6	6.5	3.6	6.5	15.1	8.5	2.0	1.9	62.7		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... From Lake Chad eastward the altitude gradually rises from 800 ft. to 5,000 ft. in the Wadai Mountains on the Sudan border. The altitude also rises northward to the volcanic Tibesti Mountains (11,000 ft.) in the Sahara. From Fort Lamy the land again gradually rises to the south, and the rivers flow to the north. The land north of the Fort Lamy-Abéché line is desert sand and, except for scattered oases, no cultivation is possible. South of this line are vast flat savannah lands on which most agricultural production occurs, and where the bulk of the population live. Tropical forest begins near the southern border. There are 3 climate zones: the semi-humid tropical area of the southern wooded grasslands with a 6-7 month rainy season (summer and autumn) and 40 in. of rainfall; the dry tropical zone of the Fort Lamy-Bongor area, with 4-5 months of rain (June-October) and 25 in. of rainfall; and the northern desert area of extreme day-night temperature variations and 8 in. of rainfall.

AREA ..... 496,000 sq. mi., about 85% of the size of Alaska.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 40% of area or 130 million acres (36 acres per capita), of which 20 million acres are arable (about half of which are fallow) and 110 million used for pastures. Top soil brought down by the rivers and deposited around Lake Chad makes that area fertile. Irrigation developed only near Lake Chad and in rice area of Lai. Much cultivation is still done by traditional methods in which no use is made of either the plow or animal traction.

MAIN CROPS ..... Most of the agricultural production is in the southern third of the country. Cotton is the principal cash crop and mainstay of the economy, and accounts for 77% of recorded exports. Cotton is produced throughout southern Chad, with most grown in the region between the Chari and the Logone rivers. Sorghum is the principal food crop, with millet and peanuts also important. Production of peanuts, Chad's second commercial crop, has been steadily increasing, but most of the crop is consumed locally. Other important crops are rice, wheat, dates and manioc. Chad produces enough food to feed itself.

LIVESTOCK ..... Livestock raising is the chief occupation of about 10% of the population, and livestock and livestock products (fresh and smoked meat, and hides and skins) are second to cotton in exports. (Actual exports are higher, since large numbers of livestock are driven unrecorded over the borders, mostly into Nigeria.) Sheep, goats and camels are raised in the north; horses chiefly in the Bahr-al-Gazal region northeast of Lake Chad; cattle, mostly humped zebu, further south. Donkeys and pigs are also raised. Small stock and poultry are raised in the farming regions. The quality of the animals is often poor, but efforts are being made to improve breeds.

FISHERIES ..... Fishing is an important economic activity of the peoples along the rivers and Lake Chad. Much of the fish is consumed locally, but some is dried and exported to neighboring countries. Commercial fishing is concentrated in the lower Chari river region.

FORESTS ..... Over 10% of area. No important forest reserves, but gum arabic obtained from stands of Acacia trees is exported.

MINERALS ..... Natron (salt), found near Lake Chad, is the only mineral now produced and exported. Traces of tungsten and low-grade shale oil have been found in northern Chad.

FUELS ..... No known deposits. All petroleum products are imported.

INLAND WATERWAYS ..... Waterways play an important role in the transportation system of Chad despite the fact that most of the few rivers are navigable only in part or for only part of the year. The two major rivers - the Chari (750 mi.) and the Logone (620 mi.) flow northward, join at Fort Lamy and continue into Lake Chad (70 mi. further north). The lake is greatly enlarged each year to the southeast by heavy summer rains, and subsides through evaporation in the dry season. The Chari river, which links Chad with the Central African Republic, is navigable from July to December between Fort-Archambault and Fort Lamy, the capital. The Fort Lamy to Lake Chad stretch is navigable the year round and is used extensively for shipping southward. The Logone river is navigable only from Fort Lamy to Moundou, and only during August-October. The winding of the Logone and Pendé rivers, which link Chad with the Central African Republic through Goré, limits the length of the barge trains that can be used. The Bahr Sara river is used chiefly for floating logs into Chad from the Central African Republic. The Batha and the Bahr-al-Gazal rivers are dry several months a year.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 3.6 million (mid-1970).
RATE OF GROWTH ..... 1.6%.
DENSITY AND CONCENTRATION .. Over-all density about 7 per sq. mi. Bulk of the population lives in the southern third of the country. In the cotton-growing area of the Chari-Logone river basin in the southwest, the average density is about 20 per sq. mi.; in farming areas it is less than half of that; and in the desert land of the nomads in the north there is one person per 4 or 5 sq. mi. More than 90% of the population lives in rural areas. The principal cities are: Fort Lamy, the capital, 125,000; and Moundou, Abeche and Fort-Archambault between 25,000 and 35,000 persons.
THE PEOPLE ..... Chad's population represents a mixture of races and tribal groups, but can be roughly divided into a Muslim population in the north, most of it of Caucasian origin, and a non-Muslim population in the south, mostly of indigenous Negro stock. The Muslim groups include the Arabs and the Fulani (also called Fellata or Peuls), predominately nomads and stock raisers; the Hausa, who are tradesmen and farmers; the Wadaians - farmers; the Kanebou - stock raisers and farmers; and the nomadic Toubou, who live in the regions of Tibesti, Borkou and Ennedi. The non-Muslims include the Saras, the largest group, engaged in agriculture and fishing in the Chari and Logone valleys; the Hakka, the Massa and the Moundang.
RELIGION ..... It was estimated in 1957 that 52% of the population were Muslims, 43% animists and 5% Christians (2% Catholics).
LANGUAGE ..... French is the official language and is taught in most of the schools. An Arabic dialect is spoken in Islamic central and northern Chad and Arabic is taught in the Koranic schools. In the south, the tribal languages, Sara and Sango, are used in most villages.
LABOR FORCE ..... 950,000 are economically active, of which : 550,000 self-employed farmers; 260,000 nomadic herders; 60,000 salaried; 50,000 agricultural workers; 25,000 artisans and merchants; 5,000 fishermen (1966).
EDUCATION
Literacy ..... Estimated at 5-10%. Literacy is higher in the south, lower in the north where Muslims have been resisting sending their children to non-Koranic schools and where great distances hamper school attendance.
Teachers ..... 1967-68: 3,474 public primary; 597 public secondary general; 281 teacher-training; 50 vocational.
Students ..... 1967-68: 207,595 primary; 18,243 secondary general; 2,437 vocational; and 562 teacher-training. 20% of the primary school-age children are in school.

HEALTH
Life Expectancy ..... 35 years; U.S. 70.
Infant Mortality ..... 1969: 160-170 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.
Medical Personnel ..... 1967: 48 physicians (of whom 6 were nationals of Chad) or 1 per 71,000 persons.
Health Facilities ..... 1966: 5 hospitals, 38 medical centers, 119 dispensaries, 14 maternity centers. 3,716 beds, 1 bed per 995 persons.
Main Diseases ..... Intestinal parasites, leprosy, sleeping sickness, malaria, spinal meningitis, tuberculosis and yaws.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

TRANSPORTATION ..... The great size of the country and its land-locked position make the lack of adequately developed transportation system a major impediment to economic development. Chad has no railroads, no true all weather roads, limited river navigation. There is adequate international air service, but limited internal air service. At present, access to the ocean is provided by 3 main routes: (a) via the Republic of Congo - by road from Fort-Archambault to Fort Lamy to Bangui, Central African Republic (740 miles) then by boat from Bangui down the Ubangi and Congo Rivers to Brazzaville, Congo (about 740 miles), and finally by the Congo-Ocean Railroad from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire (320 miles); (b) via Cameroon - by road from Fort Lamy to Yaoundé, Cameroon, and by rail from there to the port of Douala, or by road the entire way

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

TRANSPORTATION - Cont'd.

from Fort Lamy to Douala; and (c) via Nigeria - by road from Fort Lamy to the Nigerian railroad network and from there to Port-Harcourt or Lagos, or by road to Garoua on the Bénoué River in Cameroon, then by river or rail to Port-Harcourt. There has been talk of linking Fort Lamy with Bangui by a new railroad line to be called the Bangui-Chad Railroad; and of extending the Trans-Cameroon Railroad into Chad.

ROADS ..... Of 7,357 miles, only 606 improved; the balance mainly second class roads and dirt trails. The principal roads provide connections among Fort Lamy, Fort Archambault, Abeche, Moundou and Largeau. The climate, soil consistency and absence of local construction materials make road construction and maintenance costly.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 3,678 automobiles, 5,460 trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... The uncertainty of river and road traffic has emphasized development of air transportation. There are 36 airports and many small landing strips. Fort Lamy has a first class international airport. Fort Archambault, Moundou and Abéché can be serviced by large piston planes. Air cargo includes exports of refrigerated meat to neighboring countries and of cotton fibers to the ports.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 38 million KWH were produced at Fort Lamy, Fort Archambault, Abéché, and Moundou in 1969, 11 KWH per capita. Installed capacity in 1967 was 16,355 KW. Imported generating fuel is very costly and lack of moderate-cost electric power is a major obstacle to economic development.

INDUSTRY ..... Major industry is the processing of raw cotton into fiber for export, done by a French firm which has 24 ginning mills with annual capacity of 150,000 tons of cotton fiber. Affiliated enterprises produce cottonseed oil and soap. Second largest industry is livestock processing at 3 modern slaughterhouses producing meat for export and for local consumption. Smaller industrial concerns include rice factories, 1 peanut oil mill, a dairy, a flour mill, a brewery, 2 brick factories, a bicycle assembly unit and 2 metal working shops. Most of the enterprises are located in Fort Lamy, and a great majority have less than 20 employees. In 1964 a large flour mill and sugar refinery in Fort Lamy, and a brewery in Moundou were opened. A textile mill at Fort Archambault processes local cotton and meets one-third of Chad's textile needs.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

NOTE: The trade statistics below do not entirely reflect either the scope or the direction of Chad's actual trade as they show only the foreign trade which goes through customs. Unrecorded trade across the borders, particularly with Nigeria, is common.

FOREIGN TRADE
(Millions of Dollars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Exports	31	31	26	31	31	31
Imports	-44	-44	-48	-59	-54	-54
Trade Balance	-13	-13	-22	-28	-23	-23

EXPORTS ..... Cotton, by far the largest export, accounted for about 75% of recorded exports by value, followed by livestock, meat and hides and skins (1966-68). In reality, Chad's exports do not depend quite so heavily on cotton. Unrecorded exports of livestock, meat and fish to the Central African Republic, Congo and Gabon and smuggling of livestock and dried fish into Nigeria raise considerably the actual share of these products in Chad's exports. France, which takes most of Chad's cotton, hides and skins, and peanuts is Chad's principal customer, although its share has been decreasing in recent years. Nigeria is second with 8% of exports, mostly livestock, natron and fish; its

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

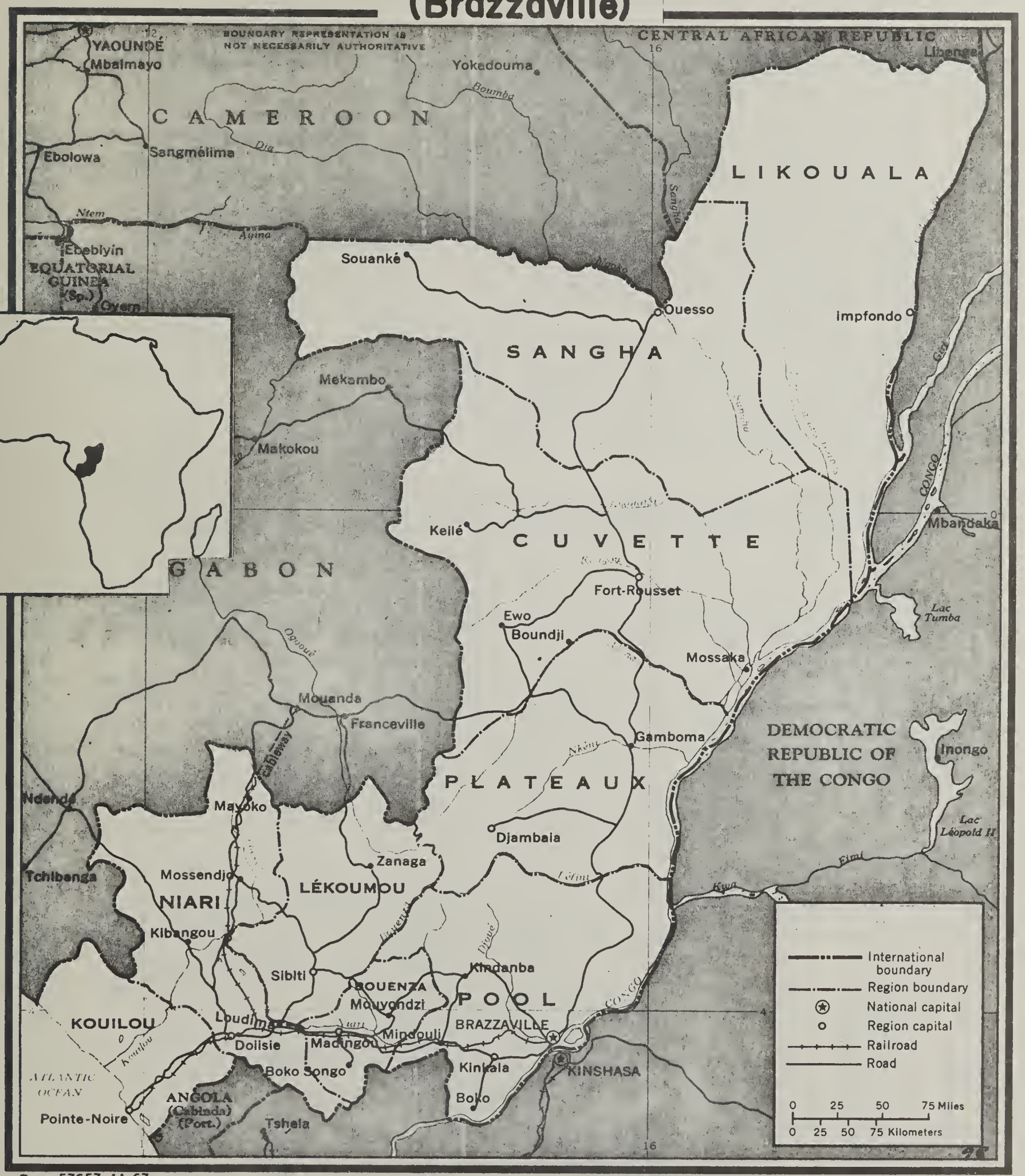
EXPORTS - (Cont'd.)

actual share is greater if unrecorded exports are considered. Exports to the United States have been negligible (1966-68).

IMPORTS ..... Food, beverages and tobacco represent the largest single import category (25%) followed by machinery and transport material (20%). Textiles (15%) are also an important import (1966-68). EEC countries provided about half of Chad's imports in 1969 and France alone about a third. About 5% of Chad's imports came from the United States.

CONGO

(Brazzaville)



Base 57657 11-67

CONGO (Brazzaville)

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			0.1	1.2	0.4	2.9	-2.6	-0.2	-0.2	-	-	1.6	-	1.6
Loans			-	-	-	2.7	-2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			0.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-	-	1.6	-	1.6
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	*	0.3	-	0.3
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1961		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	*	0.3	-	0.3
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	*	0.3	-	0.3
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			0.1	1.2	0.6	2.9	-2.3	-0.2	-0.2	-	*	2.1	0.2	1.9
Loans			-	-	0.2	2.7	-2.7	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-
Grants			0.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-	*	1.9	-	1.9
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	7.3	9.6	0.5	3.8	4.2	14.2	44.2	7.7	1.3	92.7		
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	-	-	30.0		
UNDP-SF			-	1.8	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.7	-	7.3		
UNDP-TA		-	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5		
Other UN			*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0		
EEC			7.3	7.7	0.2	3.5	3.8	11.1	13.8	4.6	0.9	52.9		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ... The climate is humid and tropical; temperatures average 70°- 80°F. Annual rainfall varies in most of the country from 45-80 inches. The main dry season runs from July-September. The Congo River basin in the northeast has heavy rainfall throughout the year (about 98 inches annually) and a rather uniform temperature ranging between 75° and 78°F. The Batéké Plateau northwest of Brazziville has less rainfall (60 inches), a long dry season and temperatures ranging from 70° to 80°F. Although Congo's topography is quite varied, it may be divided roughly into the following regions going inland: a coastal plain about 40 miles wide; a mountain region parallel to the coast (the Mayombé range) with ridges 1,600 to 2,600 feet high; the Niari River valley depression; the Batéké Plateau region - a series of step-like plateaus separating the basin of the Ogooué and the Congo Rivers; and the Congo River basin in the north. The rugged terrain between the coast and the plateaus presents an obstacle to transportation.

AREA ..... 132,000 sq. mi., about the size of Minnesota and Wisconsin combined.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... Country's poor soils have limited development of agriculture. Only 1.6 million acres of arable land.

MAIN CROPS ..... Three-fourths of agricultural production is for home consumption. Main food crops are manioc, corn, bananas, beans and rice. Leading cash crops are peanuts and palm kernels (most of the output being processed into oil), coffee, cocoa, tobacco and sugar. Except for sugar cane and tobacco, the cash crops are grown on small farms.

LIVESTOCK ..... Cattle breeding is not well developed, has been hampered by the existence of large forests which for the most part are infested by the tsetse fly. About 85% of meat requirements are imported, mainly from Chad.

FISHERIES ..... Resources of ocean fish are abundant and domestic demand is high Exploitation has been hampered by small fishing fleet, inadequate storage space and poor distribution facilities, necessitating considerable imports.

FORESTS ..... Tropical forests cover about one-half of the country and provide a major economic activity of Congo. Wood and products account for about 75% of the value of total exports (excluding re-exports of diamonds originating in Congo (Kinshasa). Exports are almost entirely in the form of logs; the output of sawn timber and plywood, always quite small, has declined in recent years. Okoumé (a type of mahogany) and limba (African oak) are marketed abroad. There are sizeable reserves of unexploited forest area not easily accessible.

MINERALS ..... Petroleum at Pointe Indienne, northwest of Pointe Noire, is only mineral produced in quantity and exported. However, these reserves are gradually being depleted. Small amounts of lead, gold, tin and copper also mined. High grade iron ore discovered south of Souanké. A large potash deposit on the Congo River will become an industrial project.

FUELS ..... Production of petroleum and natural gas, which began in 1960 is now falling as reserves nears exhaustion. Congo's enormous hydroelectric power potential is little developed.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... The Congo-Oubangui Rivers and their tributaries, part of which lie in the Republic of Congo, provide an important means of transportation, particularly in conjunction with the Congo-Ocean Railroad. Cataracts on the Congo River below Brazzaville prevent uninterrupted navigation from the interior to the ocean through the Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa). The Niari River and its fertile valley provide the location for a number of experimental farms which are developing new crops and improved methods of cultivation. Congo's rivers, particularly the Kouilou, provide a vast hydroelectric power potential. There are plans to build hydroelectric plants on the Kouilou and Bouenza Rivers.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ... Agriculture and forestry, 15%; mining, 1%; construction, 17%; manufacturing, 14%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 17%; trade and finance, 17%; public administration and defense, 12%; other services, 7%, (1967).

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 0.9 million; mid-1970.

Rate of Growth ..... 1.9%.

Density and Concentration .. Over-all density is low, 7 per sq. mi. and the population is distributed unevenly. The greatest concentration is in Brazzaville area and in the coastal plain while some areas in the forests of the north and on the Batéké Plateau are virtually uninhabited. Urban population is about 40 percent. Principal cities: Brazzaville, capital and principal river port (150,000); Pointe-Noire, terminal of the Congo-Ocean Railroad and only seaport (90,000); Dolisie, on the Congo-Ocean Railroad, (12,000); Jacob, industrial center (15,000).

The People ..... The population is composed of fifteen groups subdivided into over 75 tribes. The Kongo, largest of the groups, accounts for almost one-half of the population. Tribes of this group include the Balali, Bassoundi, Babembe and Vili. They occupy the entire area southwest of Brazzaville and are good farmers and tradesmen. The Teke group lives north of Brazzaville and is the most traditional of the groups. The Teke tribes are chiefly hunters and fishermen except for the Bakoukouya tribe, whose agricultural techniques are among the most advanced in Black Africa. Further north live the Mbosi tribes. Those along the rivers are fishermen; many from the central regions have migrated to the urban centers where they have become skilled workers and government employees. The Sanga group and the Pygmies live in the forests of the north. The population is young; over 40% are under 15 years of age.

Religion ..... 48% animists, 47% Christians (33% Catholics), and 5 percent Muslims.

Language ..... French is the official language and is taught in schools. Many African languages, mostly of the Bantu group, are spoken by various tribes.

Labor Force ..... Almost half the population is economically active, with about 65% of the labor force engaged in agriculture.

Migration ..... Migration from the rural areas to urban centers has been taking place over the past 30 years.

EDUCATION ..... Education has been improving at all levels. However, the quality of education has not kept pace with increased enrollments. Brazzaville is a leading center for the arts. The Poto-Poto School of Art has developed a purely African style of painting which has now become well known. The School of Technical Arts has classes which include pottery, ceramics, and wood and ivory carving.

Literacy ..... Estimated at 20%.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 3,474 primary; 597 secondary general; 281 vocational, and 50 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 207,595 primary; 18,243 secondary general; 2,437 vocational; and 562 teacher-training. 80% of the primary school-age children were in school in 1965.

HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... 37 years; U.S. 70.

Medical personnel .... 1967: 103 doctors, 1 per 8,600 persons. U.S. 670.

Health facilities ..... 1967: 5,005 hospital beds or 1 bed for 178 persons.

Main diseases ..... Most often diagnosed are of the respiratory tract. Deaths are mainly caused by malaria, pulmonary infections, intestinal parasites and T.B. Also common are yaws, leprosy and sleeping sickness.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is about 2,100.

Infant mortality ..... 1970: 150-160 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

Transport services are an important part of the economy. Having the only railroad in former French Equatorial Africa, Congo (Brazzaville) is an important transit center for the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, and to a limited extent, Congo (Kinshasa).

RAILROADS ..... The 320-mile Congo-Ocean Railroad connects Congo's principal seaport, Pointe-Noire, with its capital and principal river port, Brazzaville. From here the transportation system is extended via the Congo and Oubangui rivers to Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic. It may be extended further via the proposed Bangui-Chad railroad from Bangui to Fort Lamy, capital of Chad. The railroad's principal freight has been logs, petroleum products and cement. Since 1962, the 178-mile COMILOG rail line and a 45-mile cableway linking with the Congo-Ocean Railroad have carried manganese ore from the Moanda deposit to the port of Pointe-Noire.

ROADS ..... Dense tropical forests, rugged terrain in some areas, swamps in other areas, combined with hot, humid climate and heavy rainfall make construction and maintenance of the roads extremely costly and difficult. 1969: 6,543 miles, of which 5,139 improved (141 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 9,030 autos, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Because of great distances and inadequacy of land transportation, air travel is rapidly expanding. An increasing amount of freight is also carried by air, particularly pharmaceuticals, spare parts and perishable goods. Thus, much of the meat from Chad is carried by air to Brazzaville, which has an international airport and cold storage facilities. Smaller airports with scheduled services at Pointe-Noire, Dolisie, Makoua, Jacob, Impfondo, Makabana, Ouesso, Fort Rousset and Djambala.

PORTS ..... Pointe-Noire is Congo's principal seaport and terminal of Congo-Ocean Railroad. It serves the other three countries of former French Equatorial Africa as well as Congo. Traffic at the port has increased with the manganese exports from Gabon and transshipment of petroleum from Gabon.

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION 64 million KWH, 70 KWH per capita, 1969. About 70% is supplied by a hydro-station at Brazzaville and about 30% by two thermal units at Pointe-Noire and Dolisie. Installed capacity in 1967 was 37,000 KW. Congo's hydro-electric power potential is almost unlimited.

INDUSTRY ..... Although various processing industries have been developed in Congo, the wood industry continues to be the largest. There are sawmills, a plywood factory (Pointe-Noire) and several furniture factories. Capacity for veneer and plywood is being expanded greatly. Food-processing industries include some 30 palm and peanut oil mills, a sugar refinery in the Niari Valley, a brewery that also produces soft drinks and a new 12,000 ton per year flour mill. There are also a cigarette factory in Brazzaville, a fish cannery, several rice mills, soap factories, metal works, and an 80,000 ton capacity cement plant at Loutété. Some textiles are also produced.

MINING ..... Petroleum production began in 1960, reached 123 thousand metric tons in 1962, but dropped gradually to 24,200 tons in 1969. Discovery of offshore oil deposits in 1970 is expected to raise crude production substantially. Lead-zinc ore is mined in small qunatities, as are gold, copper and tin. Potash mining began in 1969 and 1969 output of 67,000 tons is expected to increase to 500,000 tons a year.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

FOREIGN TRADE

NOTE: Although precise data are lacking, the general structure of the overall payments balance is one of a large trade deficit offset, in good part, by net earnings on invisible account and transportation services and by foreign aid.

Foreign Trade
(Millions of dollars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969[E]
Recorded Exports[a]					
1. To countries outside UDEAC*.....	26.6	28.0	30.5	33.2	36.2
a. Wood & wood products	n.a.	n.a.	(20.1)	(25.5)	(26.9)
2. To UDEAC countries	11.9	13.9	12.5	11.0	9.6
Total Recorded Exports	38.5	41.9	43.0	44.2	45.8
3. Re-exports of diamonds	20.0	15.2	17.0	16.1	6.2
Grand Total Exports	58.5	57.1	60.0	60.3	52.0
Recorded Imports					
1. From countries outside UDEAC*.....	63.8	69.6	81.9	83.5	75.0
2. From UDEAC countries	n.a.	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.2
Total Recorded Imports	63.8	71.2	84.2	86.3	77.2
3. Diamond imports[b]	18.0	13.7	15.3	14.5	5.6
Grand Total Imports	81.8	84.9	99.5	100.8	82.8

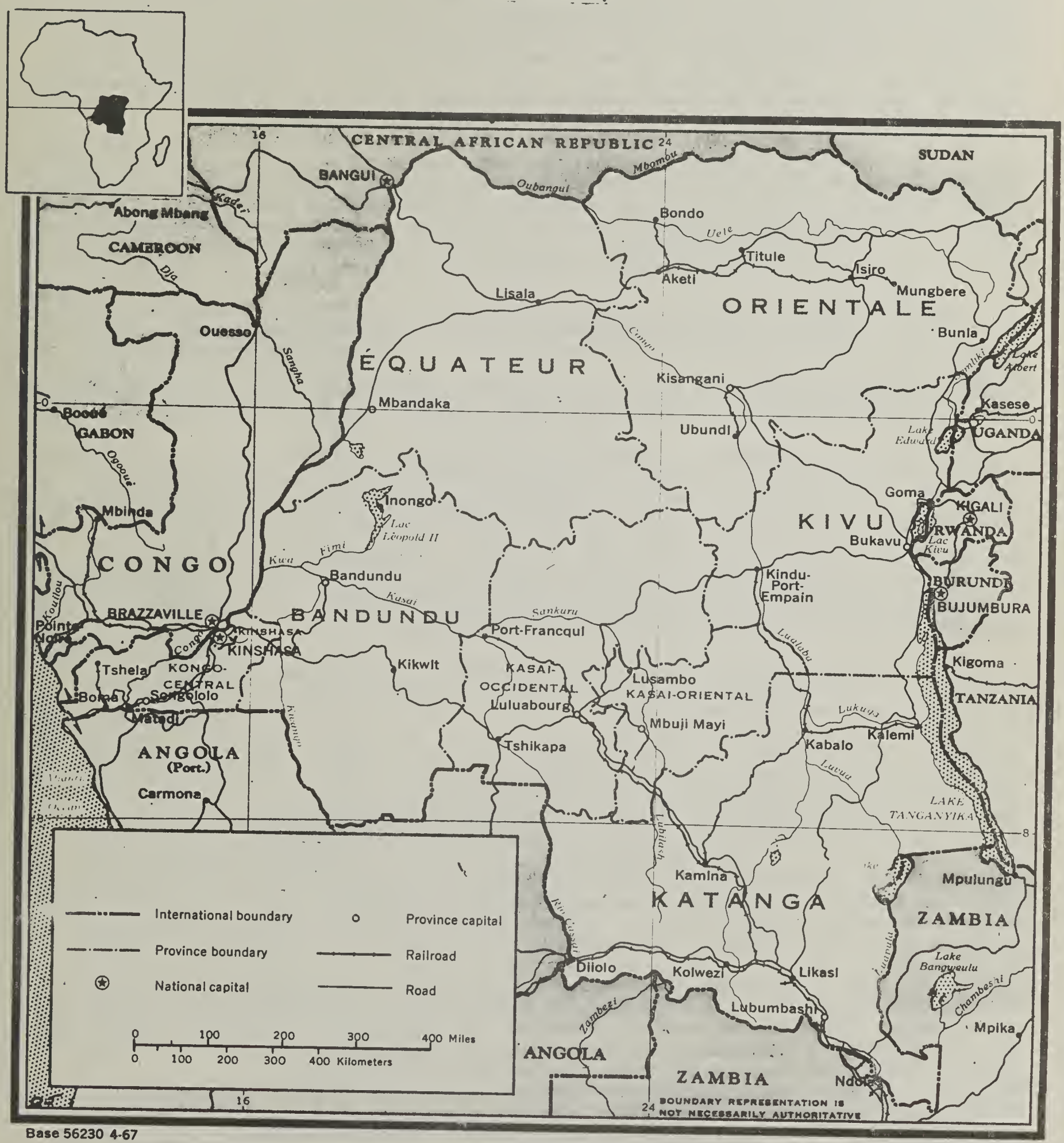
a - Does not include re-exports of diamonds. b - Diamond imports estimated at 90% of value of diamond re-exports.

EXPORTS ..... Wood and wood products are Congo (B's) major export (about 40% of total exports 1967-9) and the value of exports of plywood and other wood manufactures has been increasing. Sugar exports account for about 15% of the total (1967-9), while exports of palm products, coffee and cocoa have averaged 2-3% of the total. Re-exports of diamonds smuggled out of Congo (Kinshasa) have been sizeable in the past but are tapering off. The EEC countries are Congo (B's) most important customers and took about 45% of total exports in 1967-9; the Federal Republic of Germany accounted for nearly 20% of the total, followed by France with approximately 15%. Other African countries took 35% of the total (UDEAC countries 25%). The United States and the U.S.S.R. accounted for about 2% of exports each.

IMPORTS ..... Consumer goods comprised over 45% of total imports in the period 1967-9 and equipment goods made up a further 30%. The EEC countries accounted for over 70% of Congo (B's) total imports in 1967-9, France alone supplying nearly 55%. The United States furnished 5% of total imports during the period. Communist China and the U.S.S.R. provided 2% and 1% of total imports respectively.

* - UDEAC - the Central African Customs and Economic Union - was established at the beginning of 1966 by Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Congo (B), Chad and Gabon. Chad withdrew from UDEAC at the end of 1968.

CONGO
(Kinshasa)



Base 56230 4-67

CONGO (Kinshasa)

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

The Congo, which became independent from Belgium on June 30, 1960, covers some 906,000 square miles astride the equator and is about the size of the United States east of the Mississippi River. Geographically, the country resembles a huge bowl known as the Congo Basin, a watershed area formed by the Congo River and its tributaries. This river system provides more than 8,700 miles of navigable waterways. The center of the country is covered with tropical rain forest; to the east are mountains and lakes, there are grasslands in the north and high plateau woodlands and savannah in the south. The country is open to the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow strip of land through which the Congo River descends in a series of cataracts.

There are three distinct ethnic groups in the Congo: the Negroid group (which includes the Bantu, Sudanese and Nilotics), the Hamites and the Pygmies. The Bantus occupy most of the central basin and some of the peripheral areas while the Sudanese and Nilotic populations are found in the northern and northeastern parts of the country. Pygmoid tribes live in scattered areas of the basin and in the Ituri area in the northeast. Despite some 700 tribal dialects, there are four major vernacular languages. French is the official language.

A wide range of climatic conditions in the Congo permits greatly diversified agricultural production, and the well developed interlocking network of waterways and railroads facilitates the export of agricultural commodities. Land is relatively underutilized: only about two percent of the total area is devoted to field and tree crops. A further one percent is in permanent meadows and pastureland, and 48 percent is forest. Although much of the remaining land is swamp, sand and mountains, a large part of this area could be used for increased food and export crops.

Agricultural production is divided between European-owned and managed plantations and Congolese cash and subsistence farming. The plantations produce and process mainly coffee, cocoa, tea, rubber and palm products for export and sugar for domestic consumption. Congolese farmers produce mainly staples (e.g., corn, rice and cassava) and vegetables for local markets as well as some palm oil, rubber and coffee for export. From the end of World War II to independence, agricultural production from plantations increased greatly. Plantations were established for oil palm, rubber and cocoa in the central basin area, cultivation of robusta coffee was expanded particularly in the northeast, and an important center for these commodities and table bananas was also developed in the eastern region.

The Congo possesses a substantial and diversified economic base. In addition to the agricultural and forestry resources, the Congo furnishes an important share of the world's supply of copper, cobalt and industrial diamonds as well as producing significant amounts of tin and zinc. Although only a small portion has been developed, the country's hydroelectric potential is immense, being estimated at almost one-sixth of the world total. There are no known deposits of petroleum, but the Congo does have a refinery near the mouth of the Congo River at Banana that meets domestic needs for POL and provides a small surplus for export. The manufacture of consumer goods, most of which takes place in the Kinshasa and Lumbumashi areas, is fairly well diversified. Output remained at a relatively high level during the difficult period of the early and mid-sixties but has only recently recovered from the effects of import liberalization that was a feature of the 1967 stabilization program. Belgium, the former metropole, has retained its place as the Congo's major trading partner, taking over 55% of the Congo's exports and providing nearly 25% of the Congo's imports. The U.S. provides over 15% of the Congo's imports and the Federal Republic of Germany 10%.

From 1960 until 1967 the Congo was repeatedly torn by civil disorders and rebellions. The abrupt departure of almost all the Belgian members of the civil administration and of many of the Belgian economic managers left a dearth of managerial talent. Insecurity in many areas of the interior and disruptions of transport facilities and trade services resulted in considerable production losses and declining export earnings for the agricultural sector. The decline in production was accompanied by large budgetary deficits, and the two factors together resulted in severe inflation. In addition there was serious deterioration of the country's infrastructure, particularly the road and rail systems. Economic conditions in the Congo have improved steadily since the introduction of a stabilization program in 1967. Inflation has been checked, exports have revived and the persistent budgetary deficit may have been eliminated in 1969. There are still severe shortages of skilled manpower and the transport system urgently needs overhauling but the downward spiral has been reversed and the Congo's underlying economic strength has reappeared.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ... Located in the heart of the continent, Congo (K) is the third largest country in Africa. Much of the central part of the country (the Congo Basin) is covered by tropical rain forest. In the east, bordering Lake Albert, Lake Edward and Lake Kivu, there are high mountain ranges; in the southern part of the Kasai and Katanga the country rises to a plateau ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. The generally adequate rainfall throughout the country and the variety of soils and temperatures permit a great diversity of crops.

AREA ..... 906,000 sq. mi., about equal to the area of the U.S. east of the Mississippi River.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... Less than 1% of total area is under cultivation; another 30% is under permanent meadows or pastures.

MAIN CROPS ..... Major cash crops are coffee, palm oil, rubber, cocoa, tea and cotton. Important subsistence crops are corn, rice, cassava and bananas and plantains. Coffee and palm oil together account for 10-15% of total export value.

LIVESTOCK ..... The Congo is now a net importer of meat products, but there is great potential for expansion in the cattle industry.

FORESTS ..... 55% of the country, over 325 million acres, is under forests; but only limited areas are being exploited. Forests are so mixed that valuable species such as mahogany are widely scattered and new transportation facilities are needed to open up additional areas. An industry with great possibilities for further development.

FISHERIES ..... Large fishery resources in the lakes and rivers. Annual production of 75,000 tons a year. Before independence fish provided 50% of animal protein intake in the Congo.

MINERALS ..... Copper production accounts for 6% of world supply; Congo produces about 40% of world's industrial diamonds. There is also substantial production of tin, gold and cobalt.

FUELS ..... No known commercial deposits of petroleum. Crude oil and coal are both imported. Methane gas deposits in Lac Kivu area have not been exploited.

INLAND WATERWAYS ..... 8,700 miles of navigable waterways, composed mainly of the Congo and Kasai Rivers and their tributaries, forms an integrated transport network. Lake system on the eastern border is of some importance.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 23%; mining, 11%; manufacturing, 22%; construction, 3%; transport, communications, utilities, 7% trade and finance, 14%; public administration, defense and other, 21%. (1968).

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... Estimated at 17.8 million in mid-1970.

Annual growth ..... 2.4%.

Density ..... 20 per square mile, below average for Africa. Only 17% of the population is urban. Population is concentrated around the capital, Kinshasa, (pop. about 900,000) and along the lower reaches of the Congo River, in the mining regions of Katanga and Kasai and in the rich farming areas of Kivu in the west. Some areas in the center of the country are nearly uninhabited.

The people ..... Three major ethnic groups: The 12-13 million Negro group is the largest, composed of (a) the Bantu, numbering 8 to 9 million, found throughout the Congo except in the extreme northeast; (b) the Sudanese, estimated at 2-3 million, in the northern and northeastern areas; and (c) a small group of Nilotics in the northeast. The second major group, the 5-6 million Hamitics, is found in the eastern region and comprises several groups of stock-raising peoples. The third group, the Pygmies, number about 80,000 and live in the western and northwestern parts of the Congo and in the Kibali - Ituri area in the northeast.

Religion ..... Long a focus of intense missionary activity, the Congolese are divided between Christians and adherents of systems of belief characterized by a mixture of Christian and traditional local elements. In 1962 there were about 5 million Catholics and 1 million Protestants. Traditional beliefs vary widely and embody such concepts as monotheism, animism, ancestor worship and witchcraft and sorcery.

Language ..... Official language is French. In addition, nearly all Congolese speak languages of the Bantu group, many of which are mutually unintelligible. This situation has been improved by the emergence of a small number of languages which are spoken as a second language by growing numbers of people over large areas of the country.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

LABOR FORCE ..... In 1963 labor force estimated at 7½ million about 6 million of which self-employed or unpaid family workers. Approximately 780,000 were wage and salary earners and about 500,000 were unemployed. About a third of the wage earners were estimated to be in agriculture and about 20% in industry, manufacturing and mining. In 1965 nearly 70% of the total labor force was engaged in agriculture.

HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... Estimated at 45 years, (US 70).

Infant mortality ..... Estimated at 115-125 per thousand in 1969.

Medical personnel ..... 600 doctors in 1966, 1 per 27,000 people, (US 1 per 650).

Health facilities ..... 55,000 hospital beds in 1964, 1 for every 280 people, (US 123). Missionary hospitals and clinics play large role in health system.

Diet ..... In rural areas,diet is too high in starches and fats, too low in proteins and vitamins; little meat and fish are eaten. Diet in towns and cities is better balanced.

Main diseases..... Major endemic diseases are malaria, sleeping sickness, leprosy, tuberculosis and venereal disease. Unbalanced diet leads to a number of nutritional diseases such as protein malnutrition (kwashiorkor), vitamin deficiencies, beri-beri, rickets, scurvy and pellagra. Because of widespread nutritional deficiencies and endemic diseases, the energy and productivity level of the population is low.

EDUCATION (See page 8 for statistics) . Belgian colonial administration left legacy of extensive primary school system, much of it run by missionaries, a less well developed secondary school system, little at higher level. Since independence the government's emphasis on education has achieved a better balance between the various levels. However, there were still less than 5,000 students attending university in 1967. Although literacy rate is high for tropical Africa (35-40%) , the quality of literacy is low. Despite the 8 years of compulsory education, only about 10% of students complete the full six years of primary grades.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

GENERAL ..... Water routes on rivers and lakes are the primary means of transportation for goods and are supplemented by the rail and road system.

RAILROADS ..... The 3,000-mile railroad system consists of separate segments and serves either as a bypass for nonnavigable river sections or as extensions of the waterways into the hinterland. Railroads deteriorated badly during the period of disturbances following independence and are now being restored.

ROADS ..... Road network serves mainly as a feeder system to river ports and railway lines and has total length of about 85,000 miles, mostly earth roads and tracks. Roads of national importance amount to about 23,000 miles of which about 1,200 miles are paved. Road system suffered serious deterioration after independence, including dilapidation or destruction of many ferries and bridges.

HARBORS ..... Main river ports are Kinshasa, Mbandaka and Kisangani, on the Congo River. Matadi, at head of ocean navigation on the Congo River, is the chief seaport, with Boma, located downstream from Matadi, the second largest seaport.

AVIATION ..... Kinshasa and Lubumbashi have international jet airports and there are 35 other major airports capable of handling F-27's and DC-4's.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... Almost entire output of electricity is hydroelectric; rivers provide great potential for further development. Total production in 1969 was 2,840 million KWH's or 163 per capita.

MANUFACTURING ..... Manufacturing contributes about 22% of the gross domestic product. Production of consumer goods is fairly well developed. Food,beverages and tobacco, textiles, clothing and footwear account for about a third of manufacturing output. Congo-Italian owned refinery meets most of country's POL needs from imported crude oil.

MINING ..... Mining industry provides 80% of value of exports and in 1969 accounted for more than 50% of government revenue. Mining and processing of minerals together contribute 25-30% of GDP.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS .....Copper accounts for 70% of total export value; other minerals, especially industrial diamonds and tin, about 10%. Agricultural products, chiefly coffee and palm oil, account for over 15% of export value. Over 50% of exports go to Belgium-Luxemburg and another 30% to the remaining EEC countries.

IMPORTS ..... Major import categories are machinery and transport equipment (25% of total) and food, beverages and tobacco (20%). Import sources are diversified but Belgium-Luxemburg is largest supplier, accounting for about 15% of the total.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.4%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 17%)	Thousands	15,845	16,210	16,585	16,980	17,390	17,800E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	96	97	102	108	111	115
	2. Per capita production index	"	92	91	93	96	97	98
	3. Cassava	1,000 MT	7,000	6,800	7,000	7,200	7,250	7,400
	4. Bananas and plantains	"	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,700
	5. Palm oil	"	125	147	179	205	201	220
	6. Corn	"	240	245	250	255	270	285
	7. Coffee	"	59	54	60	60	66	69
	8. Rubber	"	21	30	31	40	37	33
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
4	1. Manufacturing prod. index	1966=100		100	98	90	101	112(6 mos)
4	2. Cement	1,000 MT	248	282	296	294	323	194 "
4	3. Mining & metallurgy prod. index .	1966=100		100	100	101	110	116 "
3,4	4. Copper ore (metal content)	1,000 MT	288	316	319	325	364	400E
4,5	5. Cobalt ore (metal content)	"	8	11	10	11	11	13E
5	6. Tin concentrates (tin content)	"	6	10	7	7	7	7E
5	7. Industrial diamonds[b].....	Mill.carats	18	17	17	16	19E	
	8. Gold	1,000 T.oz.	90	160	156	170	176	
4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	2,618	2,842	2,506	2,664	2,912	1,545(6 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	165	175	151	157	167	
4	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill.zaires	298.6	447.7E	686.9	837.0	955.0	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$	597	895	1,374	1,674	1,910	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"		1,470	1,443	1,553	1,674	1,800
	4. Plus imports of goods and services } c	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services } c	"		+39	+21	+38	-5	
	6. Equals total available resources	"		1,509	1,464	1,591	1,669	
	7. Private consumption	"		1,005		961	842	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"		244		330	394	
	9. Gross fixed investment	"		260		300	433	460
	10. Change in stocks[d]	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent			-1.8%	+7.6%	+7.8%	+7.5%
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars		91	87	91	96	101
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
3	G. PRICE INDEXES (Kinshasa)							
	1. Cost of living, total	1963=100	134	155	212	325	369	385(7 mos)
	2. Cost of living, food	"	142	172	241	336	369	388 "
6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX⊕	1963=100	137	167	253	308	346	393(Sep)
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES			(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)				
	1. Total revenues	Mill. zaires	45.8	69.7	109.2	204.4	294.6	342.8e
	2. Total expenditures	"	65.0	79.9	122.8	222.9	293.7	365.9e
	3. of which: Defense	"		(15.9)	(18.3)	(21.8)	(30.5)	(47.5)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"	-19.2	-10.2	-13.6	-18.5	-0.9	-23.1
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		4.4	4.2	8.4	-5.5	22.6
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		5.8	9.4	10.1	4.6	0.5
	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1‡ ..	Million US$					283.3	282.0
	2. Annual payments	"					22.1	
	3. of which: Amortization	"					(15.8)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ‡ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Includes exports reported by Congo (Brazzaville).
c - Includes private transfers. d - Included in consumption. e - Budget estimates.

CONGO (Kinshasa)

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
4,6	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	330	467	440	575	695P	
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-320	-337	-256	-355	-461P	
	3. Trade balance	"	-10	130	184	220	234	
8	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS[a]							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	"	38	45	40	42		
	(f.o.b) 2. Belgium-Lux.	"	184	279	230	293		
	3. Italy	"	42	46	58	62		
	4. France	"	31	50	52	52		
	5. Communist bloc	"	not available					
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	78	65	54	56		
	(c.i.f.) 2. Belgium-Lux.	"	70	72	56	77		
	3. Germany (Fed.Rep.) .	"	23	25	21	33		
	4. Italy	"	12	17	22	21		
	5. Communist bloc	"	not available					
6,9	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Copper	Million US$	172	267	259	353	461	284(6 mos)
	2. Diamonds	"	23	26	24	34	46	19 "
	3. Coffee	"	17	26	25	25	26	23 "
	4. Tin and cassiterite	"	18	26	20	18	18	11 "
	5. Palm oil and palm kernel oil	"	24	26	30	41	35	25 "
9	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[b]							
	1. Food, bev.,tob., fats and oils ...	Million US$	61	81	58	100E		
	2. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	91	101	73	125E		
	3. Iron, steel & nonferrous metals ..	"	28	32	21	35E		
	4. Mineral fuels	"	23	17	14	20E		
6	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Copper (electrolytic, Antwerp) ...	US$/100 lbs.	35.0	55.5	49.1	53.6	66.8	63.6(9 mos)
	2. Palm oil (c.i.f. European ports)[c].	"	11.2	11.2				
	3. Tin & cassiterite	1963=100	146	151	146(6 mos)			
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)							
	1. Export price index							
	2. Import price index							
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
10	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-39	+11	+42	+27	+80	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	1	8	8	6	5	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	63	50	37	39	39	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	14	27	28	43	5	
6	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕[d].....	Million US$	21	21	68	138	198	197(Sep)
	1. Gold	"	3	3	4	13	55	55 "
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	16 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	3	4	6	14	22	23 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	15	14	58	111	121	103 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
6	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"	31	53	57	36	31	36(Sep)
	V.	"						
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕							
6	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	Francs/US $ Zaires/US $	165	165	165 0.50e	0.50	0.50	0.50

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. AID/W estimates.
2. USDA-Economic Research Service.
3. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
4. "National Bank Bulletin."
5. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
7. Based on data submitted by USAID Mission.
8. IMF "Direction of Trade."
9. USAID Mission.
10. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Based on reports of trading partners. b - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories.
c - Five percent acidity, in bulk. d - National Bank only. e - Zaire monetary unit established June 23, 1967, replacing the Congo franc at the rate of 1,000 francs per zaire.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969[P]	1970[a]	
	Millions of zaires					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	69.65	109.18	204.45	294.55	342.80	685.6
1. Domestic revenue	61.85	95.11	185.56	268.11	315.30	630.6
a. Income taxes	8.30	8.49	27.06	69.78		
b. Sales taxation	9.34	13.56	18.47	27.02		
c. Taxes on foreign trade	34.58	78.50	124.06	166.53		
d. Other tax revenue	2.82	0.23	0.98	5.02		
e. Nontax revenue	1.32	3.55	9.57	4.60		
f. Adjustments	5.49	-9.22	5.42	-4.84		
2. From foreign grants[b]	7.80	14.07	18.89	26.44	27.50	55.0
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	79.90	122.77	222.93	293.65	365.90	731.8
1. Current	70.95	100.00	181.09	220.35	292.10	584.2
a. Defense (Total)	15.90	18.30	21.80	30.50		
b. Agriculture		0.84	0.55	1.79		
c. Education		13.12	25.76	44.81		
d. Health		1.20	1.46	7.91		
e. Interest		2.96	7.66	6.32		
f. Other		63.58	123.86	129.02		
2. Capital	8.95	22.77	41.84	73.30	73.80	147.6
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-10.25	-13.59	-18.48	+0.90	-23.10	46.2
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	10.25	13.59	18.48	-0.90	23.10	46.2
1. Domestic sources (net)	4.43	4.24	8.41	-5.53	22.60	45.2
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	5.82	9.35	10.07	4.63	0.50	1.0

* Converted at .50 zaires per U.S. dollar.

a - Budget estimates. b - Includes some technical assistance grants.

NOTE: Data come from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

CONGO (Kinshasa)

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit		1966	1968[P]
1	*SA.* **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY**				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent		20.4	22.5
	2. Mining	"		7.8	11.0
	3. Manufacturing	"		18.6	21.7
	4. Construction[a]	"		2.4	2.5
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"		6.7	7.1
	6. Trade and finance	"		16.4	14.2
	7. Public administration, defense, other[b]	"		27.7	21.0

a - Public construction only. b - Includes foreign technical assistance.

		Unit	1963[E]		
	SB. **LABOR FORCE**				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent			
	2. Female component	"			
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	100.0		
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	34.2		
	5. Mining	"	6.9		
	6. Manufacturing	"	13.0		
	7. Construction	"	5.0		
	8. Transport	"	7.6		
	9. Commerce, utilities, services	"	33.3		

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
2	*SC.* **DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1955-58)				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	48.5	51.5
	2. Less than 5 years	"	16.9	8.3	8.6
	3. 5-14 years	"	22.5	11.6	10.9
	4. 15-19 years	"	6.9	3.2	3.7
	5. 20-44 years	"	39.1	17.6	21.5
	6. 45-54 years	"	9.1	4.9	4.2
	7. 55 plus	"	5.5	2.9	2.6
		Unit		1955-58	1969
2,3	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		104	115-125
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		n.a.	45
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		n.a.	21

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
4	*SD.* **EDUCATION**				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	1,164.15	1,550.00	2,193.20
	3. Secondary (general)	"	11.74	22.70	85.09
	4. Vocational	"	10.23	15.35	28.05
	5. Teacher-training	"	10.65	18.92[a]	33.64
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	39.92	38.81	56.72
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.41	0.86	n.a.
	9. Vocational	"	0.94	0.94	n.a.
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.74	0.89[a]	n.a.
	11. Student Enrollment Ratios	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	37	43[a]	53[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	2	3[a]	9[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	27	31[a]	42[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - 1959. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. Annual Report of National Bank of Congo.
2. UN Demographic Yearbook.
3. Int'l. Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
4. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)*

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-39	-5	+21	+51	+62
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	373	489	476	589	684
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-256	-321	-274	-329	-406
Trade balance	117	168	202	260	278
2. Nonmonetary gold[b]	(3)	(6)	(5)	(6)	(8)
3. Freight and insurance	-48	-58	-46	-51	-67
4. Other transportation	-12	-12	-6	-4	1
5. Travel	-6	-10	-14	-16	-8
6. Investment income[c]	-2	-10	-5	-15	-21
7. Other government[d]	-59	-54	-67	-79	-78
8. Other private	-29	-29	-43	-44	-43
Total services	-156	-173	-181	-209	-216
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	-63	-32	-44	-40	-63
10. Government, net	63	41	38	35	47
Belgium	(18)	(22)	(n.a.)	(18)	
United States	(28)	(8)	(n.a.)	(5)	
United Nations	(11)	(9)	(n.a.)	(7)	
C. CAPITAL FLOWS (excl. Group D)					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Direct investment[c]	1	14	14	11	7
12. Other private long-term	-12	-16	-11	-23	-7
13. Other private short-term	-	-3	-	-	**
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	22	32	22	18	8
a. Loan receipts	19	42	40	28	22
U.S. Government	(6)	(35)	(n.a.)	(15)	
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	(1)	(**)	(n.a.)	(**)	
IBRD	(12)	(-)	(n.a.)	(-)	
b. Loan repayments	-5	-10	-11	-10	-14
c. U.S. Gov't. holding of Congolese currency[e]	9	1	-4	**	**
d. Capital subscriptions[f]	-1	-	-2	-	**
e. Other liabilities and assets	**	-1	-1	-	-
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks	10	-27	-4	22	5
17. Central institutions	1	-	-	-	-
D. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS					
18. Liabilities	1	-1	-	-	**
a. Use of IMF credit	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	1	-1	-	-	**
19. Assets (increase -)	19	1	-47	-70	-60
a. Monetary gold	**	**	-1	-8	-42
b. Reserve position in the IMF	-	-1	-2	-8	-8
c. Foreign exchange	18	2	-44	-54	-10
d. Other claims	1	-	-	-	-
E. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-3	-4	+11	-4	+1

* - Reported in U.S. dollars by the IMF. ** - Less than $500,000.

NOTE: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

NOTE: Data are mainly from the exchange record.

a - Balance on Goods and Services:	($Millions) 1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Exports of Goods and Services	388	511	500	619	732
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-427	-516	-479	-568	-670
Net	-39	-5	+21	+51	+62

b - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

c - Excludes undistributed earnings of direct investment companies appropriate to items 6 and 11; estimates are not available.

d - Includes services rendered by technical assistance personnel financed by official grants; the grants are included in item 10.

e - Net changes resulting from: increases in U.S. holdings of Congolese currency from Congo's purchase of agricultural commodities from the U.S., and payment by Congo of loan interest, and: decreases resulting from U.S. grants and loans to the Congo.

f - Subscriptions to the African Development Bank and the IDA.

CONGO (Kinshasa) LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1968	1969	TOTAL 1946-1969		
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	16.0a/	3.7a/	267.4a/	-	267.4
Loans	15.0	2.8	71.3	-	71.3
Grants	1.0	0.8	196.0	-	196.0
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	10.9	4.9	138.8	1.2	137.6
Title I - Total	7.6	4.6	103.6	1.2	102.4
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	7.6	4.6	29.6	0.4	29.2
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	-	-	74.0	0.8	73.2
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(85.0)	(-)	(85.0)
Planned for Country Use	-	-	74.0	0.8	73.2
Economic Development Loans	-	-	30.2	0.8	29.4
Economic Development Grants	-	-	37.1	-	37.1
Common Defense Grants	-	-	3.9	-	3.9
Cooley Loans	-	-	2.9	*	2.9
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total	3.3	0.3	35.2	-	35.2
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	-	-	16.2	-	16.2
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	3.3	0.3	19.0	-	19.0
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	-	*	*	-	*
PEACE CORPS	-	*	*	-	*
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC	26.9	8.6	406.2	1.2	405.0
Loans	22.6	7.4	134.0	1.2	132.8
Grants	4.3	1.1	272.2	-	272.2
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) b/	3.8	2.1	24.5	-	24.5
Credit Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3.8	2.1	24.5	-	24.5
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(*)	(*)	(1.7)	(-)	(1.7)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY	3.8	2.1	24.5	-	24.5
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	30.7	10.7	430.7	1.2	429.5
Loans	22.6	7.4	134.0	1.2	132.8
Grants	8.1	3.2	296.7	-	296.7

OTHER PROGRAMS

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1946-69
TOTAL	4.2	30.9	232.3
IBRD-World Bank	-	-	121.6
Int'l Dev. Association	-	6.6	6.6
UNDP-Special Fund	0.9	4.2	16.2
UNDP-TA (CY)	0.8	0.8	4.5
Other UN (CY)	0.1	0.2	4.8
EEC Dev. Fund	2.4	19.1	78.6

D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES

DONOR	CY 1967	CY 1968	CY 1960-68
TOTAL	63.9	48.7	577.0
Belgium	47.8	44.5	533.9
Germany	2.4	1.0	16.1
Italy	7.6	1.3	12.2
Other	6.0	2.0	14.8

ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)

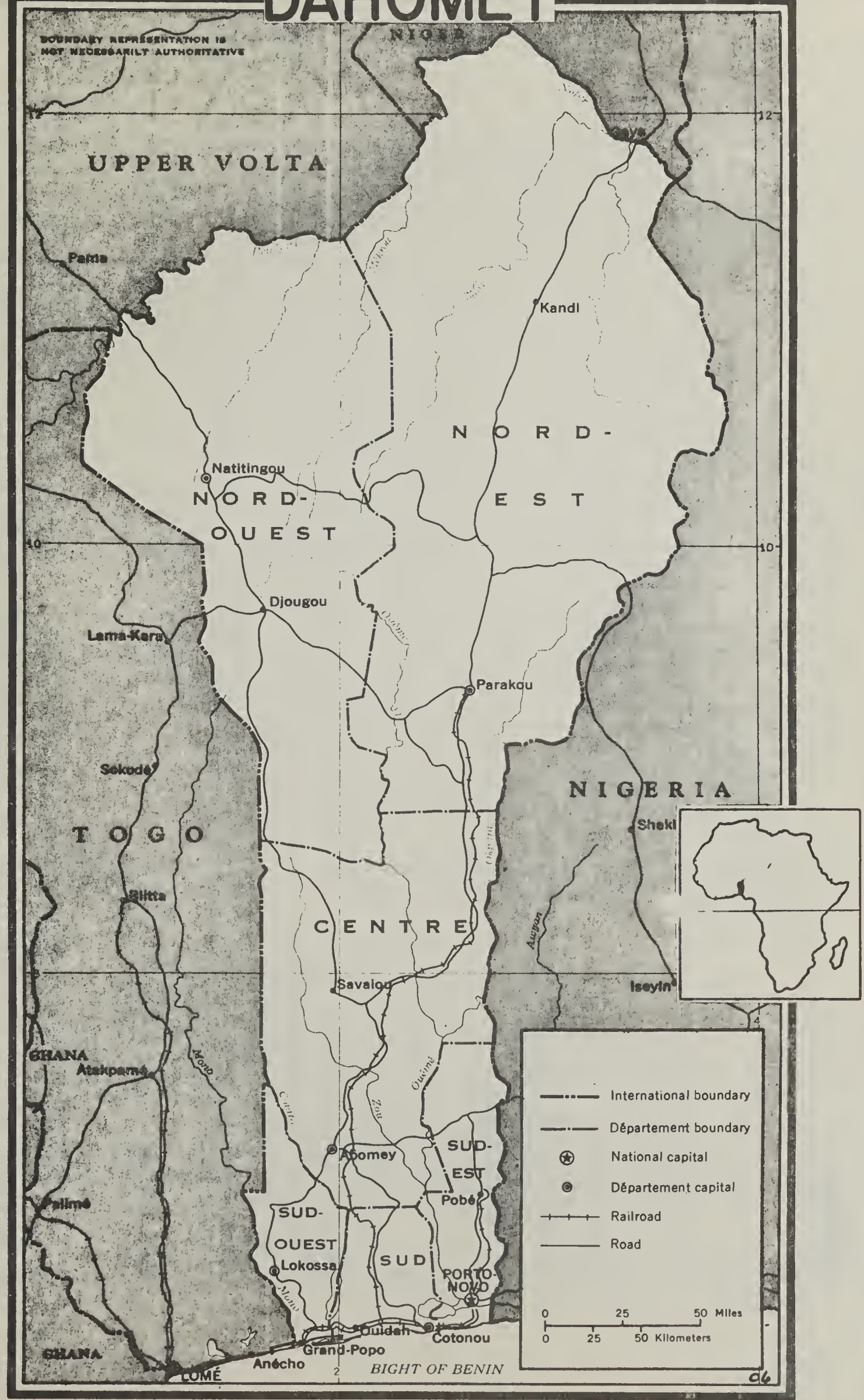
1968 (Calendar Year)	-
1969 (Calendar Year)	-
Cumulative thru 1969	-

*Less than $50,000.

a/ Excludes contributions to the UN for Congo technical and operational assistance, totaling $27.8 million. Of this, $2.2 million was in FY 1968 and $0.5 million in FY 1969.

b/ Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

DAHOMEY



Base 51982 10-65

115

DAHOMEY

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			2.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	7.0	-	7.0
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
Grants			2.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.1	-	6.1
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			1.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	4.7	-	4.7
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	NO PROGRAMS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	PRIOR		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use	TO FY 1959		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			1.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	4.7	-	4.7
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	1.2	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	2.1	-	2.1
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	-	2.6
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	*	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.4
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	*	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.4
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			3.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	12.1	-	12.1
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
Grants			3.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	11.2	-	11.2
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/			-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Credit Assistance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY			-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	5.7	6.9	4.1	3.2	1.4	12.5	10.5	2.9	6.7	53.8		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	4.6		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	-	-	2.8	0.5	0.5	-	3.8		
UNDP-TA		-	*	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.1		
Other UN			*	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	1.1		
EEC			5.7	6.7	3.6	2.7	1.0	9.3	9.6	1.9	1.7	42.2		

* - Less than $50,000. a - Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... The climate in the southern third of the country is hot and humid with two rainy seasons totaling almost six months. It is in this equatorial belt of heavy rains, that the agricultural wealth of the country lies and most of the population lives. Northern Dahomey has a less humid tropical climate, with a single rainy season, from June to October. Rainfall is generally plentiful throughout the country. Dahomey has a 75-mile coastline on the Atlantic, blocked by sandbanks and with no natural harbors or river mouths. Behind the coastline is a network of lagoons and lakes into which the southern rivers empty. North of the narrow belt of coastal sand is a region of loams and clayey sands, the main oil palm area. North of the hills of Dassa the country is largely a broad plateau with average elevations of 200 to 500 feet. In the northwest are the Atacora mountains (1,500 feet, running northeast-southwest).

AREA ..... 43,480 square miles, about the size of Pennsylvania.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... About 4.9 million acres, only 18% of total area (13% arable although over half lies fallow); 2.0 acres per capita. Southern third of country most fertile, northern soil is poor.

MAIN CROPS ..... Subsistence food crops account for 70% of cultivation. Principal food crops are cassava in southern and central regions (plus corn and beans); and yams in north (plus sorghum and millet). Potatoes are grown widely. Palm kernels and oil, produced mainly in the south, are the main cash crop and account for 60% of total exports. Peanuts, coffee and cotton are other main export crops.

LIVESTOCK ..... Of importance in the north; restricted by tsetse fly in south. 80% of cattle raised in north by Peul nomads; pigs raised in south. Sheep and goats raised in most regions. Some livestock is imported.

FISHERIES ..... A major industry, with good growth potential. Annual catch 30,000 tons. Mainly river and coastal lagoon fishing, as sea fishing is limited by lack of port facilities. Exports go mostly to Nigeria, Ghana and Togo.

FORESTS ..... 1/5th of area, mainly north. However, commercial forests non-existent and lumber is imported from Ivory Coast and Cameroon.

MINERALS ..... Virtually no commercially exploitable mineral resources. There is low-grade iron ore in remote north, and limestone deposits providing a cement potential. Oil found in 1967 in offshore waters.

FUELS ..... No known deposits. Thermally generated electricity and imported petroleum are the major sources of power.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... The principal rivers are in the south and flow to the Atlantic. The 280 mile Ouémé is navigable for 125 miles; the Mono, part of the Togo boundary, is navigable for 60 of its 220 miles but subject to torrential floods. The Couffo flows into Lake Ahémé. Northern rivers, tributaries of the Niger or Volta, are torrential and broken by rocks.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 2.5 million; mid-1970 estimate; almost 100% African.

Annual growth 2.1%

Density & Concentration .. 57 per sq. mi. About 60% of the population live in southern-most 15% of country. About 17% of population urbanized. Principal cities are Porto Novo, the administrative capital (74,500) and Cotonou, the sea port, main commercial center and seat of several ministries (111,100); and Abomey-Bohican (42,100).

The People ..... Of 45 recognized ethnic groups, there are 6 main ones: the Fons, 850,000 (mostly farmers and are a majority in the South); the Adjas or Adjon, 220,000 (west along Mono and Couffo rivers); Baribas (north); Yorabas or Nagots (east); Aegos, 90,000 (around Cotonou); and Sambas, 90,000 west of the Atacora chain).

Religion ..... 65% animist, 15% Christians (in south) and 13% Moslens in the north.

Language ..... Country is not linguistically homogeneous. However, French is the official language and is used increasingly as a common language.

Migration ..... There is considerable seasonal labor migration to Ghana and Togo.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

LABOR FORCE ..... 84% of labor force in agriculture. There are about 29,000 salaried workers. Underemployment is a serious problem.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... About 20%.

Teachers ..... 1967-83: 3,445 primary; 470 secondary, general; 69 teacher-training, and 18 vocational.

Students ..... 1967-68: 139,734 primary; 13,354 secondary, general; 727 vocational; 129 teacher-training. 20% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965-66.

HEALTH

Life Expectancy ..... About 40 years; U.S. 70.

Infant Mortality ..... 160-180 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Medical Personnel ..... 1966: 77 doctors, 1 per 30,000 persons; U.S. 650.

Health Facilities ..... 1964: 3 hospitals, 30 medical centers, 154 dispensaries and infirmaries. 3,058 beds, 1 per 740 persons.

Main Diseases ..... Malaria, leprosy, yaws, dysentery, tuberculosis, and yellow fever.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake per person is 2,170.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... About 395 miles of publicly-owned meter-gauge railroad. The main line (272 miles) runs north from Cotonou (chief port and business center) on the coast to Parakou in the east center of the country. The railroad carries imported foods and cement northward and export crops southward. A 67-mile line connects Cotonou with Porto Novo (capital) and Pobé in the southeast; and a third line runs 35 miles from Cotonou to Grand-Popo in the southwest.

ROADS ..... 1969: 4,301 miles, 497 miles paved. The two main arteries are the 110-mile paved coastal road connecting Nigeria and Togo, and the 460-mile link from Cotonou to Malanville on the Niger border via Parakou, the railroad terminus (275 mi paved). A branch of the latter extends about 300 miles from Tchaourou to Upper Volta via Natitingou.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 17,532 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Only international airport is at Cotonou. Small airport at Kandi, Natitingou, Parakou and Abomey.

PORTS ..... No natural harbors. Deep-water port constructed at Cotonou (the only port), with four berths, came into operation in 1965.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... Installed capacity 10,250 KW (1965); all diesel generated. 25.0 million KWH produced (1968), 10 KWH per capita. Joint Dahomey-Togo hydro plant on Mono River under study.

INDUSTRY ..... Of minor importance. Limited to 20 enterprises employing less than 1,500 in 1963, of which 3 palm oil mills employed over 800. Other activities include beverages, nails, furniture, compressed air and acetylene. A palm kernel oil mill capable of processing 80% of kernel production opened in 1965. Handicrafts and cottage industry are important. Industrial development limited by lack of mineral resources, high power costs, absence managerial technical skills and small domestic market.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

Foreign Trade 1963-69
(Millions of Dollars)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Exports, f.o.b. ...	13	13	14	10	15	22	26
Imports, c.i.f. ...	-33	-31	-34	-33	-48	-49	-55
Balance	-20	-18	-20	-23	-33	-27	-29

EXPORTS ..... Palm products are the major export but have decreased in relative importance while the share of cotton and peanuts has increased. During period 1967-69 palm products accounted for 42% of total value of exports, cotton 12%, peanuts 6%. Although France's share of total exports declined from over 70% in 1961 to just over 40% in 1968, France is still Dahomey's most important customer.

IMPORTS ..... France is the most important supplier, although the French share of the market fell from about 60% of total imports in 1961 to about 45% in 1968. Imports from the European Community as a whole, however, increased from 60% to 70% of the total. The major categories of imports (1967-69) were textile and leather articles, 30%; food and beverages, 20%; machinery, 15%; and transport equipment, 10%.

DAHOMEY

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

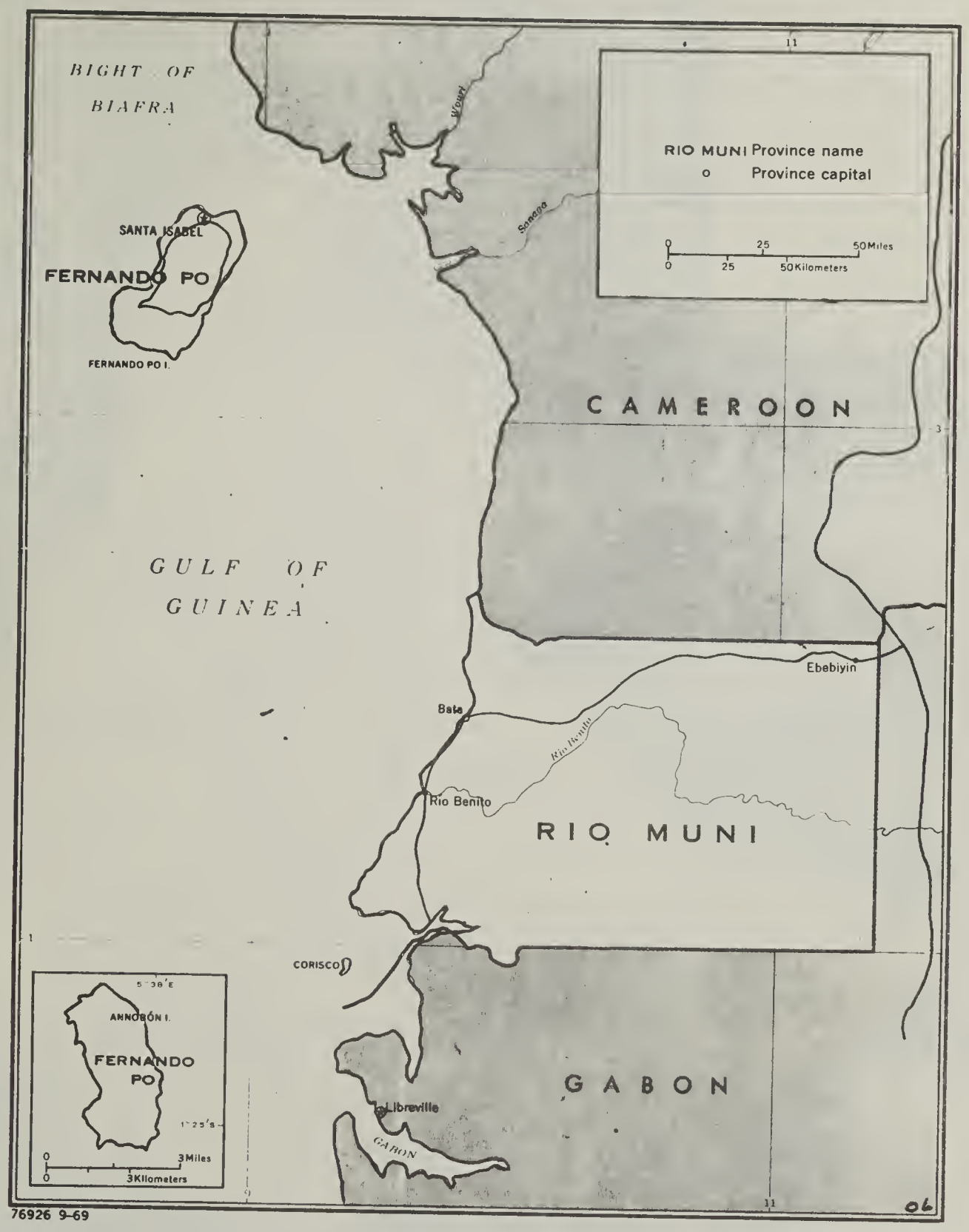
ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[a]	
	Billions of CFA Francs					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	6.7	7.3	7.1	7.8	8.9	32.0
1. Domestic revenue	5.8	6.4	6.5	7.4	8.7	31.3
a. Income taxes	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	5.4
b. Sales taxation	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	3.2
c. Customs	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.5	4.6	16.5
d. Other taxes	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
e. Other revenue	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.6	5.8
2. From foreign grants	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
a. U.S. Government						
b. Other						
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	8.1	7.6	7.8	9.1	9.9	35.6
1. Current	7.4	7.2	7.6	8.7	9.8	35.2
a. Defense (Total)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	4.3
b. Education	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	6.8
c. Health	} 5.5	} 5.2	} 5.2	1.1	1.2	4.3
d. Other				4.8	5.5	19.8
e.						
2. Capital	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
a. Agriculture						
b. Education						
c. Health						
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-1.4	-0.3	-0.7	-1.3	-1.0	-3.6

* Converted at 278 CFA Francs per U.S. dollar.

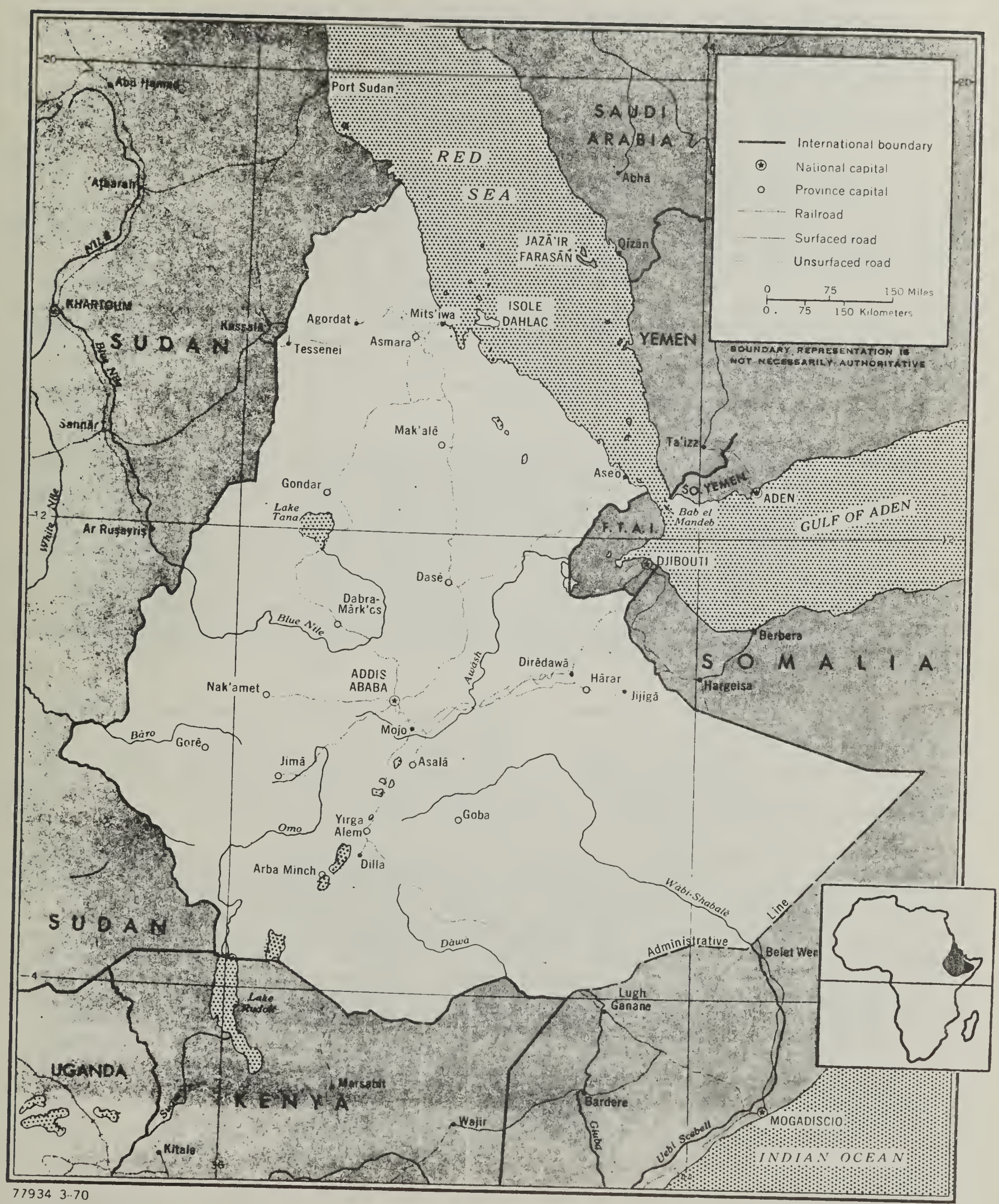
a - Revised budget.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

EQUATORIAL GUINEA



ETHIOPIA



77934 3-70

123

ETHIOPIA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Facing the Arabian Penninsula across the Red Sea, the Empire of Ethiopia (including Eritrea since 1952) occupies an area in the eastern "Horn" of Africa about two-thirds again as large as Texas, with a 670-mile coastline. Its climate and topography are characterized by great variety and extremes. The high central plateau, with its abundance of arable land, is the country's economic heartland and main hope for future development. Here live the bulk of the population, engaged in a low level of subsistence farming and livestock raising, and here lie the principal urban centers.

Generally independent since ancient times, Ethiopia does not share the problems of a colonial history common to most African countries. On the other hand, Ethiopia has emerged only recently from centuries of geographic and political isolation. Its rugged terrain and primitive transportation facilities not only cut off the country from the outside world but insulate various regions of the country from one another. Not until the 1930's did the country begin to be opened up with modern roads, bridges and telecommunications. A variety of social factors have also acted to retard the rate of economic development: diverse ethnic strains (Hamitic, Semitic, Negro and mixed descent); religious divisions among the Coptic Christian, Muslim and pagan groups; sixteen languages with over 100 dialects; disparate cultural patterns and traditions. With the support of the Orthodox Church, the Amhara group has dominated a somewhat feudalistic and restricted society. Political power is vested almost wholly in the Emperor, with ministers directly responsible to the throne.

The potential of the economy appears to lie mainly in the considerable possibilities for increasing the volume and variety of agricultural production and exports and for developing local processing industries, particularly for meat and other livestock products. The central plateau area, with its favorable climate, rainfall, rich soil and large areas of pasture land, could provide substantial amounts of food (especially grains and meat) for the world market. The agricultural sector now completely dominates the economy, contributing about 60% of gross national product, providing nearly all exports and supporting 90% of the population. Land is plentiful, but most of it is farmed in very small and uneconomic units as a result of the existing tenure system. Attempts to expand agricultural output are seriously hampered by a prevailing system of landlord-farmer relationships which gives little incentive to the tenant farmer to increase production. The State, the aristocracy and the Church are the major landowners.

As yet, Ethiopia has been unable to realize the possibilities for diversifying its agricultural production. The export sector is heavily dependent on a single commodity, coffee, which accounts for 55-60% of total exports. Other leading exports are oilseeds, hides and skins and cereals. Small quantities of a few minerals are being extracted, although the recently discovered large potash deposits are an important potential source of foreign exchange. Manufacturing, while growing rapidly, is still a minor factor in the economy.

One of the larger countries in Africa, Ethiopia has an urgent need for an extensive transportation network to integrate its economy. Other infrastructure facilities are also lacking and educational services are poorly developed (only 5% literate) even by African standards. Only recently has Ethiopia begun to make a serious effort at self-development. There is increasing recognition of the importance of agriculture to the economy and to the possibilities for exploiting the great potential of this sector. The government is also demonstrating greater receptivity to internal reform. There has been legislation to improve the investment climate for foreign capital; internally, institutional reforms have been undertaken in the areas of land tenure and public administration. Addis Ababa is also becoming a focal point for several important regional institutions concerned with economic development.

ETHIOPIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Terrain is highly varied and includes coniferous forests, deserts, lakes, and dense jungles; altitudes range from 380 ft. below sea level to over 15,000 ft. above. Two high central plateaus covering about half the area contain most of the population and most of the principal cities. With a generally temperate climate, rich soil, sufficient rainfall for production of a wide variety of crops, and with large areas of good pasture land, the plateau area is the heart of the country's economy. Surrounding the central plateaus are lowlands, for the most part hot and arid.

AREA ..... 472,000 sq. mi., equal to Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma combined.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 67% of area (cultivated, 11%; meadows and pastures, 56%); 8 acres per capita (av. less dev. areas 3 acres). Plentiful rain and rich soil provide important crop and livestock potential.

MAIN CROPS ..... Mainly food, especially cereals (teff, the principal one, and barley, sorghum, corn and wheat). Coffee, the main cash crop, accounts for about 60% of total exports, followed by hides and skins, 10%. Principal industrial crops are sugar cane, cotton, koba (a fiber), and tobacco.

LIVESTOCK ..... Very large livestock population. Hides and skins are second largest export. Meat and animal products represent great export potential.

FORESTS ..... Only 7% of total area, most of which is fuel wood. Production of saw logs and pole timber is on the increase. Also, considerable amounts of natural gums and resins.

FISHERIES ..... Rich resources of the Red Sea, rivers and lakes. Exploitation now on planned scale and processing plants have been built.

MINERALS ..... Mainly gold, platinum, salt and anhydrite. Also smaller amounts of iron ore, manganese ore, sand and talc. Large potash reserves found and new salt outcrops also discovered.

FUELS ..... None of significance other than wood. Agricultural and pastoral economy keeps energy requirements small. The $40 million Soviet-financed oil refinery was inaugurated April 1967 and will meet the country's demand for oil, and will also assure the export of oil.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Of extensive rivers and lakes, only Lake Tana and 70 miles of the Baro River (to Sudan border) are navigable. Rivers provide great power potential.

DISTRIBUTION of GDP ..... Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 57%; manufacturing, 9%; trade-finance, 8%; construction, 6%; transport, communications, utilities, 4%. public administration, defense, other, 15% (1968).

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 25.3 million, mid-1970.

Annual Growth ..... 2.3%.

Density ..... 53 per sq. mi. There is no problem of population pressure.

Concentration ..... In 1967, 94% of pop. lived in rural areas, largely concentrated on the central plateau; and 6% in urban areas, mainly cities in the plateau area, and in ports along the Red Sea. Population of Addis-Ababa is 644,190; Asmara 178,500 and Dire Dawa 50,700 (1967).

Internal Migration ..... Little migration from rural areas to cities.

The People ..... The Amhara of the central highlands (the most prominent in government) and the Tigreans to the north, are of mixed Hamitic and Semitic origin, and constitute about a third of the population. The Gallas, a Hamitic people, account for 50% of the population and are mainly in agriculture. Over 50% of the population is under 20 years of age.

Religion ..... The Ethiopian Orthodox Church (Coptic Christian) is the established church and has roughly half the population (nearly all Amharas and Tigreans and substantial numbers of Gallas), and is predominant on the plateau. About 35% are Muslims in the southern highlands and throughout the lowlands. Remaining 15% are Jews and animists.

Language ..... Amharic is official language; English is widely taught in school and is second official language. Galla is also widely used. Each native language has a large number of subgroups and dialects.

LABOR FORCE ..... About 90% of labor force, estimated at 11.4 million, were in agriculture in 1965.

ETHIOPIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HEALTH

Life Expectancy .... 35 years; U.S. 70.
Infant Mortality ... 162 deaths under 1 year per 1.000 live births; U.S. 650.
Medical Personnel .. 1969: 332 doctors, 1 per 74,600 persons; U.S. 650.

Health Facilities .. 84 hospitals, 531 clinics, and 64 health centers. 9,310 beds, (1 per 2,486 persons in 1966.
Diet ..... Average daily intake 2,050 calories. Populace has a standard diet which includes most elements needed for good nutrition.
Main Diseases ..... Tuberculosis, intestinal parasites, malaria, dysentery, typhoid and venereal disease are all prevalent and widespread.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at about 5% of total population, much higher in major towns.

Teachers ..... 1968-69: 10,403 primary; 3,399 secondary, general; 508 vocational; 144 teacher-training.
Students ..... 1968-69: 513,981 primary; 88,861 secondary, general; 7,204 vocational; 2,355 teacher-training. 7% of the primary school-age children are in school.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... A 490-mile, single track, meter gauge line connecting Addis Ababa with port Djibouti in Afars and Issas is principal transportation for foreign trade. A 190-mile single track, narrow gauge line in Eritrea, connects the port of Massawa with the capital city of Asmara and runs westward to Agordat.

ROADS ..... 1969: 14,291 miles, of which 4,784 improved (1,249 paved). Roads radiate from Addis Ababa and Asmara to major producing areas, and to the Eritrean ports of Assab and Massawa.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 50,040 automobiles, trucks and buses.

MERCHANT FLEET ..... 47 merchant vessels and over 100 dhows serve in Red Sea (1960).

HARBORS ..... Two seaports on Red Sea-Massawa and Assab in Eritrea. Most maritime commerce is now handled by port of Djibouti in Afars and Issas.

AVIATION ..... Two airports in Addis Ababa accommodate jets, as do Asmara, Awash, and Harar Meda. Twenty other airports have scheduled service for smaller aircraft. Ethiopian Airlines provides an international service.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 137,765 KW installed capacity in 1967 an increase of 16% over 1966. 455 million produced in 1969, 18 KWH per capita.

MANUFACTURING ..... Processed food is largest industry, followed closely by textiles. Others are beverages (beer, wine, lemonade); building materials (cement, bricks, tiles); printing; wood; leather; chemicals (matches, soap, and paint).

MINING ..... Small output of gold, platinum, salt, iron ore and manganese ore.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Coffee accounts for about 60% of the total value of exports; hides and skins 10%: oil-seeds 8%. About 40% of the exports go to the U.S. followed by Germany (Fed. Rep.) and Italy. Improved highway transportation has played an important role in stimulating exports, especially of coffee and oilseeds.

IMPORTS ..... Major imports are manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels and chemicals. Nearly 60% of imports come from Italy, Japan, United States, West Germany and the Communist bloc.

ETHIOPIA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.3%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 6%)	Thousands	20,700	23,143	23,667	24,212	24,769	25,340E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	92	104	110	112	114	117
	2. Per capita production index	"	97	98	102	101	101	101
	3. Coffee b	1,000 MT	60	83	83	85	83	95
	4. Teff (bread grain)	"	1,610	1,800	2,080	2,100	2,200	2,300
	5. Barley	"	733	740	850	860	850	850
	6. Pulses (beans & peas)	"	453	569	549	550	550	550
	7. Milk	"	1,900	2,035	2,100	2,150	2,160	2,160
	8. Meat	"	460	510	520	530	540	550
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
3	1. Manufacturing production index ...	1963=100	72	156	181	208	235E	
1,3	2. Cement c	1,000 MT	28	89	150	174	166	
2	3. Sugar, raw	"	43	73	74	67	66	73
1,3	4. Cotton, yarn c	"	4.2	7.4	7.9	9.2	9.5E	
4,5	5. Mining							
	6. Gold	1,000 Tr.oz.	46	21	23	39	42	
	7. Salt	1,000 MT	157	570	287	289	290	
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
3	E. ELECTRICITY c							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	102	277	320	361	455E	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	5	12	14	15	18E	
6	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT** **		***					
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill.Eth.$	2,416	3,596	3,699	3,835	4,031	4,484
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$	966	1,438	1,480	1,534	1,612	1,794
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"	1,098	1,422	1,500	1,555	1,612	1,693
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	113	208	193	218	203	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	-99	-163	-155	-175	-182	
	6. Equals total available resources	"	1,112	1,467	1,538	1,598	1,633	
	7. Private consumption	"	886	1,125	1,165	1,211	1,233	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"	85	149	155	161	166	175
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	129	182	207	215	223	245
	10. Change in stocks	"	12	11	11	11	11	12
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent		+5.5%	+5.5%	+3.7%	+3.7%	+5.0%
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars	52	61	63	64	65	67
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1,7	G. PRICE INDEXES (Addis Ababa)							
	1. Consumer prices, total d	1963=100		127	128	128	130	143(P)
	2. Consumer prices, food	"		136	133	132	135	163
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX ⊕	1963=100		140	137	148	166	163(Nov)
3	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES	Mill.Eth. $		Fiscal Years Ending July 7			1970	1971
	1. Total revenues	"		332.4	354.8	358.3	391.3	427.0	446.9
	2. Total expenditures	"		406.9	432.2	463.4	474.7	531.3	596.6
	3. of which: Defense	"		(82.7)	(83.5)	(99.8)	(103.8)	(103.4)	(114.1)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-74.5	-77.4	-105.1	-83.4	-104.3	-149.7
	Method of Financing:								
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		11.3	37.0	53.5	51.2	44.5	
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		63.2	40.4	51.6	32.2	59.8	
8	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT								
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 ◊ ..	Million US$	21.2	73.6	101.9	112.4	135.4	150.8	
	2. Annual payments	"	2.3	12.3	14.7	16.1	19.5		
	3. of which: Amortization	"	(1.3)	(9.0)	(11.1)	(12.1)	(13.4)		

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ◊ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 2.5 Ethiopian dollars per U.S. dollar. *** - 1961 data.

a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Exportable production. c - Years ending September 10. d - Excludes rent.

Revision No. 255
March 1971

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

ETHIOPIA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
7,9	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	76	111	101	106	119	85(7 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-84	-162	-143	-173	-155	-98 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-8	-51	-42	-67	-36	-13 "
10,11	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	27	49	44	46	50	28(3 mos)
	2. Italy	"	6	10	8	7	8	2 "
	3. Saudi Arabia	"	4	6	6	7	7	2 "
	4. Germany (Fed. Rep.) ..	"	1	6	5	9	12	1 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	1	4	5	4	3	1 "
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	13	13	14	32	16	3 "
	2. Italy	"	14	31	27	31	24	6 "
	3. Japan	"	12	21	19	16	17	7 "
	4. Germany (Fed. Rep.).	"	8	18	20	19	22	6 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	4	10	8	9	9	3 "
7,9	N. Main Exports (f.o.b)							
	1. Coffee	Million US$	38	62	56	61	70	46(5 mos)
	2. Hides and skins	"	8	14	12	10	12	4 "
	3. Oilseeds	"	7	9	9	9	9	6 "
	4. Cereals	"	9	9	8	9	10	2 "
9,11	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.) [a]							
	1. Manufactured goods, incl.misc. ...	Million US$	43[b]	57	52	56	56	
	2. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	33[b]	58	47	71	53	
	3. Mineral fuels & lubricants	"	9	11	13	11	11	
	4. Chemicals	"	7	12	14	16	17	
7	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Coffee (New York)	US$/100 lbs.	34.9	40.5	36.9	37.5	37.8	49.7
	2. Hides and skins	1963=100	106	133	108	86	99	96
7	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)[c]	1963=100	108	120	105	106	106	135(7 mos)
	1. Export price index	"	109	126	112	116	117	149 "
	2. Import price index	"	101	105	107	109	110	110 "
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
12	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-12	-45	-38	-43	-20	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	9	10	6	5	3	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	8	12	10	14	14	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	9	9	9	5	9	
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	52	79	65	66	72	71
	1. Gold	"	3	4	5	8	9	8
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	2	5	5	5	5	7
	4. Foreign exchange	"	47	70	55	53	58	56
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
7	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"		12	8	15	14	9(Nov)
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	Eth.$ per US$	2.484	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

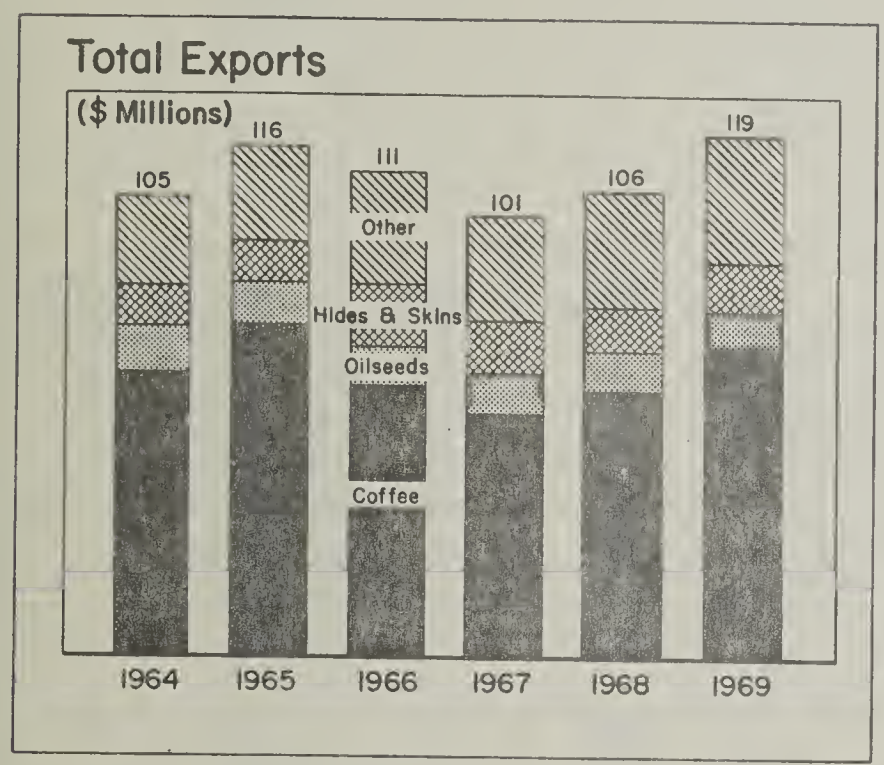
† BASIC SOURCES:

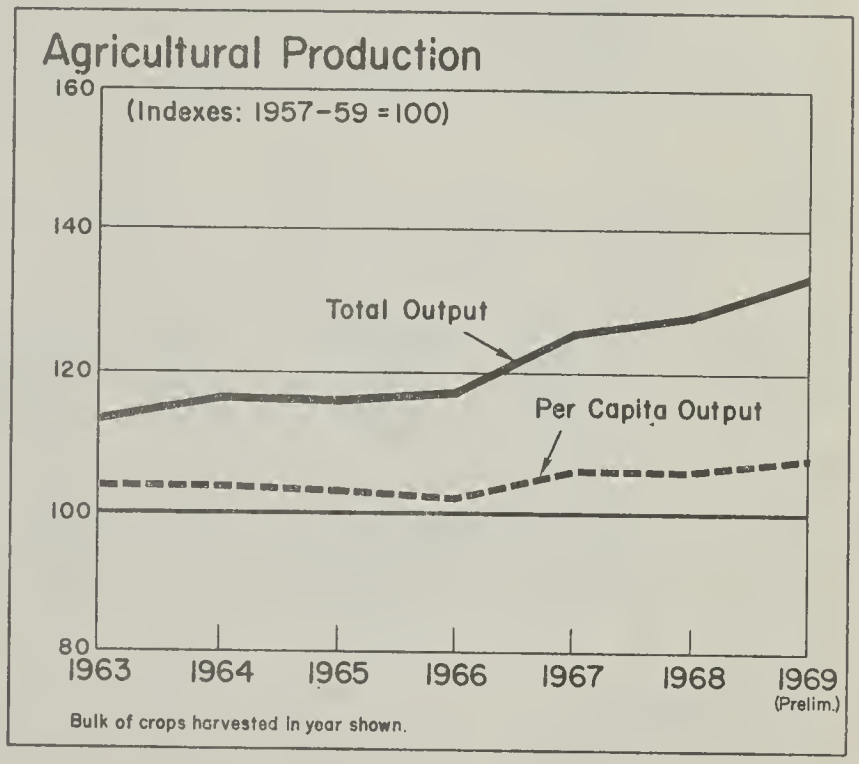
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. USAID Mission.
4. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
5. "Statistical Abstract."
6. National data adjusted by USAID Mission and PPC/SR.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. IBRD.
9. National Bank "Quarterly Bulletin."
10. IMF "Direction of Trade."
11. UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics."
12. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

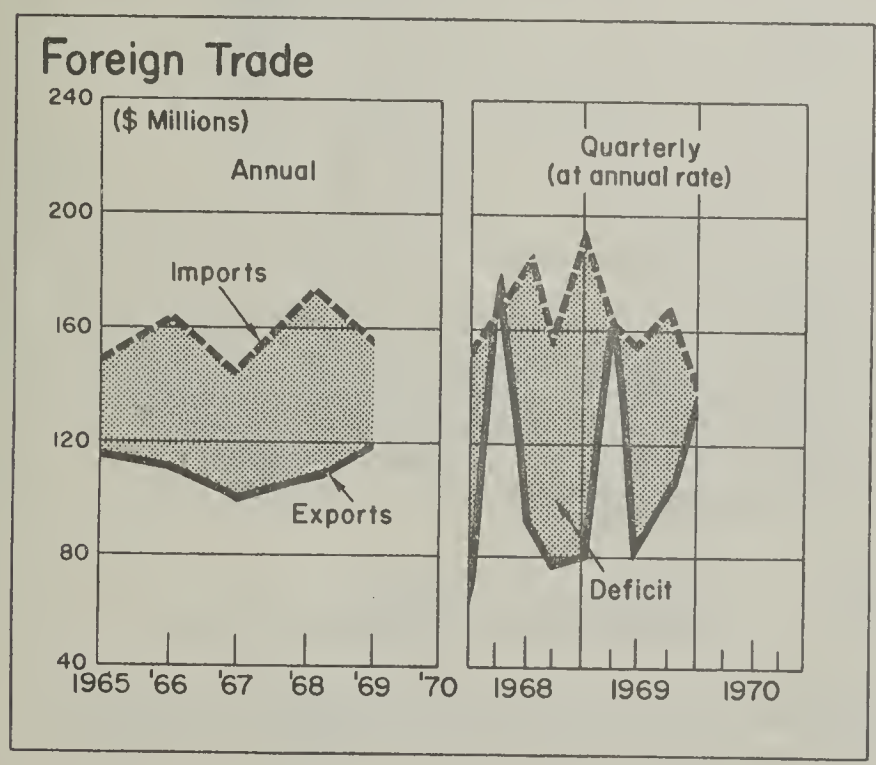
n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - 1962. c - A rise in the index reflects improvement in terms of trade.

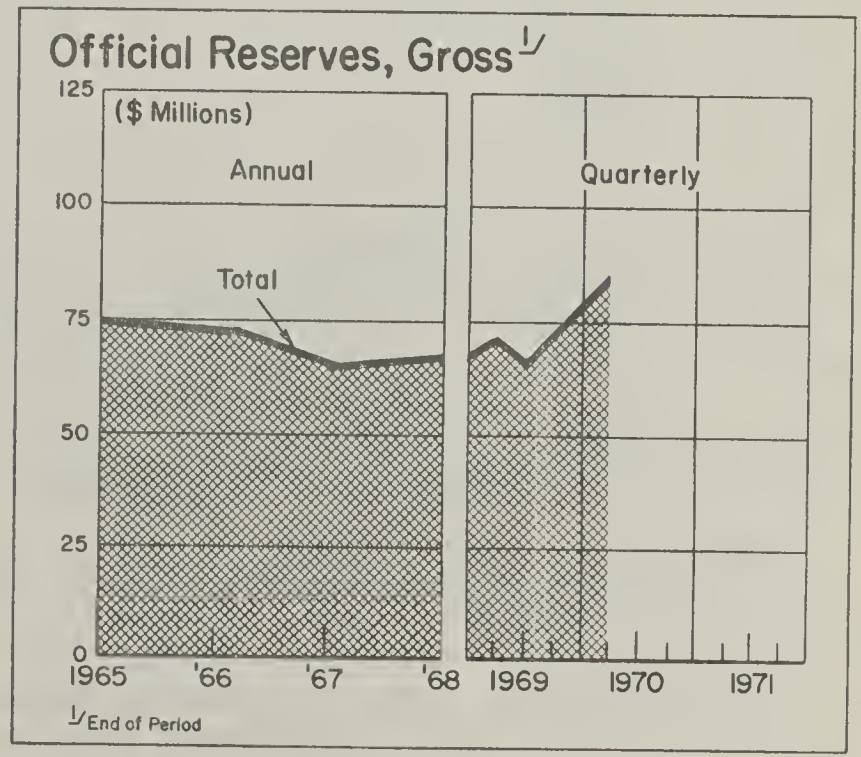
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)









ETHIOPIA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

		Unit	1961	1965	1967[P]
1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	64.9	61.8	[illegible]
	2. Mining	"	0.1	0.3	0.4
	3. Manufacturing	"	6.1	6.9	9.2
	4. Construction	"	5.6	5.2	5.7
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	3.4	3.9	4.3
	6. Trade and finance	"	6.9	8.2	8.3
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"	13.0	13.7	15.4

		Unit			
2	SB. LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent			
	2. Female component	"			
	3. Wage and salary earners	"			
	Sector of Employment:		Not	Available	
	4. Agriculture	"			
	5. Mining	"			
	6. Manufacturing	"			
	7. Construction	"			
	8. Transport	"			
	9. Other	"			

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
1	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1967):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	51.0	49.0
	2. Less than 5 years	"	17.7	9.1	8.6
	3. 5-14 years	"	27.1	14.5	12.6
	4. 15-19 years	"	8.0	4.3	3.7
	5. 20-39 years	"	29.1	13.3	15.8
	6. 40-59 years	"	13.5	7.1	6.4
	7. 60 plus	"	4.6	2.7	1.9
		Unit		1960	
3	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		162	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	Not	Available	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"			

		Unit	1955	1960	1967
4	SD. EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	144.95[a]	250.46[a]	452.46[b]
	3. Secondary (general)	"	2.70[c]	6.78[c]	71.47[d]
	4. Vocational	"	1.02	1.96	6.25
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.72	0.94	1.82
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	4.09[a]	6.76	9.53[b]
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.05[c]		3.06[d]
	9. Vocational	"	0.09	0.30	0.53
	10. Teacher-training	"	e		0.12
	11. Student Enrollment Ratios	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	3	5	7[f]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	0.2	0.4	2[f]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	2	3	6[f]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.

a - Grades 1-8. b - Grades 1-6. c - Grades 9-12. d - Grades 7-12. e - Less than one-half the unit.
f - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

Sources:
1. Ethiopia's "Statistical Abstract" and A.I.D. estimate.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. UNESCO and Government publications.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

ETHIOPIA

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending July 7					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971[a]	
	Millions of Ethiopian dollars					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	354.8	358.3	391.3	427.0	446.9	178.8
1. Domestic revenue	354.8	358.3	391.3	427.0	446.9	178.8
a. Income taxes	49.5	59.6	79.0	82.2	92.5	37.0
b. Sales taxation	86.5	101.4	101.3	110.9	117.1	46.8
c. Customs	138.3	127.4	128.3	152.7	151.1	60.4
d. Monopoly profits	7.2	4.9	5.0	3.3	2.0	0.8
e. Other taxes	33.2	22.5	24.5	28.9	34.9	14.0
f. Receipts from Gov't. ent.	15.5	17.1	22.2	16.2	19.2	7.7
g. Other revenues	24.6	25.4	31.0	32.8	30.1	12.1
2. From foreign grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	432.2	463.4	474.7	531.3	596.6	238.6
1. Current	319.6	337.0	361.5	393.9	427.5	171.0
a. Defense	83.5	99.8	103.8	103.4	114.1	45.6
b. Agriculture	7.9	8.4	9.6	10.1	12.9	5.2
c. Education	46.0	48.3	54.9	69.0	76.3	30.5
d. Health	18.9	19.3	18.9	20.6	23.6	9.4
e. Public works & communication	17.4	18.1	19.4	29.0	32.0	12.8
f. Mining, industry & commerce	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	6.5	2.6
g. Interest	15.0	15.8	20.5	22.6	29.9	12.0
h. Other current	126.2	122.6	129.6	134.5	132.2	52.9
2. Capital	112.6	126.4	113.2	137.4	169.1	67.6
a. Agriculture	4.7	12.3	10.7	9.2	17.0	6.8
b. Education	2.2	2.1	12.6	10.1	5.2	2.1
c. Health	3.7	4.1	8.9	16.2	18.9	7.6
d. Public works & communication	71.3	77.4	56.8	46.4	53.3	21.3
e. Mining, industry & commerce	15.9	22.2	15.8	13.4	18.5	7.4
f. Other capital	14.8	8.3	8.4	42.1	56.2	22.4
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-77.4	-105.1	-83.4	-104.3	-149.7	-59.8
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	77.4	105.1	83.4	104.3	149.7	59.8
1. Domestic sources (net)	37.0	53.5	51.2	44.5		
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	40.4	51.6	32.2	59.8	n.a.	
a. U.S. Government	(0.5)	(7.5)	(6.7)	(7.6)		
b. Other	(39.9)	(44.1)	(25.5)	(52.2)		

* Converted at 2.5 Ethiopian dollars per U.S. dollar.

a - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Form A.I.D. 10-74 is a standardized compilation of a country's central government finances covering all the budgetary and extrabudgetary accounts of the central government sector except the operations of government enterprises and social insurance funds.

ETHIOPIA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1968	1969	TOTAL 1946-1969		
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	6.3	-3.8	154.5	13.7	140.8
Loans	1.0	-7.5	65.4	13.7	51.7
Grants	5.3	3.8	89.2	-	89.2
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	0.1	0.9	25.6	1.2	24.4
Title I - Total	-	-	6.1	1.2	4.9
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	5.6	1.2	4.4
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	-	-	0.5	*	0.5
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(0.8)	(-)	0.8
Planned for Country Use	-	-	0.5	*	0.5
Economic Development Loans	-	-	0.5	*	0.5
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total	0.1	0.9	19.5	-	19.5
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	-	0.7	15.8	-	15.8
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	0.1	0.2	3.7	-	3.7
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	25.3	18.1	7.2
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	2.4	2.6	23.2	0.5	22.7
PEACE CORPS	2.4	2.6	22.3	-	22.3
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	0.9	0.5	0.4
TOTAL ECONOMIC	8.8	-0.3	228.6	33.5	195.1
Loans	1.0	-7.5	97.2	33.5	63.7
Grants	7.8	7.3	131.5	-	131.5
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/	17.4	11.4	141.2	-	141.2
Credit Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	17.4	11.4	141.2	-	141.2
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(8.9)	(-)	(8.9)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	5.9	-	5.9
TOTAL MILITARY	17.4	11.4	147.1	-	147.1
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	26.2	11.1	375.7	33.5	342.2
Loans	1.0	-7.5	97.2	33.5	63.7
Grants	25.2	18.7	278.6	-	278.6

OTHER PROGRAMS

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1946-69
TOTAL	35.5	29.0	165.9
IBRD-World Bank	13.5	27.6	97.8
Int'l Dev. Association	7.7	-	28.4
Int'l Finance Corp.	9.0	*	13.5
UNDP-Special Fund	4.0	0.4	12.3
UNDP-TA (CY)	1.0	0.7	8.7
Other UN (CY)	0.3	0.3	5.2

D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES

DONOR	CY 1967	CY 1968	CY 1960-68
TOTAL	11.7	20.3	69.8
Italy	2.3	8.5	32.4
Sweden	3.0	7.3	17.3
Germany	5.5	3.6	16.6
Other	0.8	0.9	3.5

ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)

1968 (Calendar Year)	-
1969 (Calendar Year)	-
Cumulative thru 1969	119

*Less than $50,000. a/ Annual data represent deliveries.

ETHIOPIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-30	-45	-38	-43	-21
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.[b]	117	112	103	110	120
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-132	-142	-126	-145	-131
Trade balance	-15	-30	-23	-35	-11
2. Nonmonetary gold[b]	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(1)
3. Freight and insurance	-18	-19	-17	-27	-24
4. Other transportation	6	7	10	15	15
5. Travel	-3	-4	-3	**	-1
6. Investment income	-4	-5	-7	-9	-8
7. Other government[c]	6	5	4	4	6
8. Other private[d]	-2	1	-2	9	2
Total services	-15	-15	-15	-8	10
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	1	**	-4	-2	-3
10. Central government	13	12	10	14	14
United States	(8)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(7)
Sweden	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)
C. CAPITAL FLOWS (excluding Group D)					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment	11	10	6	5	3
12. Other private long-term	15	15	1	17	2
13. Other private short-term	**	-4	-2	-1	-6
14. Local government	**	**	1	4	5
15. Central government	4	8	9	5	9
a. Loan receipts	9	12	13	10	15
U.S. Government	(1)	(5)	(4)	(2)	(5)
IDA	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)
USSR	(3)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(**)
b. Loan repayments	-3	-4	-4	-5	-6
c. Capital subscriptions	-2	**	**	-	-
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities	3	5	3	-1	**
17 National Bank	-	-	-	-	-
D. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS					
18. Liabilities	**	**	**	**	1
a. Use of Fund credit	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other liabilities of National Bank	**	**	**	**	1
19. Assets (increase -)	-17	-	13	-2	-5
a. Monetary gold[e]	-1	-1	-1	-4	-1
b. Reserve position in IMF	-	-1	-	-	-
c. National Bank: portfolio securities[f]	**	2	-2	-2	1
d. National Bank: other claims[g]	-16	-2	16	4	-5
E. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-	-	+1	+5	+1

* - Converted at the rate of 2.5 Ethiopian dollars per U.S. dollar. P - Preliminary.
** - Less than $500,000. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

ETHIOPIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

NOTE: Data cover calendar years, except for trade; trade returns cover years ending January 10 of the year following that indicated.

a - Balance on Goods and Services:

($ Millions)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Exports of Goods and Services ..	160	163	155	175	182
2. Imports of Goods and Services ..	-190	-208	-193	-218	-203
Net	-30	-45	-38	-43	-21

b - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

c - Includes following receipts from U.S. military expenditures ($ millions): 1965 - $3.8; 1966 - $4.4; 1967 - $4.0; 1968 - $3.1; 1969 - $2.9.

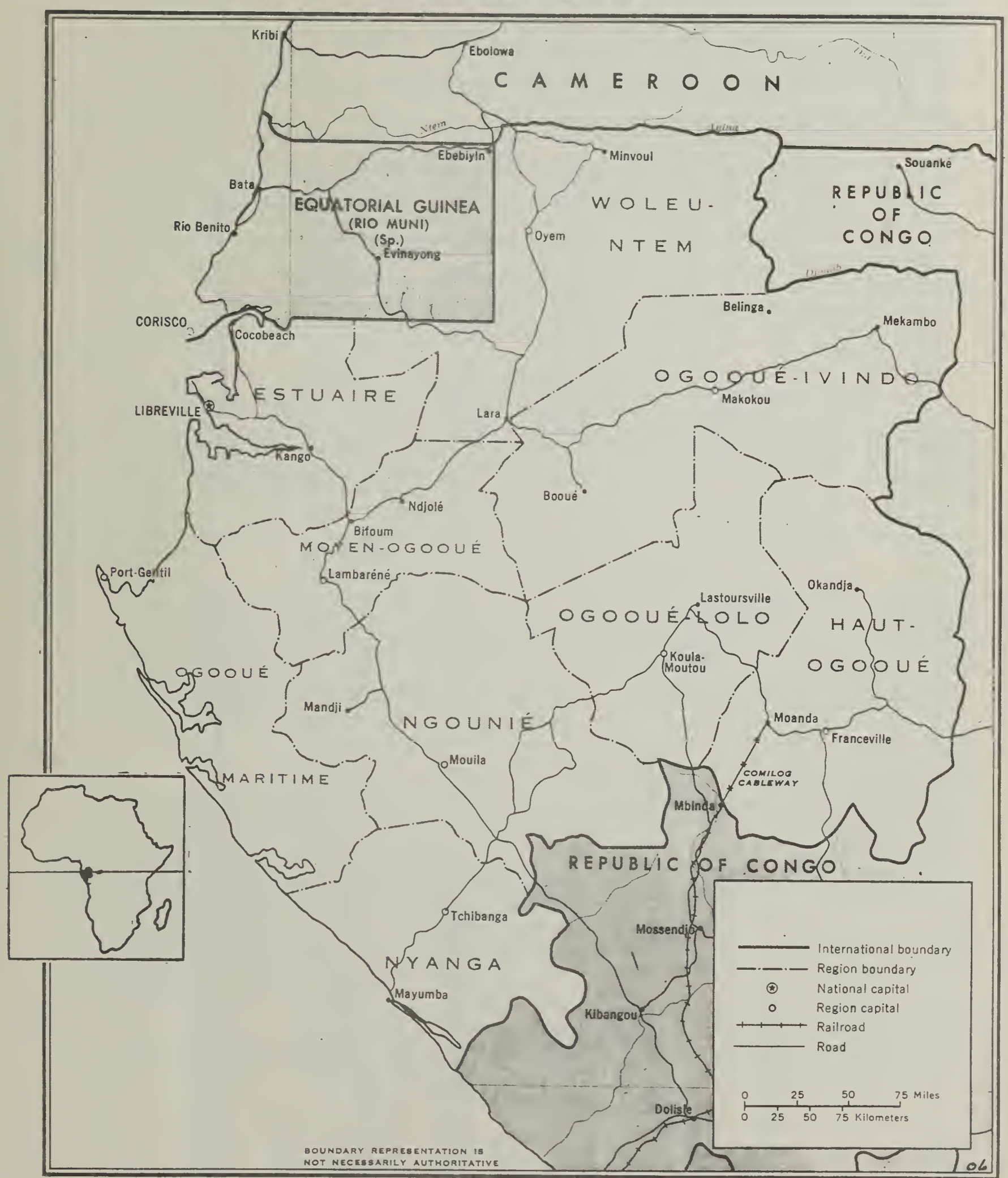
d - Includes unidentified miscellaneous foreign exchange receipts and payments, some of which may be appropriate to other items.

e - Changes in the gold holdings of the National Bank; they do not include changes in gold held by the Imperial Ethiopian Treasury.

f - Changes in central bank holdings of IBRD bonds and other securities.

g - Mainly changes in central bank deposits abroad, but also includes changes in its holdings of foreign currency and foreign bills.

GABON



Base 56869 3-68

GABON

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	-*	3.6	-	3.6
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	-*	3.6	-	3.6
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	0.3	-	0.3
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1960		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	0.3	-	0.3
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	-	3.6	-	3.6
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	-	3.6	-	3.6
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			0.1	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.5	-*	7.5	-	7.5
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			0.1	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.5	-*	7.5	-	7.5
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	40.2	4.3	6.0	0.8	14.8	9.2	1.7	17.1	12.0	106.4		
IBRD	-	-	35.0	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	1.8	6.0	54.8		
UNDP-SF			-	-	2.1	-	-	4.4	-	1.3	-	7.9		
UNDP-TA		-	*	*	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.8		
Other UN			-	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.9		
EEC			5.2	4.3	3.4	0.5	2.4	4.5	1.4	13.7	5.7	41.0		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

GABON

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ... The climate is typically equatorial -- hot and moist. The temperature varies only slightly, averaging 71° - 86°F throughout the year. The coastal zone is cooled by the Benguela current, while temperatures inland depend upon the altitude. There are four seasons: dry and relatively cool from May to September; rainy from the beginning of October to mid-December; dry from mid-December to mid-January; and rainy from mid-January to mid-May. Monsoons are prevalent in the rainy seasons and tradewinds in the dry seasons. The country may be divided into three main geographic zones: coastal lowlands, from 20 to 120 miles wide; plateaus, varying from 1,000 to 2,000 feet rise beyond the coastal strip, extending over the entire northern and eastern sections of Gabon and a portion of the south; mountains are found in various parts of the country, with the main groups being in the north, the southeast and the center. At least three-quarters of the country is covered by a dense tropical rain forest. Rivers and rapids have carved deep channels and valleys in the surface of the plateaus and mountains.

AREA ..... 103,000 square miles, about the size of Colorado.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... About 20% of total area; 27 acres per capita. Seventy-five percent of the people live off the land. Agriculture is greatly undeveloped as a result of the density of the forest, poor quality of the soil, restricted transportation, and the traditional preference for living off the forest (timber and hunting).

MAIN CROPS ..... Cocoa, coffee, palm oil and rice are main cash crops. The basic foods are cassava, bananas, rice, yams, corn and peanuts. Cocoa, the leading export crop, is produced largely in the north-central Woleu-N'Tem region of the country. Coffee is second major cash crop. Palm oil products seem to be one of Gabon's great potentials. Currently, the entire output of the country, grown largely at Moabi, is consumed domestically in the form of fats in the urban centers or by such small industries as soap manufacture.

LIVESTOCK ..... Not important.

FISHERIES ..... Fish are plentiful in the coastal waters and rivers, but lack of port facilities limits commercial fishing.

HUNTING ..... High quality elephant ivory is exported.

FORESTS ..... Equatorial forests cover 75% of the area and represent the country's greatest resource. Timber accounts for about 45% by value of Gabon's exports. The bulk is exported in logs, but some is processed locally into lumber, veneers and plywood. The most valuable wood, of which Gabon is the world's leading supplier, is okoumé, used for plywood. Other woods are mahogany, bubinga, and ebony. Reforestation and forest conservation programs have been started to assure future production along the coast and the rivers where depletion has occurred.

MINERALS ..... Mineral deposits are the principal source of wealth and, with timber resources, constitute the major potential for Gabon's development. Production from a 200 million ton deposit of manganese (48% metal content) at Moanda began in 1962. In 1969, production totalled 1.3 million tons, and manganese represented 23% of total exports. The recently discovered iron ore deposit in northeast Gabon in the Belinga-Mékambo region, about 450 miles from the sea, is one of the largest deposits in the free world, with reserves estimated at up to two billion tons of high grade (64%) ore. Exploration depends on cost of shipping the ore; construction of a 350-mile railroad to the coast and of a deep water port at Owendo, southeast of Libreville, the capital. Shipments not expected before the 1980's. Iron ore is also produced at two smaller deposits at Tchibanga in the southwest and at Mitzic in the north central part of the country. Mining and upgrading of uranium is done at Mounana in southeast Gabon; exports started in 1961. Small amounts of gold ore mined.

FUELS ..... Petroleum and natural gas are being produced along coast, including the recently discovered rich offshore oil deposits near Port Gentil. Petroleum accounts for one-third of Gabon's total exports. The refinery at Port Gentil, which has a capacity of 625,000 tons a year, began operation in October 1967.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Rivers provide access to the interior and serve as means of transportation for okoumé logs, the major timber export. However, rapids, waterfalls and limited depth hamper river navigation. Almost the entire country lies within the Ogooué River basin. This 750-mile-long river rises in the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), but its course is almost entirely through Gabon. It enters the country south of Franceville and divides it into roughly equal parts as it flows to Cape Lopez where it empties into the Atlantic. Cut by many rapids along its upper course, the Ogooué is navigable for 155 miles from N'Djolé to the Atlantic by medium draft vessels. Its major tributaries are the Ivindo in the northeast (370 miles long) and the N'Gounié in the southwest (285 miles long) which are navigable for several hundred miles into the interior. Other important tributaries are the Sébé, Okano, Abanga and Ofoué. A number of smaller rivers along the coast form a system of waterways down which logs are floated to the ocean for export. The most important are the Rio Muni (which forms the boundary with Equatorial Guinea; the Como (forming the Gabon estuary); the Rembo N'Komi (which empties into the Fernan-Vaz lagoon; and the Nyanga (217 miles long) in the south.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 0.5 million; mid-1970 estimate.

Rate of growth .... 1.5%, reflects unusually low birth rate.

Density ..... Average density is very low, 5 per square mile; the population is very unevenly distributed. Areas close to roads or rivers are well populated, and the heaviest concentration is in the large urban centers and lumbering and mining regions. On the other hand, great stretches of mountain, forest and swampland are uninhabited. The major population centers are Libreville, (capital, 54,000), Port-Gentil (principal port, 26,000) and the north-central Woleu-N'Tem region. Over 80% of the population is rural, living in villages of fewer than 100 inhabitants.

The people ..... There are about 40 ethnic groups, speaking different languages and having distinct cultures. The Fang tribe, which inhabits the northwestern part of the country, is the dominant group and represents roughly one-third of the population (150,000). Next in size are the Eshira (100,000) and the Adouma (60,000). Others are the Omiene, Bakota and the pygmy Babingas. Only 5% are non-Africans.

Religion ..... Estimated that there are 230,000 Christians, 3,000 Muslims and the remainder pagan.

Language ..... Many languages spoken locally, including Fang in north and Bantu elsewhere, but French is the official language and serves widely as a unifying tongue. School instruction is in French.

Migration ..... Seasonal migration fairly important in the interior.

Labor force ..... In 1963 it was estimated that about 51% of the population was in the labor force, with 84% engaged in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing. Less than 20% are employed in the modern sector of the economy, including the government.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 12%.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 2,139 primary; 297 secondary, general; 140 vocational; 17 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 85,328 primary; 5,603 secondary, general; 1,539 vocational; 136 teacher-training. 72% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HEALTH

Infant mortality ..... 1961: 229 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.
Medical personnel .... 1967: 80 doctors, 1 per 5,900 persons; U.S. 650.
Health facilities .... 1966: 38 hospitals and medical centers, 76 dispensaries, 5 infirmaries and 28 specialized hospitals. Total of 4,788 beds, 1 per 99 persons.
Main diseases ..... Yaws, leprosy, malaria, sleeping sickness, intestinal parasites, and tuberculosis.
Life expectancy ..... 39 years; U.S. 70.
Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is 2,200 per person.

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

GENERAL ..... The transportation system is highly inadequate. There are no railroads, and navigability of rivers is limited. Climate and dense forests make road construction and maintenance difficult. Lack of transportation is hampering the development of agricultural resources and is delaying the exploitation of mineral resources. In the extreme north and south transportation to the major ports is so poor that some Gabonese products are exported through Cameroon (cocoa) or through Congo (Brazzaville).

RAILROADS ..... None at present. There has been study of feasibility of 350 mile railroad from the iron ore region in northeast Gabon to the west.

ROADS ..... 1969: 3,666 miles, of which 2,796 improved (87 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 13,000 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Excellent air transport service with over 120 airports in Gabon. Main ones: Libreville and Port-Gentil.

PORTS ..... Libreville in the north, and Port-Gentil on the Ogooue delta are the major seaports. Most of the wood exported is shipped through Port-Gentil; some also moves through the ports of Owendo, Nyanga and Banda. Owendo is expected to be the iron ore port.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... Output 56.0 million KWH in 1967, 125 KWH per capita. Production largely in Libreville and Port-Gentil. In 1964 capacity was 12,600 KW. Until recently, power produced entirely from thermal electrical plants using oil or natural gas, but in 1965 a small hydroelectric system began operation. The rivers provide large hydroelectric power potential.

INDUSTRY ..... Manufacturing is confined largely to the processing of timber (sawmills and plants producing plywood and veneer, largely around Libreville and Port-Gentil) and processing of minerals (upgrading manganese and uranium ore and production of manganese concentrate). Production from the oil refinery at Port-Gentil accounts for one-third of total exports.

MINING ..... Production began in 1962 from the manganese deposit at Moanda in the south-east near Franceville, being worked by the Compagnie Minière de l Ogooue (COMILOG) whose capital is 51% French and 49% United States Steel Corporation. The ore is carried 47 miles by cable-car to M'Binda in Congo (B) and then by rail to Pointe Noire in Congo (B) for export, a total of about 350 miles from mine to port. The large Belinga-Mékambo iron ore deposit will be exploited by the Société des Mines de Fer du Mékambo (SOMIFER) - capital 50% European Common Market steel companies and 50% Bethlehem Steel which is managing operations. It is planned to construct a 350 mile railroad to Owendo near Libreville, to transport the ore to the coast.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

NOTE: Trade data exclude relatively small exchanges with other members of the Equatorial Customs Union (UDEAC) - Central African Republic, Congo (B), and Chad.

FOREIGN TRADE - 1965-1969
(Millions of dollars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Exports	104.8	104.9	120.1	124.7	142.0
Imports	-62.4	-66.3	-67.4	-64.5	-78.2
Trade balance	+42.4	+38.6	+52.7	+60.2	+65.8

EXPORTS ..... Based on data for 1967-1969: Crude petroleum accounted for about 33% of the value of total exports; wood, 28%; and manganese; 23%. In 1969 France was Gabon's principal customer, accounting for 35% of the total; followed by the United States, 11%, and West Germany 9%. The expansion of exports has been largely the result of rapidly growing minerals exports and to a much smaller extent, of an increase in timber and products. With the growth of minerals exports in recent years the share of timber in total exports has declined.

IMPORTS ..... Based on 1967-1969 data for imports, the major import categories were: machinery and electrical apparatus, 21%; motor vehicles and other transport equipment, 17%; and food, 15%. In 1969 France provided nearly 60% of total imports; followed by the United States with 12%; West Germany, 8%; and the United Kingdom, 3%. The growth in imports has resulted primarily from larger imports of equipment goods, as well as increased imports of foodstuffs and other consumer goods.

GABON

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit			
	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	Not Available		
	2. Mining	"			
	3. Manufacturing	"			
	4. Construction	"			
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"			
	6. Trade and finance	"			
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			

		Unit	1963		
1	*SB.* LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	50.5		
	2. Female component	"	45.5		
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	10.1		
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	84.1		
	5. Mining	"	3.4		
	6. Manufacturing	"	1.9		
	7. Construction	"	1.7		
	8. Transport	"	1.3		
	9. Commerce, utilities, services, other	"	3.9		

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
2	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1965):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	44.3	55.7
	2. Less than 5 years	"	12.5	5.7	6.8
	3. 5-14 years	"	23.7	11.4	12.3
	4. 15-19 years	"	7.7	4.2	3.5
	5. 20-39 years	"	27.5	11.3	16.2
	6. 40-59 years	"	22.1	9.2	12.9
	7. 60 plus	"	6.5	2.5	4.0
3	*Births and Deaths:*	Unit		1969	
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		180-190	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		35	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		26	

		Unit	1955	1960	1967
4,5	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	31.20	57.05	85.33
	3. Secondary (general)	"	0.43	2.20	5.60
	4. Vocational	"	0.06	0.02	1.54
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.28	0.59	0.14
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	0.36[a]	n.a.	2.14
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.01[a]	n.a.	0.30
	9. Vocational	"	n.a.	n.a.	0.14
	10. Teacher-training	"	n.a.	n.a.	0.02
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	29	49	72[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	2	6	19[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	21	36	59[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.

a - Public only. b - 1965.

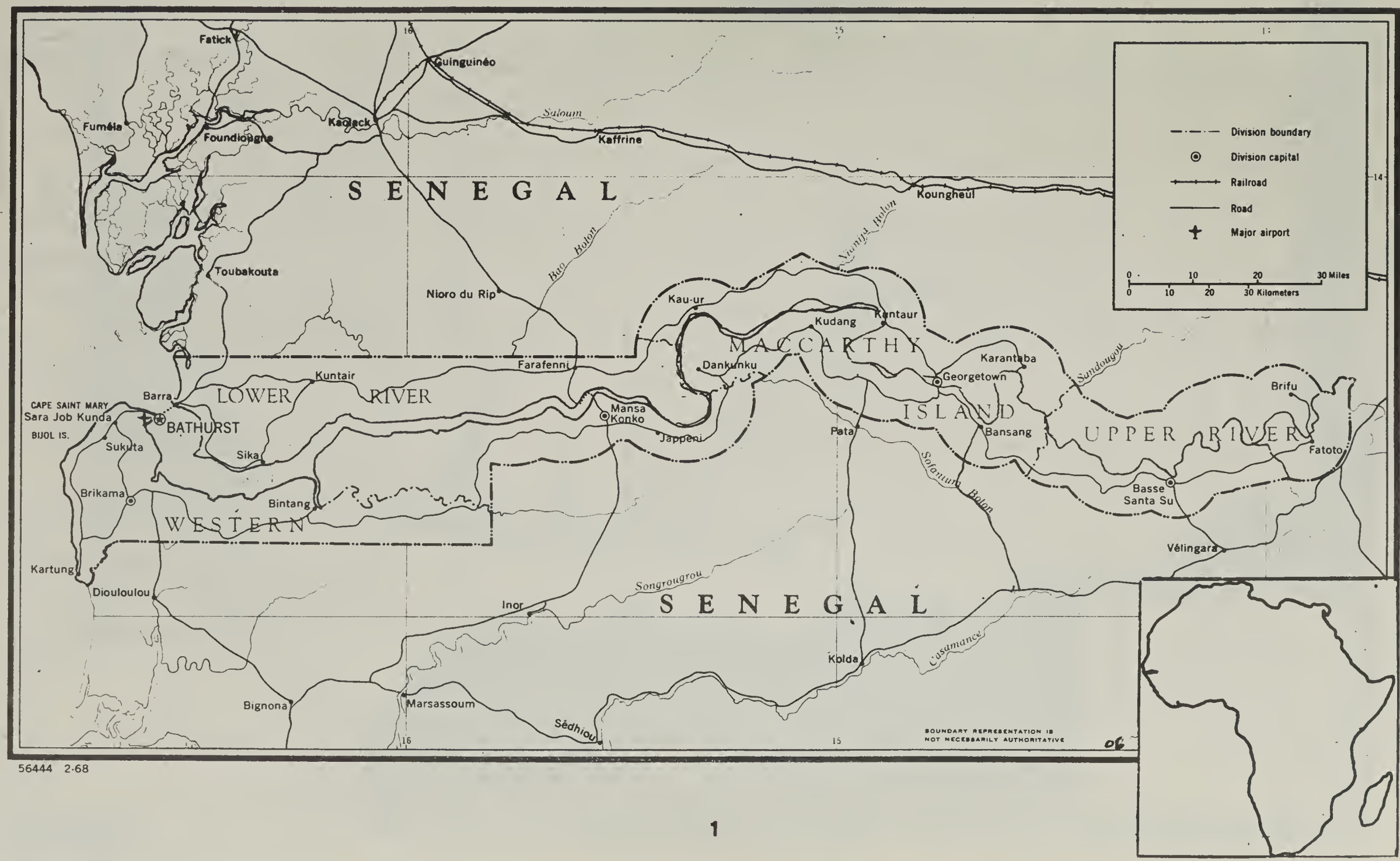
n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. ILO Yearbook
2. UN Demographic Yearbook.
3. International Demographic Statistics Center Bureau of the Census.
4. UNESCO and UN Statistical Yearbook.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

THE GAMBIA



56444 2-68

THE GAMBIA

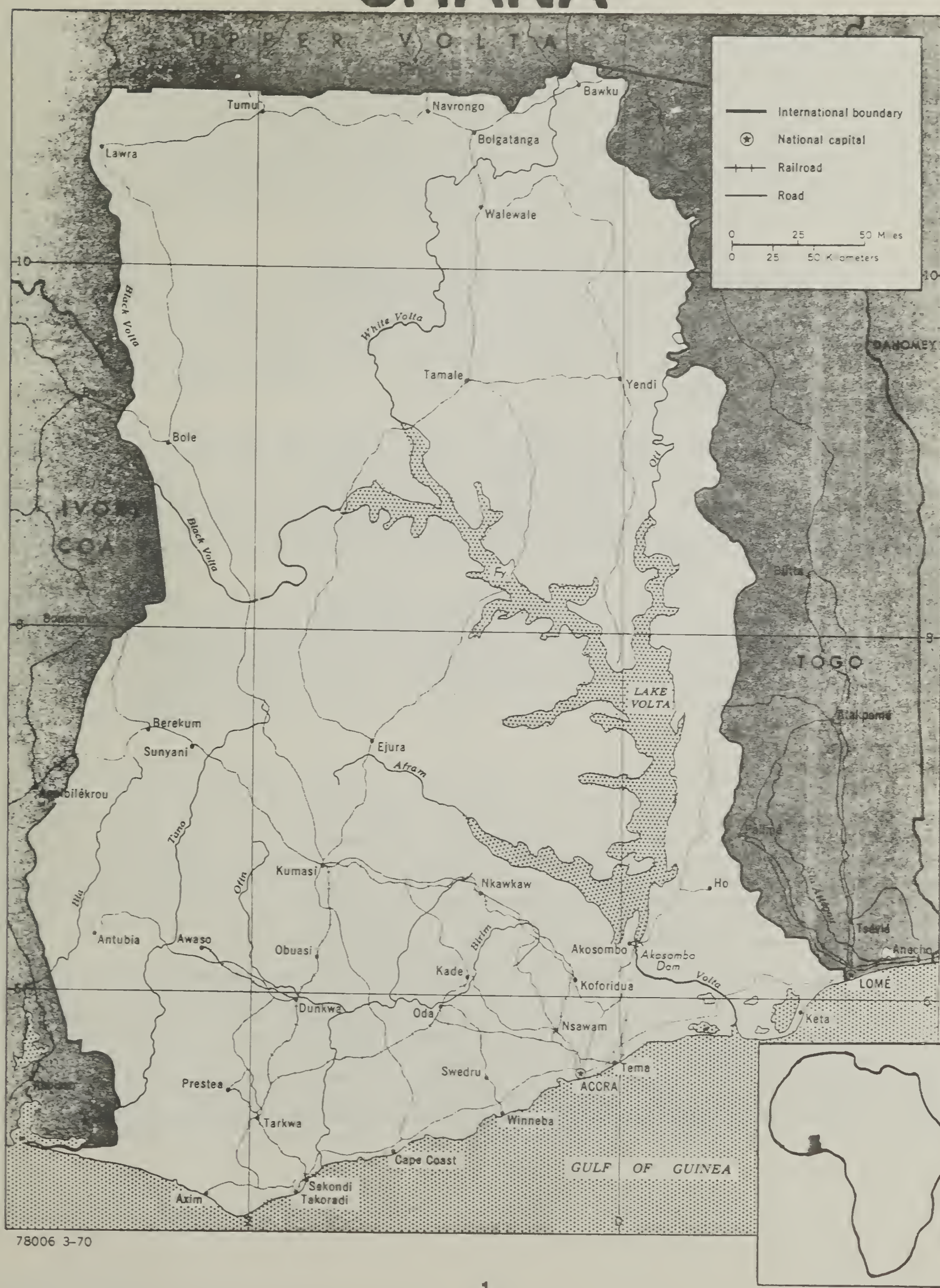
LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.4	-	0.4
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.4	-	0.4
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			0.3	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.5	-	1.5
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1956		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			0.3	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.5	-	1.5
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			0.3	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	-	1.1
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			0.3	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	2.2	-	2.2
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			0.3	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	2.2	-	2.2
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0		
UNDP-TA		-	*	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7		
Other UN			*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.3		

* - Less than $50,000.

GHANA



78006 3-70

145

GHANA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Ghana (formerly the Gold Coast and British Togoland) became an independent nation within the British Commonwealth in March 1957. The country covers an area nearly equal to that of New York and Pennsylvania combined, with a 340-mile coastline on the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the economic wealth and population are concentrated in the southern third of the country, an area comprised of a narrow coastal strip in which the staple food crops are produced and in which the major urban centers are located. This southern portion also contains a rain forest area which produces valuable timber and minerals and is the source of Ghana's main cash crop, cocoa. The northern two-thirds of the country is hot, dry and economically poor; subsistence farming and cattle raising are the chief occupations. Although almost all Ghana's people are Sudanese Negroes with some Hamitic mixture, there are many different tribal groups.

Agriculture plays a predominant role in Ghana's economy as a source of exports, employment, food, and raw materials. Exports of agricultural commodities and timber account for about three-fourths of total exports and contribute a significant part of government revenue. Nearly all production is carried out on small holdings in the hands of a large number of native farmers. Apart from production of cocoa, the principal cash crop, the main activity is production of foodstuffs for internal consumption at a low level of productivity. Despite the large proportion of its population engaged in agriculture and the availability of arable land, Ghana has been a traditional importer of foodstuffs.

Ghana is the world's largest producer of cocoa, accounting for almost one-third of the total world supply. Sales are conducted through the Cocoa Marketing Board. The cocoa crop, so vulnerable to world market fluctuations in price, accounts for about 55% of Ghana's total export earnings. Tropical wood (logs and sawn) is the second largest single export commodity, followed by gold, aluminum, diamonds and manganese. The United Kingdom is Ghana's major trading partner, buying over one-quarter of Ghana's exports and providing over one-quarter of Ghana's imports. The United States ranks second.

Mining has been the major industrial activity in Ghana and follows agriculture as a source of foreign exchange. The most important recent industrial development is the Volta River project, completed in 1966, which consists of a dam and power station at Akosombo, a national grid for electricity distribution and an aluminum smelter at Tema. This complex will provide the basis for general economic growth. The aluminum smelter, using imported alumina as a raw material, has been producing at capacity since the end of 1967 and provides aluminum exports of over 100,000 tons a year. There are plans to export surplus Volta River electric power to the Ivory Coast and Togo.

After independence, Ghana embarked upon extensive state-financed development programs that brought a measure of progress but at the same time placed great strain on the balance of payments and the budget. It was hoped that the large foreign exchange reserves plus increased cocoa earnings could finance an ambitious program of social and industrial development. However, cocoa prices experienced a long decline and anticipated revenues failed to materialize. Large budget deficits became the rule and increasing foreign trade deficits were covered by continuous drawings on foreign reserves. Foreign private investment dried up. Much of the investment was in slow-yielding and only indirectly productive sectors, financed by high-cost, medium-term suppliers' credits, eventually creating an unmanageable burden of foreign debt.

Since the change in government in early 1966, Ghana has been engaged in a program of economic and financial retrenchment and rationalization. Some state-financed development projects have been abandoned and others have been sold to private entrepreneurs or converted into joint-ownership corporations with foreign capital participation. The heavy foreign debt was rescheduled in cooperation with a consortium of western creditors, aid was obtained from the west to support the stabilization effort and the system of bilateral trade agreements with Communist countries was allowed to lapse. Recently Ghana has enjoyed a modest measure of more balanced economic growth based on programs designed to stimulate the cocoa growing industry, improve the transportation system and increase industrial output from existing plants.

GHANA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... There are three main geographical regions: a coastal strip of grassy plain and scrubland, where staple food crops, coconuts and citrus fruits are produced, and where fishing villages and most of the important urban centers are located; a high-rain forest belt, covering almost 1/3rd of the country, where most of the economic wealth is found - minerals, timber, and cocoa farms; a northern belt of dry upland savannah, covering 2/3rds of the country, used mostly for livestock production. Climate is tropical, varying from warm and fairly dry in the coastal belt, to warm and humid in the forest belt, and hot and dry in the savannah area.

AREA ..... 92,100 square miles, about the size of Oregon.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ....., 12% of area (all arable land and land under tree crops); 0.8 acres per capita. About one-third of this area is in cocoa production. Many crops can now be irrigated since the completion of the Volta River project.

MAIN CROPS ..... Main food crops are corn, sorghum, millet, yams, plantains. Cocoa is main cash crop, over 30% of world supply, and represents 50-60% of total exports. Other commercial crops are bananas, plantains, palm oil, coconuts, tobacco, coffee and rubber.

FORESTS ..... 9,450 square miles (10% of area - excluding woodland pastures). Logs and sawn timber are second largest export earner, although the primary and high-value species face exhaustion. Expanded afforestation underway.

FISHERIES ..... Extensive fishing operations are carried on along coast and Volta River system. Industry is growing, but is able to supply only half the country's requirements.

MINERALS ..... Principal mineral exports are gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite. Ghana is important world producer of industrial diamonds.

FUELS ..... No deposits of coal, oil or gas. Imported crude oil is processed at refinery in Tema. Plentiful water power.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Most rivers provide only limited means of transportation and only the lower reaches of the Ankobra and Tano are navigable by shallow-draft vessels. The large Volta River project near Akosombo inaugurated in January 1966, includes one of the world's largest man-made lakes and has increased river navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation and fishing operations along the Volta and its tributaries.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 8.8 million; mid-1970 almost entirely African.

Annual growth ..... 2.7%.

Density ..... 96 per square mile.

Concentration ..... About 70% of the population is in the southern half of the country, especially along the coast; and 10% is in the extreme north. Urban population, mainly in the south, is now over 30% and is growing rapidly. Accra, the capital, has 615,800 people, Kumasi 281,600, and Sekondi-Takoradi 128,200. (1968).

Internal migration ..... Migrant workers annually migrate from the north and from neighboring countries to the centers of employment in the south.

The people ..... Ethnically, almost all the inhabitants are Sudanese Negroes with some Hamitic mixture. Of the many tribal groups, some of the main ones are the Ashanti, Ewe, and Fanti. Almost 2/3 are pagan; 20% Christian, mainly along the coast; and 15% Moslem, mainly in the hinterland.

Language ..... English is the official and commercial language, compulsory in schools. There are about 50 native languages or dialects.

LABOR FORCE ..... Of the 2.9 million in the labor force in 1967, 1.8 million (56%) were in farming, forestry, hunting and fishing; construction 4%; trade and commerce 15%; transport 3%; manufacturing 9%; and services 6%. Of 367,200 wage earners in 1966, just over three-fourths were in government service.

GHANA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HEALTH

Life expectancy..... 45 years; U.S. 70.

Medical personnel ... 1966: 597 doctors, 1 per 14,100 persons; U.S. 650.

Health facilities ... 1964: 42 government and 65 private hospitals, 33 health centers, and 7 field units. 10,296 beds, 1 per 772 persons.

Diet ..... An excess of carbohydrates and lack of proteins and vitamins, result in widespread malnutrition. Daily caloric intake is 2,130 calories.

Main diseases ..... Malaria, yellow fever, leprosy, tuberculosis, and venereal disease.

Infant mortality .... 125-135 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 25 percent of population.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 49,098 primary (incl. intermediate); 2,999 secondary, general; 775 vocational; 1,200 teacher-training (incl. third-level).

Students ..... 1967-68: 1,288,383 primary; 179,044 secondary, general; 17,587 vocational; 16,782 teacher-training. 70% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... 790 route miles links the agricultural and mineral regions with the main urban centers and ports. Kumasi, Accra, Prestea, Awaso, Kade and Tema are serviced. No railroads in north or central regions.

ROADS ..... 1969: 21,350 miles, of which 10,550 improved (3,100 paved). Good roads run along the coast and from Accra through Kumasi to Tamale and Bole in the north connecting the agricultural and mining areas with the ports and urban centers.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 47,948 automobiles, trucks and buses.

MERCHANT FLEET ..... Small fleet inaugurated in 1959, had 17 ships in 1965.

PORTS ..... No natural harbors. Two major ports; Takoradi and the new deep water port of Tema, one of finest in West Africa.

AVIATION ..... Only international airport at Accra. Other smaller ones at Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 628,000 KW installed capacity (1967). 2,772 million KWH produced in 1968, 322 KWH per capita.. The power installation on the Volta River at Akosombo was completed in 1965 and supplies the aluminum smelter, gold and diamond mines, and the Electricity Corporation of Ghana.

INDUSTRY ..... Mining, timber and construction are the most important. Manufacturing is of lesser significance, but growing rapidly. Mainly textiles, chemicals, metal products, foods and beverages. In 1967, the Volta aluminum smelter at Tema began production. Oil refinery at Tema.

MINING ..... Gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Cocoa accounts for 50%-60% of the total exports. Timber, gold, diamonds and aluminum make up another 25%-30%. The United Kingdom is by far the largest recipient although its share has been declining. The United States receives about 15%.

IMPORTS ..... Mainly manufactured goods (primarily cotton textiles, iron and steel products, machinery (primarily electrical) and food (rice, flour and Most imports come from the United Kingdom (25%-30%), the United States, Germany Fed. Rep., and the Communist bloc, although the latter's share has been declining.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) ..... *Annual Growth: 2.7%* *Percent Urban: 34%)*	Thousands	6,777	8,143	8,365	8,599	8,840E	9,080E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	90	111	104	108	109	
	2. Per capita production index	"	97	100	91	92	90	
	3. Cocoa	1,000 MT	439	422	339	414	415	
	4. Plantains	"	1,701	2,092	2,050	2,100	2,134	
	5. Sorghum & millet	"	167	191	156	157	147	
	6. Corn[b].....	"	225	343	301	290	284	
	7. Peanuts, in shell	"	49	61	62	65	56	
	8. Yams	"	1,380	1,814	1,800	1,850	1,849	
	9. Meat	"	41	65	67	66	66	
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
1	1. Industrial production index	1963=100	88	120	135	142		
1	2. Manufacturing production index ..	"	81	122	149	166		
4	3. Aluminum	1,000 MT	-	40	109	113		
1	4. Mining production index	1963=100	109	99	90	72		
3,4	5. Gold	1,000 Tr.oz.	879	763	727	707		
3,4	6. Diamonds[c].....	1,000 carats	3,273	2,537	2,447	2,391		
3,4	7. Manganese	1,000 MT	553	498	413	350		
1,3	8. Bauxite	"	194	351	284	269	254(9 mos)	
5	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Output of logs & sawn timber.....	Mill.cu.ft.	71	59	61	69		
1,3	ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Mill.KWH	374	1,560[d]	2,588	2,772	718(3 mos)	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	55	192	309	322		
6	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT** **							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill.new cedis	946	1,757	2,028	2,285	2,550	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$	927	1,722	1,987	2,239	2,500	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"	1,829	2,158	2,166	2,239	2,320	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	460	384	396	433		
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	-365	-315	-356	-386		
	6. Equals total available resources	"	1,924	2,227	2,206	2,286		
	7. Private consumption	"	1,417	1,647	1,624	1,656		
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"	160	321	354	376		
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	313	248	229	237		
	10. Change in stocks	"	+34	+11	-1	+17		
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent		+1.6%	+0.4%	+3.4%	+3.6%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars	270	265	259	260	262	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100		136	155	168	186(6 mos)	
	2. Consumer prices (Accra)	"		140	154	168	168E	
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX●	1963=100	78	139	148	168	173(Oct)	
				(Fiscal Year Ending June 30)				
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Mill.new cedis		239	300	303	368	430e
	2. Total expenditures	"		306	368	370	399	485e
	3. of which: Defense	"		(36)	(44)	(46)	(50)	(46)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-67	-68	-67	-31	-55
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1‖ ..	Million US$				517	554	
	2. Annual payments	"				38		
	3. Amortization	"				(27)		

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ● - End of period. ‖ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at $0.98 per new cedi.
a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - Gem and industrial diamonds. d - Reflects beginning of production of the Volta River Authority at Akosombo. e - Budget estimates.

GHANA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	FOREIGN TRADE							
3,10	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.[a]	Million US$	325	307	335	390	356(8 mos)	
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-363	-319	-308	-347	-279	"
	3. Trade balance	"	-38	-12	+27	+43	+77	"
3,10	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	49	52	58	47	21(8 mos)	
	2. United Kingdom	"	102	85	90	104	59	"
	3. Germany (Fed. Rep.) ..	"	44	21	33	33	16	"
	4. Netherlands	"	40	23	37	33	19	"
	5. Communist bloc	"	21	45	21	10	10	"
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	21	55	59	64	55	"
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom	"	133	96	85	93	67	"
	3. Netherlands	"	34	16	13	16	10	"
	4. Germany (Fed. Rep.).	"	39	30	35	37	30	"
	5. Communist bloc	"	15	25	20	26	19	"
5,10	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Cocoa beans	Million US$	186	171	182	214	252(8 mos)	
	2. Wood (logs and sawn)	"	45	26	28	38	27	"
	3. Gold	"	31	24	28	25	16	"
	4. Diamonds	"	28	15	17	14	10	"
	5. Aluminum	"	-	9	26	43	23	"
3,10	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[b]							
	1. Manufactured goods, incl. misc. ..	Million US$	147	107	88	110	82	"
	2. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	94	78	82	93	73	"
	3. Chemicals	"	26	39	47	54	42	"
	4. Mineral fuels & lubricants	"	19	18	21	22	16	"
	5. Alumina	"	-	7	17	15	11	"
7	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Cocoa[c]	US$/100 lbs.	28.6	29.1	34.4	45.6	34.2	
7	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)[d]	1963=100	78	93				
	1. Export price index	"	78	100	131			
	2. Import price index	"	100	107				
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-95	-69	-40	-47		
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	5	33	17			
	3. Official grants (net)	"	-2	*	-			
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	34	17	24			
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	277	100	113	87	71	72(Mar)
	1. Gold	"	-	6	6	6	6	"
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	3 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	5	-	-	-	-	- "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	272	94	107	81	65	63 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
7	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"	52	1	*	*	9(Oct)	
7	V. PAYMENTS AGREEMENTS⊕	"		6	5	4	22(Aug)	
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
7	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"		16	13	29	14(Oct)	
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	$/G.pound	2.80					
		$/cedi						
		$/new cedi		0.98[e]	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98(Mar)

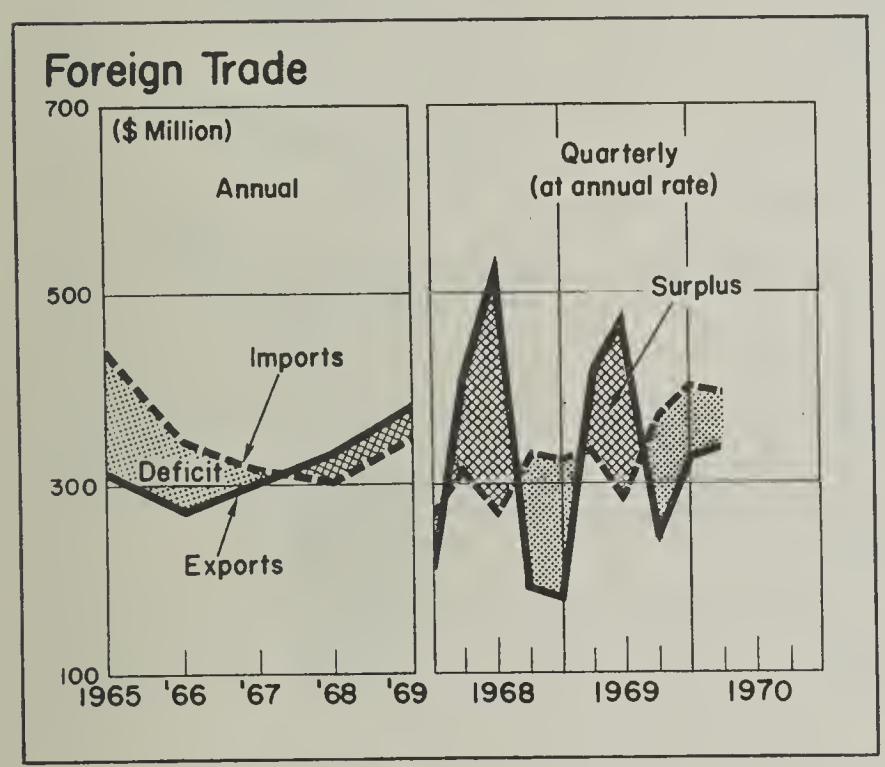
† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA Economic Research Service.
3. "Digest of Statistics."
4. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
5. "Economic Survey."
6. National data adjusted by USAID Missions and PPC/SR.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. Based on data submitted by USAID Mission.
9. IBRD.
10. "External Trade Statistics."
11. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

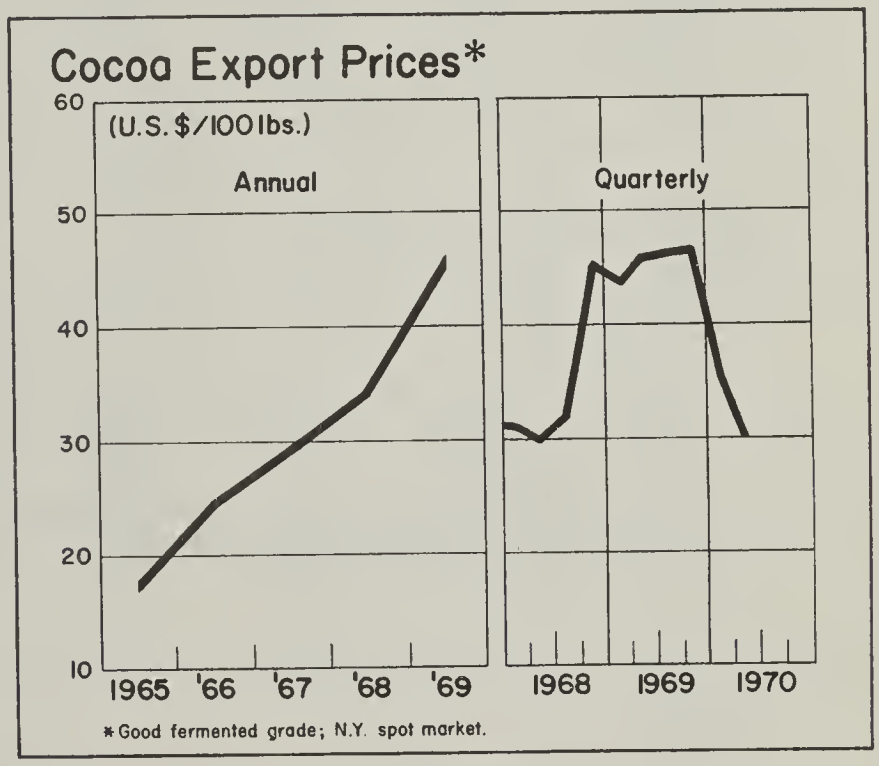
n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

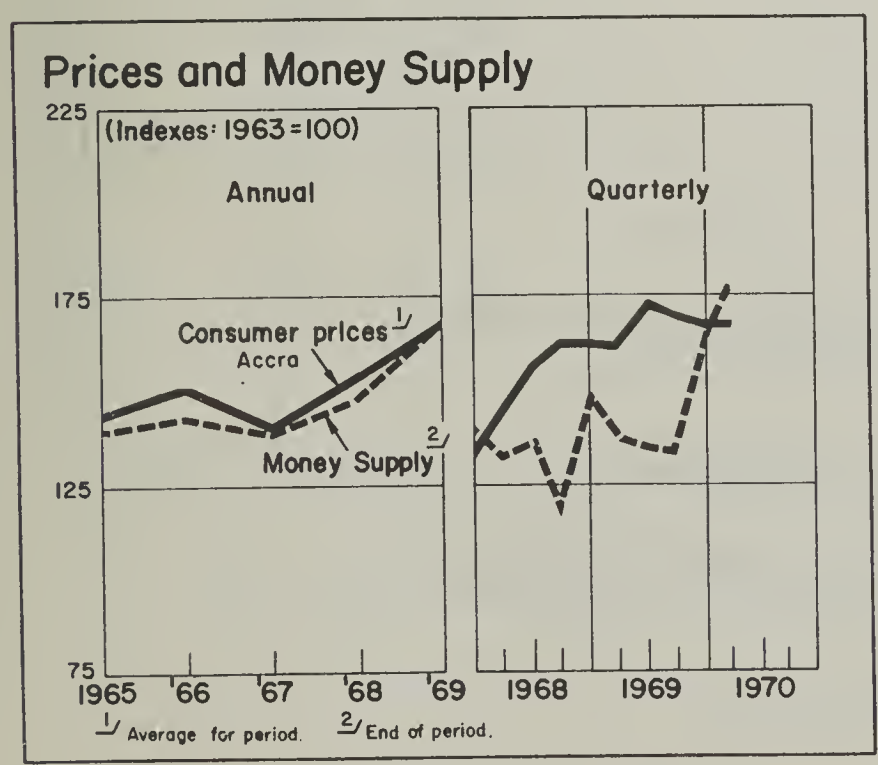
a - Includes gold, value of which is shown under "Main Exports." b - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. c - New York spot market; good fermented grade. d - A rise in the index reflects improvement in the terms of trade. e - New cedi monetary unit established February 23, 1967 at $1.40 per new cedi; effective July 8, 1967, rate changed to $0.98 per new cedi.

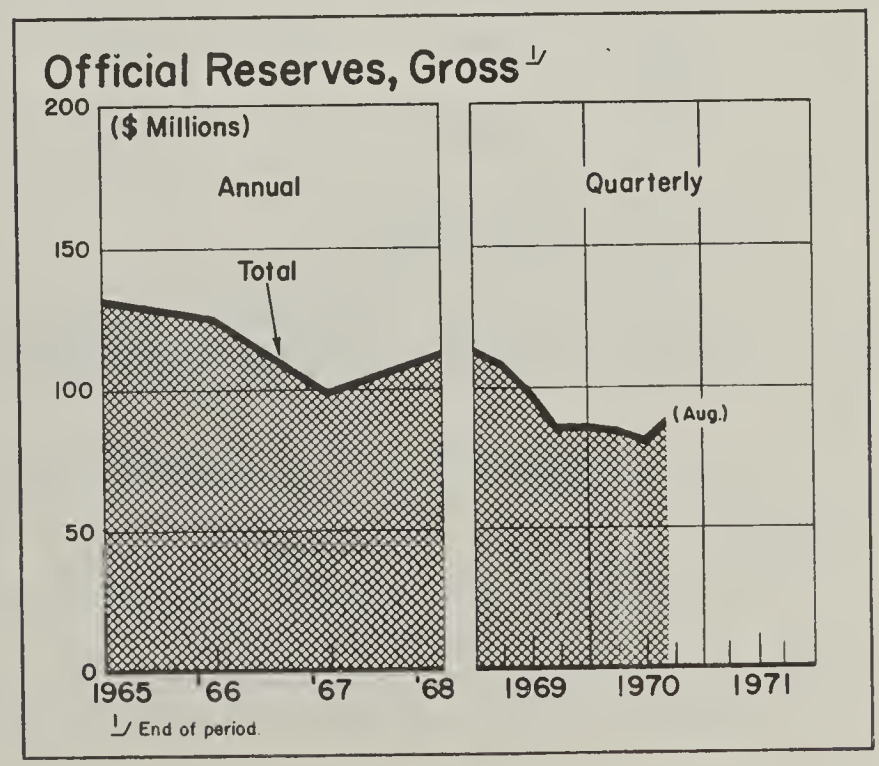
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)









GHANA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit			
	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	Not Available		
	2. Mining	"			
	3. Manufacturing	"			
	4. Construction	"			
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"			
	6. Trade and finance	"			
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			

		Unit	1960		
1	*SB.* LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	40.5	Not Available	
	2. Female component	"	38.5		
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	19.9		
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	58.0		
	5. Mining	"	1.8		
	6. Manufacturing	"	8.6		
	7. Construction	"	3.3		
	8. Transport	"	2.5		
	9. Commerce	"	13.6		
	10. Utilities, services, unemployed		12.2		

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
2	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1960):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	50.6	49.4
	2. Less than 5 years	"	19.3	9.6	9.7
	3. 5-14 years	"	25.3	13.0	12.3
	4. 15-19 years	"	8.0	4.1	3.9
	5. 20-39 years	"	30.4	14.7	15.7
	6. 40-59 years	"	12.1	6.6	5.5
	7. 60 plus	"	4.9	2.6	2.3
		Unit		1969	
3	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		125-135	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		50	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		20	

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
4	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	493.27	596.67	1,292.21
	3. Secondary (general)	"	60.15	83.78	168.73
	4. Vocational	"	2.92	2.99[a]	17.59
	5. Teacher-training	"	3.22	2.93	16.16
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"			
	8. Secondary (general)	"	17.18	21.17	49.55
	9. Vocational	"	0.16	0.25	0.78
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.32[b]	0.13	1.11[b]
	11. Student Enrollment Ratios	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	28	32	70[c]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	20	26	27[b,c]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	26	30	57[c]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Public only. b - Includes third level teacher-training. c - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. ILO Yearbook.
2. UN Demographic Yearbook.
3. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
4. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year Ending June 30					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971[a]	
	Millions of new cedis					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	239.3	299.8	302.9	367.6	430.4	421.8
1. Domestic revenue	238.0	297.7	300.0	360.6	426.7	418.2
a. Income taxes	54.1	57.2	53.9	63.3	65.6	64.3
b. Sales taxation	54.6	60.5	62.2	68.1	70.7	69.3
c. Customs	99.3	129.1	140.9	182.7	239.4	234.6
d. Other tax revenue	9.5	8.8	12.7	11.6	10.0	9.8
e. Receipts from gov't enterprises	4.6	13.1	} 30.3	} 34.9	} 41.0	} 40.2
f. Other nontax revenue	15.9	29.0				
2. From foreign grants	1.3	2.1	2.9	7.0	3.7	3.6
a. U.S. Government						
b. Other						
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	305.7	368.2	369.8	398.6	484.7	475.0
1. Current	232.9	309.1	317.4	316.7	356.2	349.1
a. Defense (Total)	35.7	44.2	45.9	50.2	45.5	44.6
b. Agriculture	12.4	13.0	14.9	15.9	20.5	20.1
c. Education	64.3	74.8	71.6	57.1	58.5	57.3
d. Health	13.8	15.0	18.5	21.9	21.9	21.5
e. Interest	22.3	8.0	3.3	} 171.6	209.8	205.6
f. Other current[b]	84.4	154.1	163.2			
2. Capital	72.8	59.1	52.4	81.9	128.5	125.9
a. Agriculture	8.5	7.5	10.1	9.2	14.1	13.8
b. Education	8.0	8.0	4.3	7.6	7.6	7.4
c. Health	0.6	2.0	2.2	3.5	9.5	9.3
d. Other capital	55.7	41.6	35.8	61.6	97.3	95.4
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-66.4	-68.4	-66.9	-31.0	-54.3	-53.2

* Converted at 1.02 new cedis per U.S. dollar.
a - Budget estimate. b - Excludes estimated repayments of external debt in 1968-1971.

NOTE: Data are based on published budgetary sources and do not necessarily conform to AID concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. AID Form 10-74).

GHANA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years — Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	—	—	24.1	93.9	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.7	25.4	7.6	—	155.7	10.5	115.2
Loans	-	-	20.0	62.0	-	-	-	0.3 a/	23.5	6.0	1.5	110.2	10.5	99.7
Grants	-	-	4.1	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.5	15.5	-	15.5
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	—	*	2.1	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.8	6.7	8.6	14.8	24.2	60.5	0.3	60.2
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	11.8	23.1	48.0	0.3	47.7
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	13.8	19.2	-	19.2
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	6.4	9.3	28.8	0.3	28.5
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(7.4)	(7.1)	(10.4)	(11.8)	(36.6)	(-)	(36.6)
Planned for Country Use	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	5.6	6.4	9.3	28.8	0.3	28.5
Economic Development Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	4.6	6.8	7.6	24.5	0.3	24.2
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outlay Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.6	1.7	4.4	-	4.4
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total	—	*	2.1	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.1	3.0	1.0	1.1	12.5	—	12.5
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.8	-	0.4	1.9	-	0.5	4.1	-	4.1
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	*	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	8.2	-	8.2
EXPORT IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	—	—	—	53.8	—	—	—	0.2	1.5	5.3	13.3	74.0	11.6	62.4
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	—	—	—	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	7.0	—	7.0
PEACE CORPS	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	7.0	-	7.0
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC	—	*	26.4	118.9	2.9	3.3	2.7	9.3	36.7	28.8	38.6	267.2	22.4	244.8
Loans	-	-	20.0	115.8	-	-	-	6.0	30.7	25.1	34.9	232.3	22.4	209.9
Grants	-	*	6.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.3	6.1	3.8	3.7	35.0	-	35.0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) b/	—	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	0.1	—	0.1
Credit Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY	—	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	0.1	—	0.1
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	—	*	26.4	118.9	2.9	3.3	2.7	9.3	36.7	28.8	38.6	267.3	22.4	244.9
Loans	-	-	20.0	115.8	-	-	-	6.0	30.7	25.1	34.9	232.3	22.4	209.9
Grants	-	*	6.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.3	6.1	3.8	3.7	35.1	-	35.1

*Less than $50,000. a/ Represents capitalized interest only. b/ Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - DISBURSEMENTS

	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1946-69
TOTAL	12.7	7.8	86.9
IBRD-World Bank	—	6.0	51.0
Int'l Dev. Association	10.0	—	10.0
UNDP-Special Fund	1.9	1.1	15.2
UNDP-TA (CY)	0.6	0.5	5.1
Other UN (CY)	0.2	0.2	1.4

D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES

	CY 1967	CY 1968	CY 1960-68
TOTAL	38.9	42.7	192.9
Germany	17.1	11.0	49.4
United Kingdom	1.4	15.2	30.9
Italy	8.2	4.1	18.9
Canada	3.8	4.1	15.7
Other	8.4	8.1	18.1

ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
(Loans and Grants Extended)

1968 (Calendar Year)	—
1969 (Calendar Year)	—
Cumulative thru 1969	231

Revision No. 241
June 1970

A.I.D. (PRP/SR

164

GHANA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968F
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-70	-212	-118	-69	-40
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	321	321	280	264[b]	318
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-321	-439	-321	-265[b]	-271
Trade balance	-	-118	-41	-19	-47
2. Nonmonetary gold[c]	(29)	(27)	(24)	(25)	(28)
3. Freight and insurance	-20	-29	-24	-17	-16
4. Other transportation	-12	-11	-14	-17	-14
5. Travel	-9	-11	-7	-11	-10
6. Investment income[b]	-18	-27	-20	-24[b]	-32
7. Government, n.i.e.	-9	-8	-7	-8	-7
8. Other services[b]	-7	-8	-2	-11[b]	-7
Total services	-75	-94	-77	-88	-87
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	-20	-14	-12	-16	-16
10. Central government	-2	-	5	+	-
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment	24	38	56	33	17
12. Other private long-term	-5	-2	-1	2	-3
13. Other private short-term	12	50	-6	-3	5
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	50	49	49	19	25
a. Long-term loans receipts[d]	73	19	25	15	-5
b. Long-term suppliers' credits received		60	29	9	
c. Long-term loan repayments	-27	*	-	-1	-21
d. Long-term suppliers' credits repayments		-51	-7	-6	
e. Other liabilities	-	-	1	-	-
f. Capital subscriptions[e]	-1	-2	-1	-1	
g. Assets of central government	-4	1	2	1	1
h. Assets of other official entities	9	2	-	1	
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities	-6	13	8	-16	-3
17. Commercial banks: assets (increase -)	*	1	-2	2	1
18. Central institutions: liabilities	15	70	15	27	11
a. Use of Fund credits[f]	-	-9	45	19	11
b. IDA holdings of Ghanaian currency	+	-	-	-	
c. Payments agreements	2	35	-3	-19	
d. Other liabilities	12	44	-27	27	
19. Central institutions: assets (increase -)	4	-7	3	16	2
a. Changes in reserve position in the Fund	-	-2	2	-	-
b. Payments agreements	2	-	-2	-3	
c. Committed assets[g]	-22	-54	27		2
d. Other assets of central bank	24	49	-24	18	
e. Monetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	+3	+10	+3	+8	

+ - Less than $500,000. Blank spaces indicate data not available. F - Preliminary.

Source: International Monetary Fund.
Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

GHANA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

a - Balance on Goods and Services	($ Millions) 1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1. Exports of goods and services	354	359	315	315	356
2. Imports of goods and services	-429	-571	-433	-384	-396
Net	-75	-212	-118	-69	-40

b - For the transactions connected with the operational activities of the Volta Aluminum Company (Valco), which began in 1967, Valco has here been treated as a nonresident of Ghana. Thus, the exports of aluminum and the imports of alumina by Valco have been excluded from Ghana's balance of payments trade data. Similarly, Valco's profits are excluded from Investment Income while Valco's local expenditures are included in Other Services. However, Valco's imports for investment purposes are included in Imports with offsetting credits in Private Direct Investment. Sometime in the future the balance of payments will be revised to treat Valco consistently as a resident of Ghana for all its transactions affecting the balance of payments.

c - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

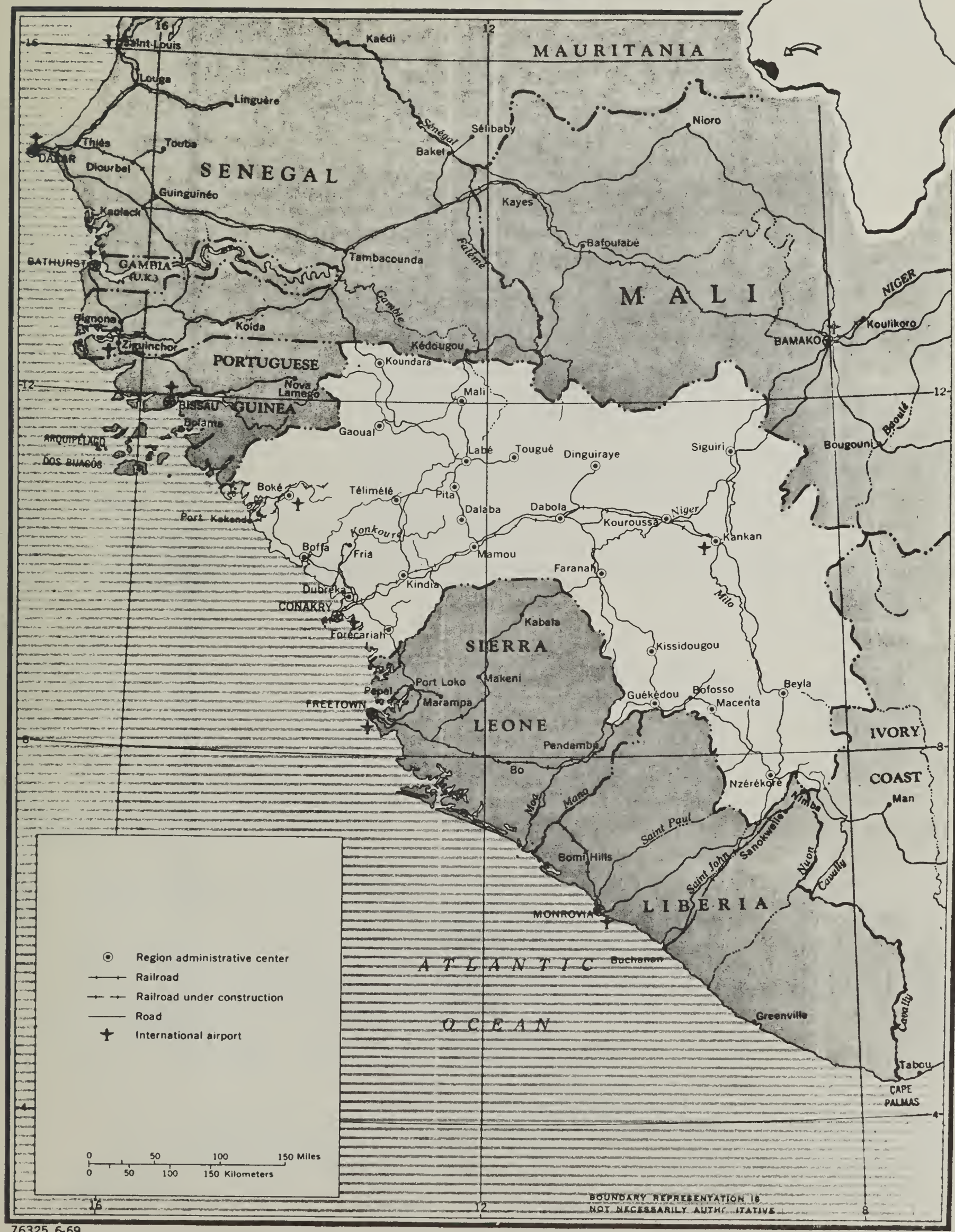
d - Includes drawings on loans from the IBRD (in $ millions: 1964 - $14.6; 1965 - $13.7; 1966 - $5.6; 1967 - $1.4; and 1968 - n.a.); and from the United Kingdom and the United States, for which breakdown not available.

e - Subscriptions to the IDA and the African Development Bank.

f - Covers transactions with the Fund that take place outside the gold tranche.

g - The entries for 1964 and 1965 represents the pledging of assets as collateral for loans received from abroad (drawings included in items 16 and 18d). The 1966 entry represents reduction in these committed assets as repayments on loans were made.

GUINEA



76325 6-69

GUINEA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.O. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1959		2.3	6.1	12.2	7.0	12.8	3.2	-0.7	0.8	0.6	44.4	0.5	43.9
Loans			-	-	3.1	-2.4	4.8	3.2	-1.0	-	-*	7.6	0.5	7.1
Grants			2.3	6.1	9.1	9.4	8.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	36.8	-	36.8
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			1.7	4.3	3.3	6.3	5.7	1.9	*	3.4	7.5	34.1	0.5	33.6
Title I - Total			-	4.3	3.3	6.3	5.5	1.9	-	3.4	7.5	32.2	0.5	31.7
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	7.5	10.9	*	10.9
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	4.3	3.3	6.3	5.5	1.9	-	-	-	21.3	0.5	20.8
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(5.9)	(4.5)	(9.6)	(8.3)	(2.4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(30.7)	(-)	(30.7)
Planned for Country Use			-	4.3	3.3	6.3	5.5	1.9	-	-	-	21.3	0.5	20.8
Economic Development Loans			-	4.3	3.3	5.6	5.1	1.8	-	-	-	20.2	*	20.2
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	0.6	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	1.1	0.5	0.6
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			1.7	-	-	-	0.2	*	*	*	*	1.9	-	1.9
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			1.7	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	1.9
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	25.0	-	25.0
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.2	*	0.2	3.4	-	3.4
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.2	*	0.2	3.4	-	3.4
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			4.0	10.4	15.8	13.9	19.5	6.2	-0.5	4.2	33.3	106.9	1.0	105.9
Loans			-	4.3	6.4	3.9	10.3	5.1	-1.0	3.4	32.5	64.8	1.0	63.8
Grants			4.0	6.1	9.4	10.0	9.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	42.1	-	42.1
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/			-	-	-	-	*	0.7	0.2	-	-	0.9	-	0.9
Credit Assistance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	-	-	-	*	0.7	0.2	-	-	0.9	-	0.9
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(*)	(-)	(-)	(*)	(-)	(*)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY			-	-	-	-	*	0.7	0.2	-	-	0.9	-	0.9
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.5	6.0	3.3	0.5	67.2	79.6		
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	64.5	64.5		
UNDP-SF	-	-	0.1	-	1.1	1.1	-	3.8	2.4	-	2.1	10.6		
UNDP-TA	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.1		
Other UN	-	-	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.4		

*Less than $50,000.
a/ Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

Revision No. 241
June 1970

A.I.D. (PPC/SR

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Although in the main Guinea has a tropical climate--hot and moist with very heavy rainfall--a large mountainous area and the southeast trending coast provide considerable climatic variety. There are four distinct physical regions: (a) the low-lying swampy coastal area, with a long rainy season, is well suited for production of rice, peanuts, bananas and pineapples; (b) the pastoral middle Guinea area gives rise to the Fouta Djalon Mountains (up to 5,000 ft.), contains a large plateau region, and is the source of the Niger and Senegal Rivers and other important waterways; (c) the forest region along the Liberian border is important for production of tree crops, especially palm oil nuts; and (d) Upper Guinea, a dry savannah area where livestock, sorghum, millets and some irrigated rice are produced.

AREA ..... 95,000 square miles, about the size of Oregon.

AGRICULTURE ..... Both plantation-type farming and subsistence-type farming exist; the former consists mainly of export crops such as bananas, pineapples and coffee. Yields of the subsistence crops are generally low because of poor water distribution, poor rotation, lack of fertilizers, and poor plant protection.

MAIN CROPS ..... Main cash crops are bananas, palm nuts and kernels, coffee, peanuts and pineapples, all of which are major agricultural exports. Major staple food crops are rice, manioc, millet, corn and sweet potatoes.

LIVESTOCK ..... Raised primarily in Fouta Djalon area. Hides and skins and breeding animals are exported to neighboring countries.

FISHERIES ..... Considerable sea and river fishing result in important cash income. Sea fisheries along the coast being developed.

FORESTS ..... About 4% of area, all government owned. Exploitation limited because of the difficulty in communications and transportation.

MINERALS ..... Large deposits of bauxite contribute greatly to the country's national income. Bauxite sites now being worked near Conakry and Kimbo (FRIA) on Konkouré River, Kassa Isle, Kindia and Dabola. The Boké site (richest in the country) is not yet producing. An international syndicate (FRIA) is now operating an alumina plant at capacity at Kimbo. Diamonds and gold are also found.

FUELS ..... None of significance. There is large water power potential, particularly on the Konkouré River.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Guinea is called the "Water-Tower of West Africa" because it is the source of many important rivers and tributaries of others in West Africa. The Niger, Gambia, and Senegal rivers rise in the Fouta Djalon plateau. Many streams run from their headwaters in the highlands to the Atlantic, but are navigable only a few miles from their mouths because they descend from the plateaus through deep and narrow valleys. The rivers provide Guinea with a great hydroelectric potential. The Niger River provides a means of cheap transportation from the Niger Plains to Mali.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 4.1 million; mid-1970.

Annual growth ..... 3.0%.

Density ..... 43 per square mile, relatively high for the area. Greatest density is along the coast.

Concentration ..... Guinea's population is most heavily concentrated along the coast, in the Fouta Djalon mountainous area of Middle Guinea and in the heavily forested area along the boundaries of Sierra Leone and Liberia. The largest population center is Conakry, the capital and port city, 197,300. 11% are in urban areas.

Internal migration ..... Seasonal labor from northern Guinea to the peanut plantations of Senegal and Gambia.

The people ..... Of the 16 ethnic groups, the most important is the Fulani, a completely Moslem group, more Hamitic than Negroid, of over one million, inhabiting the mountainous central and northern region. The other main tribes are the Malinké (850,000) of northeastern Guinea; and the Soussou (300,000) who inhabit the coastal area. Over 65% are Moslems, 1% Christians, the remainder animists.

LABOR FORCE ..... 85% of the labor force receive their living directly or indirectly from agriculture. Less than 2% of the population were wage earners in 1963.

GUINEA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 5-10%.

Teachers ..... 1965-66: 3,990 primary; 567 secondary, general; 261 vocational; 562 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1965-66: 164,119 primary; 16,698 secondary, general; 5,018 vocational; 822 teacher-training. 18% of the primary school-age children are in school.

HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... 43 years; U.S. 70.

Infant mortality .... 1955: 216 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Medical personnel ... 1967: 88 doctors, 1 per 42,500 persons; U.S. 650.

Health facilities ... 1965: 21 hospitals, 158 dispensaries, 54 clinics and health centers, 23 leprosaria and sleeping sickness centers. 6,843 beds 1 per 530 persons.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is 2,050. Based on starches and lacks protein and calcium.

Main diseases ..... Malaria, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, smallpox, measles, trachoma, onchocerciasis, sleeping sickness and leprosy.

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... Railroad mileage totals 511 miles. The main Conakry-Niger line runs about 415 miles from Conakry on the coast, over the mountains to Kankan, but is in poor running condition. Two smaller lines run from Conakry to the FRIA aluminum project, and the iron ore development in Boki (now out of production) to Port Kakande on the Atlantic Ocean.

ROADS ..... 1969: 4,725 miles, of which 3,075 were improved. Of particular importance is the highway that was built across Liberia which provides an outlet to the South and the port of Monrovia in Liberia for products of the forested area of Guinea. This highway and the all-weather highways in Guinea that connect with the Conakry-Niger Railway have resulted in considerable economic expansion in the southern third of Guinea.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 19,300 automobiles, trucks and buses.

HARBORS ..... The port of Conakry is a natural deep-water port which has been greatly improved in recent years with creation of additional deep-water docking facilities. Exports of alumina from the FRIA aluminum plant and bananas move through Conakry port. Other minor ports are Benty, Boffa, Boké and Victoria.

AVIATION ..... Important international airport at Conakry and 9 domestic airports in the interior.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 91,500 KW installed capacity in 1965 mainly thermoelectric. 212 million KWH produced in 1969, 53 KWH per capita. Its many rivers give Guinea a great hydroelectric potential. The hydroelectric station at Grandes Chutes, completed in 1965, is the first attempt to harness the power of these rivers.

INDUSTRY ..... Main industry is the FRIA alumina plant near Conakry. Smaller factories for soap, paint, plastics, furniture, bricks, cigarettes, matches and explosives; fruit and fish canneries; and a sawmill. There are also a textile mill, truck assembly plant and aluminum products factory.

MINING ..... The most important mineral produced is bauxite. Commercial development of bauxite deposits started in 1950. Construction of an alumina plant to exploit bauxite reserves in FRIA region is completed and has an annual capacity of 480,000 tons.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Guinea was primarily an exporter of agricultural commodities up to 1960, when production of alumina began. In 1967/69, alumina accounted for over 60% of total exports. Western European countries and the Communist bloc are the most important customers for Guinea's exports.

IMPORTS ..... Reflects the need for food, development purposes and consumer goods (rice and sugar, machinery, petroleum and textile products). In the past France generally supplied about 70% of the imports, but now accounts for much lesser amount. The United States and the Communist bloc are the main suppliers.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 3.0%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 11%)	Thousands	3,072	3,629	3,738	3,850	3,965	4,085
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	97	97	104	112	118	125
	2. Per capita production index	"	105	89	92	97	99	102
	3. Rice, paddy	1,000 MT	319	315	331	346	368	400
	4. Millet	"	50	60	70	70	70	72
	5. Peanuts, unshelled	"	26	20	23	19	18	20
	6. Coffee[b]	"	12	7	10	14	15	17
	7. Cassava	"	399	390	420	450	470	480
	8. Bananas	"	59	69	50	75	80	85
	9. Palm kernels	"	23	24	25	28	30	32
	10. Palm oil	"	11	13	14	15	16	17
	11. Meat	"	12	14	15	16	16	17
	B. INDUSTRY/MINING							
1,3	1. Bauxite	1,000 MT	1,378	1,608	1,639	2,117	2,459	2,600
4	2. Iron ore[c]	"	773	1,600	-	-	-	-
3,5	3. Alumina(FRIA)	"	185	525	530	531	572	599
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
4,5	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	102	186	198	202	212	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	7	51	53	52	53	
6	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					397	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"						
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"					397	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					100	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
	2. Consumer prices	"						
	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[θ]	1963=100						
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES	Bil.G francs		(Fiscal Year Ending September 30)				
	1. Total revenues			15.86	15.93	16.80[d]		
	2. Total expenditures	"		25.08	29.64	32.10[d]		
	3. of which: Defense[e]	"		(3.19)	(3.43)	(3.50)		
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-9.22	-13.71	-15.30		
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		2.62	6.71	8.50		
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		6.60	7.00	6.80		
8	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[‖]	Million US$				221.2	248.8	268.3
	2. Annual payments	"				4.2	6.4	
	3. of which: Amortization	"				(4.0)	(5.6)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. θ - End of period. ‖ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crops harvested in following year.
c - Iron ore mining was ended in 1967 although it may be produced again. d - Budget estimates. e - Includes police.

Revision No. 261
June 1971

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

GUINEA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
5,9	K. COMMODITY TRADE			(Fiscal Year Ending September 30)				
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	51	52	51	53	57E	54E
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-50	-47	-44	-36	-53E	-70E
	3. Trade balance	"	+1	+5	+7	+17	+4	-16
9	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS[a]							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	*	12	5	6		
	2. Cameroon	"	3	3	3	5		
	3. Norway	"	2	8	10	10		
	4. France	"	14	2	2	2		
	5. Communist bloc	"	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	2	12	7	6		
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	15	12	9	9		
	3. Germany (Fed. Rep.).	"	2	6	6	3		
	4. United Kingdom	"	-	3	1	2		
	5. Communist bloc	"	23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
5	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)			(Fiscal Year Ending September 30)				
	1. Alumina	Million US$	11	33	33	34	34	35
	2. Iron ore	"	4	2	1	-	-	-
	3. Bananas	"	5	4	4	3	4	2
	4. Coffee	"	9	5	3	6	6	6
	5. Palm kernels		3	3	3	3	4	3
5	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)			(Fiscal Year Ending September 30)				
	1. Textiles & clothing	Million US$	8	7	3	2	6	10
	2. Machinery and metals	"	9	6	9	3	4	4
	3. Rice	"	2	6	4	3	6	7
	4. Fuels	"	4	3	5	3	7	10
	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$						
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"						
	3. Official grants (net)	"						
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"						
5	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS[θ]	Million US$						
	1. Gold	"						
	2. SDR's	"			-	-	-	1.2
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"			3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8(June)
	4. Foreign exchange	"						
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS[θ]	Million US$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS[θ]	"						
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES[θ]	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES[θ]	"						
1	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)[θ]	G. francs per US $	247	247	247	247	247	247

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
5. Various Guinean sources.
6. AID/W estimates.
7. A.I.D. estimates based on data from various publications.
8. IBRD
9. IMF "Direction of Trade."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. θ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Based on reports of Guinea's trading partners.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

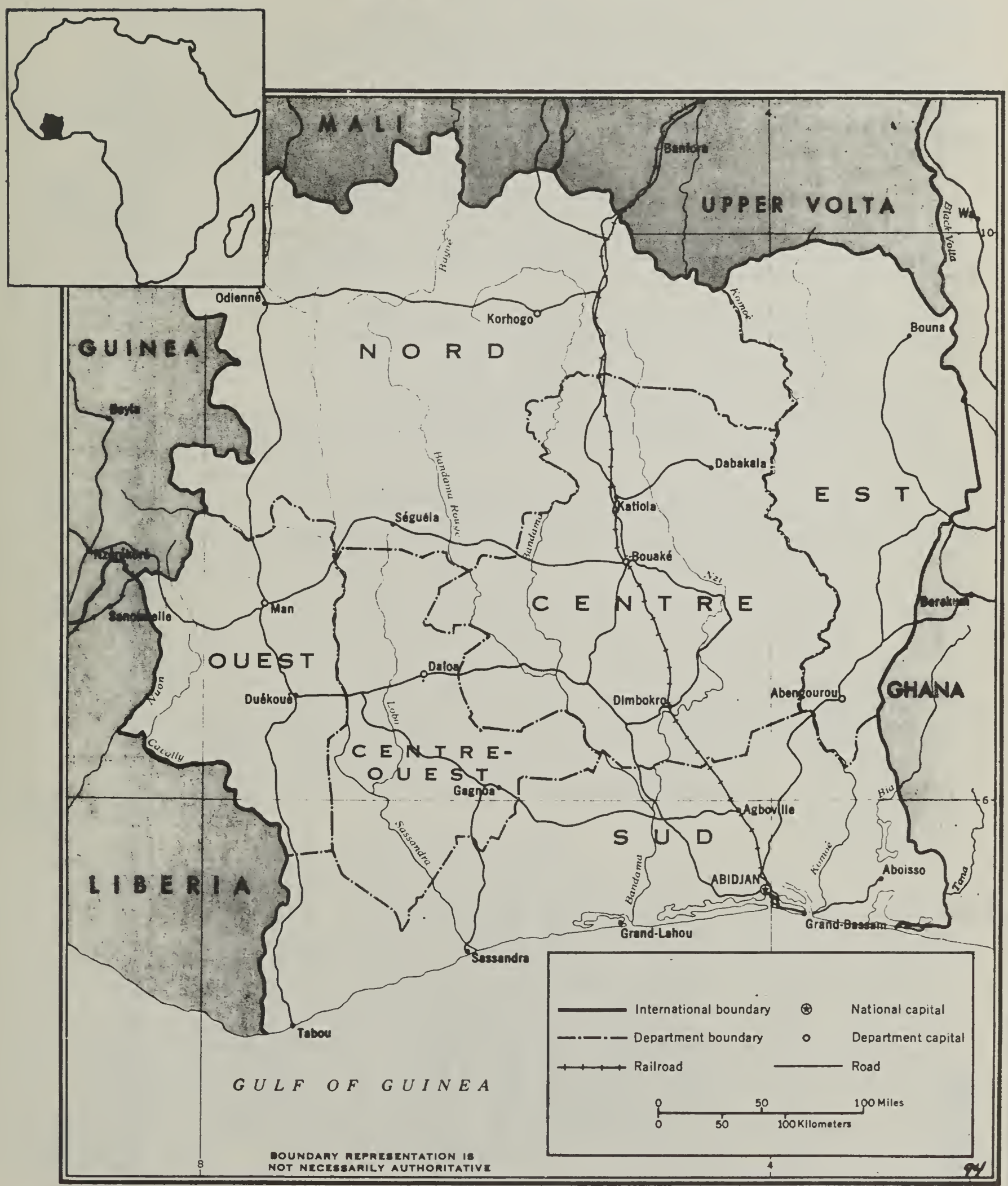
ITEM	Fiscal Year ending September 30					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968[a]	
	Billions of CFA francs					$ Millions[b]
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	n.a.	16.57	16.69	16.49	16.95	68.6
1. Domestic revenue		15.34	15.86	15.93	16.80	68.0
a. Income taxes		2.64	3.15	3.35		
b. Sales taxation		1.26	1.53	1.36		
c. Customs		5.20	6.17	5.41		
d. Other tax revenue		1.48	1.41	1.07		
e. Receipts from gov't enterprises.		2.80	2.40	3.70		
f. Other nontax revenue		1.96	1.20	1.04		
2. From foreign grants		1.23	0.83	0.56	0.15	0.6
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	n.a.	22.57	25.08	29.64	32.10	130.0
1. Current		12.53	14.68	15.27	15.50	62.8
a. Defense[c]		2.59	3.19	3.43	(3.50)	(14.2)
b. Agriculture		0.11	0.11	0.12		
c. Education		3.28	3.74	3.58		
d. Health		1.42	1.66	1.28		
e. Other current		5.13	5.98	6.86		
2. Capital		10.04	10.40	14.37	16.60	67.2
a. Agriculture		0.38	0.38	1.80		
b. Education and housing		0.31	0.31	2.62		
c. Health		0.08	0.08	0.29		
d. Transport and Communications		4.42	4.42	5.29		
e. Industry and Power		4.71	4.71	3.63		
f. Other capital		0.14	0.50	0.74		
C. DEFICIT BEFORE FOREIGN GRANTS		-7.23	-9.22	-13.71	-15.30	-62.0
DEFICIT AFTER FOREIGN GRANTS		-6.00	-8.39	-13.15	-15.15	-61.4
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT		6.00	8.39	13.15	15.15	61.4
1. Domestic resources (net)		0.63	2.62	6.71	8.50	34.4
2. Foreign borrowing (net)		5.37	5.77	6.44	6.65	26.9

NOTE: Above data exclude social security accounts.

Sources: A.I.D estimates based on data from various publications.

a - Budget basis. b - Converted at 247 CFA francs per dollar. c - Includes police.

IVORY COAST



Base 55371 3-68

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1961		2.1	2.1	2.0	6.0	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	-*	13.3	*	13.3
Loans			-	-	1.7	5.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	7.0	*	7.0
Grants			2.1	2.1	0.3	1.0	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	-*	6.4	-	6.4
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			-	*	*	1.7	4.0	1.8	*	*	0.9	8.4	2.2	6.2
Title I - Total			-	-	-	1.6	4.0	1.8	-	-	-	7.4	2.2	5.2
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	4.0	1.8	-	-	-	5.8	2.1	3.7
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.1	1.5
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(3.1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3.1)	(-)	(3.1)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.1	1.5
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.1	1.5
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			-	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.9	1.0	-	1.0
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			-	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	1.9	-	-	3.0[b]	-	36.5	5.1	46.5	3.1	43.4
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	5.1	-	5.1
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	5.1	-	5.1
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			2.1	2.5	4.5	8.7	4.5	5.7	1.4	37.4	6.7	73.3	5.3	68.0
Loans			-	-	3.6	6.6	4.0	4.8	0.3	36.5	5.1	60.9	5.3	55.6
Grants			2.1	2.5	0.9	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.6	12.5	-	12.5
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) [a]			-	0.1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Credit Assistance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	0.1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY			-	0.1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	17.7	6.8	8.0	3.0	38.5	8.4	13.0	10.1	31.3	136.6		
IBRD			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	17.1	22.9		
IFC			-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2		
UNDP-SF			1.0	-	-	1.0	-	1.4	-	2.7	3.3	9.4		
UNDP-TA		-	*	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.6		
Other UN			0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1		
EEC			16.6	6.4	7.2	1.2	37.9	6.4	12.4	1.1	10.3	99.4		

* - Less than $50,000.

a - Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program. b - Represents half of loan to Air Afrique guaranteed jointly by the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

Revision No. 241
June 1970

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

IVORY COAST

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... In general, the climate is tropical with very high temperatures and only slight seasonal variations. Two long rainy seasons- March to July and September to December - are separated by a very short dry season in August. Three major regions provide the advantages of diversified climatic and geographical conditions: 1) the interior plains and plateaus comprise most of the Ivory Coast with a large rain forest area in the southern portion and a savannah area in the north. 2) A plain along the southern coast with areas having very heavy rainfall at the western and eastern extremities. 3) A mountainous area in the northwest, with peaks rising to 4,000 feet and a generally damp climate.

AREA ..... 124,500 square miles, slightly larger than New Mexico.

MAIN CROPS ..... Coffee, cocoa, bananas and palm kernels are the principal cash crops produced. Ivory Coast is the world's fourth largest producer of both coffee and cocoa, which are grown primarily in the southern half of the country. The main food crops, grown mainly in the northern part of the country, include millet, manioc, plantains, yams, peanuts, corn and rice.

LIVESTOCK ..... Livestock raising is less important in the Ivory Coast than in most other West African States. Animal husbandry is confined almost entirely to the highlands of the interior.

FORESTS ..... 65,600 sq. mi. (53% of area) and is best developed in the rainy southeast and southwest. Wood exports have been rising steadily in recent years and now rank second only to coffee in export value. The most accessible forest reserves along the principal roads are being exhausted. Considerable reserves, particularly in the western area, are not now exploited in part because of limited number of access roads.

MINERALS ..... Diamonds, about half of which are gem stones, are the most important of the minerals mined. Manganese production reached 176,000 tons in 1966, but a scarcity of reserves caused a decline in production to 127,000 tons in 1969. The manganese mine was closed in early 1970. Bauxite deposits are too small for exploitation.

FUELS ..... None of significance other than wood. A refinery began operations in 1965 processing imported crude; it now provides for all of the Ivory Coast's needs for refined products plus a small surplus for export.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... The chief rivers are the Cavally (300 miles), the Sassandra (300 miles, the Bandama (500 miles), and the Comoé (430 miles). All these rivers are interrupted by rapids as they descend from the highlands to the plain. and are unnavigable by steamers save for short distances along their courses. The Bia river is the most important of the secondary rivers, and hydroelectric development on this river accounts for the bulk of Ivory Coast's electric power.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 4.2 million; mid-1970.

Annual growth 2.8%

Density ..... 34 persons per square mile.

Concentration ..... Points of heaviest concentration are in the center of the country around Bouaké (80,000), and in the southern areas of Gagnoa, and the capital, Abidjan (282,000). Also fairly heavy in small sections of the north and west. About half of the country, especially the north and east, is sparsely populated.

The people ..... Heterogeneous ethnic make-up. There are five principal groups, each with its own language and dialects: Of more than 60 tribes, the Baoulé is the largest (700,000), located in the center of the country. Mandingo (Malinké and Dioula) and Voltaic groups (Senoufo) in the north; Mandé (Dan) in the west, Krou complex (Gueré, Beté), in the southwest and Lagoon cluster (Abé, Atié) in the southeast. There are 1 million non-Ivoirien Africans (including 500,000 Voltaics and 200,000 each from Guinea and Mali), and 30,000 non-Africans (mainly French)

Religion ..... Mainly fetish worshippers. Close to 25%, mostly in the north are Moslems, and 12% are Christians.

Language ..... While most of the Africans speak only one of the more than 60 different languages, an increasing number, especially in the cities, also speak some French. Very little English is spoken.

Migration ..... Large numbers of seasonal workers migrate from neighboring countries to work in coffee and cocoa plantations.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HEALTH

Diet..... Daily caloric intake is 2,440.

Life expectancy ..... 39 years (U.S. 70).

Infant mortality .... 160-175 per 1,000 live births under 1 year of age (U.S. 21).

Medical personnel ... 1966: 218 doctors, 1 per 17,300 people; U.S. 650.

Health facilities .... 1964: 11 hospitals, 51 medical centers, 179 dispensaries and clinics, 1 leprosarium, 1 psychiatric hospital. 7,672 beds (1 per 492 inhabitants.

Main diseases ..... Although yellow fever is largely under control, the other endemic diseases, malaria, smallpox, leprosy, T.B., sleeping sickness, syphilis, present grave problems.

LABOR FORCE ..... Over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry and livestock raising. In 1965: Of the 217,000 wage earners, over 40% in agriculture; and another 220,000 migrant agricultural workers from Upper Volta and elsewhere.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at about 20%.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 8,818 primary; 955 secondary, general (public only);279 vocational; 39 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 407,609 primary; 37,460 secondary, general; 3,571 vocational; 1,138 teacher-training.32% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... There is only one railroad, the Abidjan-Niger, 816 miles in length and connecting the port of Abidjan (the capital) with Ouagadougou in Upper Volta. 375 miles of this railroad are in the Ivory Coast. Fast diesel rail cars operate between Abidjan and Bouake (in central Ivory Coast), and most of the passenger and goods traffic originates in these towns.

ROADS ..... 1969: 21,313 miles, of which 8,886 are improved (808 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 75,386 automobiles , trucks and buses.

PORTS ..... Abidjan is the principal port and railhead, not only for the Ivory Coast, but for landlocked Upper Volta and to a lesser extent for Mali and Niger. A deep-water port has been created there by cutting a canal through the sandbar to the lagoon around which the city is built. Other ports are Sassandra and Tabou.

AVIATION ..... Abidjan-Port Bouet is important center for European and West African jet service. Also 7 other main airports and 16 secondary.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... Over 440 million KWH produced in 1969, 107 KWH per capita. Installed capacity in 1967 was 99,500 KW.

INDUSTRY ..... Mainly the processing of foods. Also manufacture of textiles, beverages, building materials, furniture and utensils.

MINING ..... Diamonds and manganese are only minerals that have been produced for export, with small amounts of gold and tantalite also mined.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Coffee accounts for 30% of the total value of exports; wood 27%; cocoa 20% (1967-69). Wood exports have been increasing, but exploitation methods have not been efficient and transportation is difficult and costly. France is the largest export market, but its share has declined gradually to about 30% of total exports, followed by United States, Italy, and West Germany.

IMPORTS ..... Mainly consumer products and construction materials, including cotton textiles, fuels, machinery, motor vehicles, and petroleum products. France generally supplies about 45% of imports, followed by West Germany, United States, and Italy.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1,2	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.8%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 29%)	Thousands	3,240	3,773	3,875	3,985	4,095	4,210[E]
	PRODUCTION							
3	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	88	105	126	120	137	132
	2. Per capita production index	"	95	97	113	105	117	109
	3. Food production index	"	86	116	121	123	134	134
	4. Per capita food production index	"	93	107	109	108	114	111
	5. Coffee[b].....	1,000 MT	192	132	270	204	276	240
	6. Yams	"	1,151	1,320	1,350	1,388	1,529	1,480
	7. Cocoa beans	"	94	150	147	143	181	175
	8. Plantains	"	502	615	621	625	638	645
	9. Rice, paddy	"	160	274	347	365	303	300
	10. Cassava	"	451	515	520	530	532	540
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
4	1. Diamonds	1,000 Cts.	199	183	176	187	202	213
5	2. Manganese	1,000 MT	73	179	149	117	127	23(4 mos)
5	3. Cement	"	-	107	256	330	388	
4,6	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Timber (exports)	1,000 MT	655	1,568	1,840	2,175	2,696	
	2. Fish catch	"	44	62	68	65		
2,4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	67	276	314	372	440	179(4 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	21	73	81	93	107	
1	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					1,263	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"					1,263	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					308	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
2	G. PRICE INDEXES (Abidjan)							
	1. Wholesale prices, bldg. materials.	1963=100	100[c]	105	105	107	197(7 mos)	
	2. Consumer prices	"	100[c]	109	111	117	122	133
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[●]	1963=100	72[c]	136	141	172	203	220(Nov)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES	Bill. CFA francs						
	1. Total revenues	"		51.0	49.6	71.5	67.1	80.4[d]
	2. Total expenditures	"		54.4	59.1	71.5	77.7	97.5[d]
	3. of which: Defense	"		(3.3)	(3.6)	(4.0)	(4.3)	(4.6)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-3.4	-9.5	-	-10.6	-17.1
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[ǂ] ..	Million US$			165.8	167.7	194.6	226.3
	2. Annual payments	"			31.0	35.2	32.5	
	3. of which: Amortization	"			(23.2)	(25.7)	(23.5)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ● - End of period. ǂ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at rate of 247 CFA francs per U.S. dollar.
a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - 1962.
d - Budget estimates.

IVORY COAST

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
7	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	175	311	325	425	456	409(11 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-131	-258	-264	-314	-331	-340 "
	3. Trade balance	"	44	53	61	111	125	69 "
4,10	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	23	53	45	64	64	
	(f.o.b.) 2. France	"	79	121	121	147	143	
	3. Italy	"	6	27	30	35	50	
	4. Germany (Fed. Rep.) ..	"	6	19	28	37	44	
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	3	2	7	6	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	4	20	16	18	28	
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	85	149	145	158	153	
	3. Germany (Fed. Rep.).	"	5	17	18	23	29	
	4. Algeria	"	2	9	11	14	11	
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	2	2	3	4	
4,7	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Coffee	Million US$	76	123	103	145	116	109(9 mos)
	2. Cocoa	"	35	53	56	79	98	52 "
	3. Wood	"	26	75	88	104	116	65 "
	4. Bananas (fresh)	"	5	11	12	13	12	
11	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.) [a]							
	1. Manufactured goods incl. misc. ...	Million US$	50[b]	97	107	120		
	2. Machinery & transport equipment...	"	32[b]	70	74	91		
	3. Food and live animals	"	16[b]	43	30	38		
	4. Chemicals	"	8[b]	17	21	23		
7	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Coffee (superior grade, New York)	cents/lb.	19.5	35.3	34.7	33.5	33.5	
	2. Cocoa	1963=100	122	93	117	141	196	152(9 mos)
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
12	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	+2[c]	-11	-22	+36		
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	10[c]	-2	6	12		
	3. Official grants (net)	"	18	19	15	15		
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	*	10	3	19		
							1970	1971
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	34[d]	61	69	78	71	105 101(Jan)
	1. Gold	"		-	-	-	-	- - "
	2. SDR's	"		-	-	-	-	3 9 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"		2	2	2	2	11 11 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"		59	67	76	69	91 81 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"						
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕.....	CFA francs/$	247	247	247	247	278[e]	278

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. AID/W estimates
2. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
3. USDA - Economic Research Service.
4. "Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique."
5. U.S Bureau of Mines.
6. "Donnée Statistique" (France).
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. National government finance ducuments.
9. IBRD.
10. IMF "Direction of Trade."
11. UN "International Trade Statistics."
12. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - Excludes imports from countries of former French West Africa. c - 1963. d - 1962. e - Effective August 11.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969R	1970E	
	Billions of CFA Francs					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	51.0	49.6	71.5	67.1	80.4	289.2
1. Domestic revenue	51.0	49.6	71.5	67.1	80.4	289.2
a. Income taxes	6.5	8.4	10.7	11.9	11.3	40.6
b. Sales taxation	16.4	16.8	25.2	24.7	30.6	110.1
c. Taxes on foreign trade	22.3	19.8	28.9	25.4	32.3	116.2
d. Other tax revenue	3.8	2.7	4.5	3.2	3.5	12.6
e. Non-tax revenue	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.7	9.7
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	54.4	59.1	71.5	77.7	97.5	350.7
1. Current	39.2	42.6	51.6	53.4	58.9	211.9
a. Defense (total)	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6	16.5
b. Agriculture	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	10.5
c. Education	7.2	8.0	9.5	10.7	12.9	46.4
d. Health	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.2	6.0	21.6
e. Interest	a	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	6.8
f. Other	22.7	23.6	29.2	29.1	30.6	110.1
2. Capital	15.2	16.5	19.9	24.3	38.6	138.8
a. Economic development	11.5	11.0	17.3	21.2	23.0	82.6
b. Education	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	2.1	7.6
c. Health	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.1	7.6
d. Other	2.4	3.3	0.5	1.7	11.4	41.0
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-3.4	-9.5	0.0	-10.6	-17.1	-61.5

* - Converted at 278 CFA francs per U.S. dollar. R - Revised budget estimate. E - Budget Estimate.

a - Included in "Other" current expenditures.

NOTE: Data are based on published budgetary sources and do not necessarily conform to A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e., A.I.D. Form 10-74).

IVORY COAST

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit	1960	1965	1968
1	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	43.3	35.6	30.9
	2. Mining	"	0.6	0.6	0.3
	3. Manufacturing	"	7.0	9.0	10.3
	4. Construction	"	4.8	5.4	5.5
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	8.5	10.3	11.5
	6. Trade and finance	"	23.7	23.5	26.0
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"	12.1	15.6	15.5

		Unit	1964		
2,3	*SB.* LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	49.9		
	2. Female component	"	47.1		
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	11.3		
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	86.4		
	5. Mining	"	1.2		
	6. Manufacturing	"	3.1		
	7. Construction	"	2.5		
	8. Transport	"	1.6		
	9. Commerce, services, unemployed	"	5.2		

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
3	*Population, by Age and Sex (1961):*				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	50.7	49.3
	2. Less than 5 years	"	19.6	9.7	9.9
	3. 5-14 years	"	23.1	12.7	10.4
	4. 15-19 years	"			
	5. 20-39 years	"	53.7	26.3	27.4
	6. 40-59 years	"			
	7. 60 plus	"	3.6	2.0	1.6
		Unit		1969	
4	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		160-175	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		51-55	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		27-29	

		Unit	1955	1960	1967
5	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	69.18	238.77	407.61
	3. Secondary (general)	"	2.33	8.27	37.46
	4. Vocational	"	1.10	1.48	3.57
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.66	1.89	1.14
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	1.05[a]	5.87	8.82
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.06[a]	n.a.	0.96[a]
	9. Vocational	"	0.07[a]	n.a.	n.a.
	10. Teacher-training	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	11	31	32[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	1	4	11[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	8	23	28[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Public only. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. Ivory Coast "Comptes de la Nation," 1960-65, 1966-67, 1968.
2. ILO.
3. [illegible] mographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

IVORY COAST

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)*

ITEM	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	+13	-7	-11	-22	+36
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	303	286	325	337	446
b. Imports, c.i.f.	-261	-255	-278	-298	-342
Trade balance	+42	+31	+47	+39	+104
2. Nonmonetary gold[b]	(**)	(**)	(**)	(1)	(**)
3. Freight and insurance	7	8	8	8	9
4. Other transportation	7	11	13	15	22
5. Travel	-19	-19	-24	-24	-26
6. Investment income	-28	-26	-34	-36	-39
7. Government, n.i.e.[c]	19	4	**	1	1
8. Other services	-15	-16	-21	-25	-35
Total services	-29	-38	-58	-61	-68
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private[d]	-30	-30	-35	-36	-37
10. Central government[e]	17	22	19	15	15
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment	12	19	-2	6	12
12. Other private long-term	7	-1	3	6	4
13. Other private short-term	1	-5	11	**	-8
14. Local government	**	**	**	**	**
15. Central government, net	5	14	3	**	19
a. Loan receipts[f]	7	25	25	18	37
b. Loan repayments	-4	-12	-15	-15	-18
c. IBRD & IDA holdings of CFA francs[g]	**	-	**	**	**
d. U.S. holdings of CFA francs	3	-1	-1	-	-
e. Other liabilities[h]	-1	5	-2	-2	5
f. Capital subscriptions (increase -)[i]	**	-1	-2	-	-2
g. Other assets (increase -)	**	-1	-2	-1	-2
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial bands: liabilities[j]	5	-5	5	3	12
17. Commercial banks: assets (increase -)[j]	-30	15	-16	30	-42
18. Central Bank: liabilities	**	**	-1	-	4
19. Central Bank: assets (increase -)	4	-22	**	-8	-9
a. Changes in reserve position in the Fund	-2	-	**	**	-
b. Other claims on the Fund	2	-	-	-	-
c. Other claims	4	-22	-	-8	-9
d. Monetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-4	-	+24	+6	-6

* - Converted to U.S. dollars at rate of 247 CFA francs per U.S. dollar. ** Less than $500,000.

Source: International Monetary Fund.
Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces mean data not available.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

Note: Because of improvements in the statistics, data for some items are not fully comparable for all years.

($ Millions)

a - Balance on Goods and Services:	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1. Exports of Goods and Services	406	373	422	441	559
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-393	-380	-433	-463	-523
3. Net	+13	-7	-11	-22	+36

b - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

c - Includes following receipts from foreign military agencies ($ millions): 1964 - $12.6; 1965 - $2.0; 1966 - $1.2; 1967 - $1.2; 1968 - $1.2.

d - Mainly workers' remittances.

e - Includes grants of technical assistance, and grants of commodities and cash from France, the United States, and the European Development Fund.

f - Includes following (in $ millions):

	1964	1965	1967	1967	1968
U. S. Government loans	0.4	2.8	5.7	0.4	0.4
French loans & long-term trade credits .	6.5	12.1	10.5	10.1	17.4
Other OECD country loans	-	9.7	8.9	7.7	17.0
Total	6.9	24.6	25.1	18.2	34.8

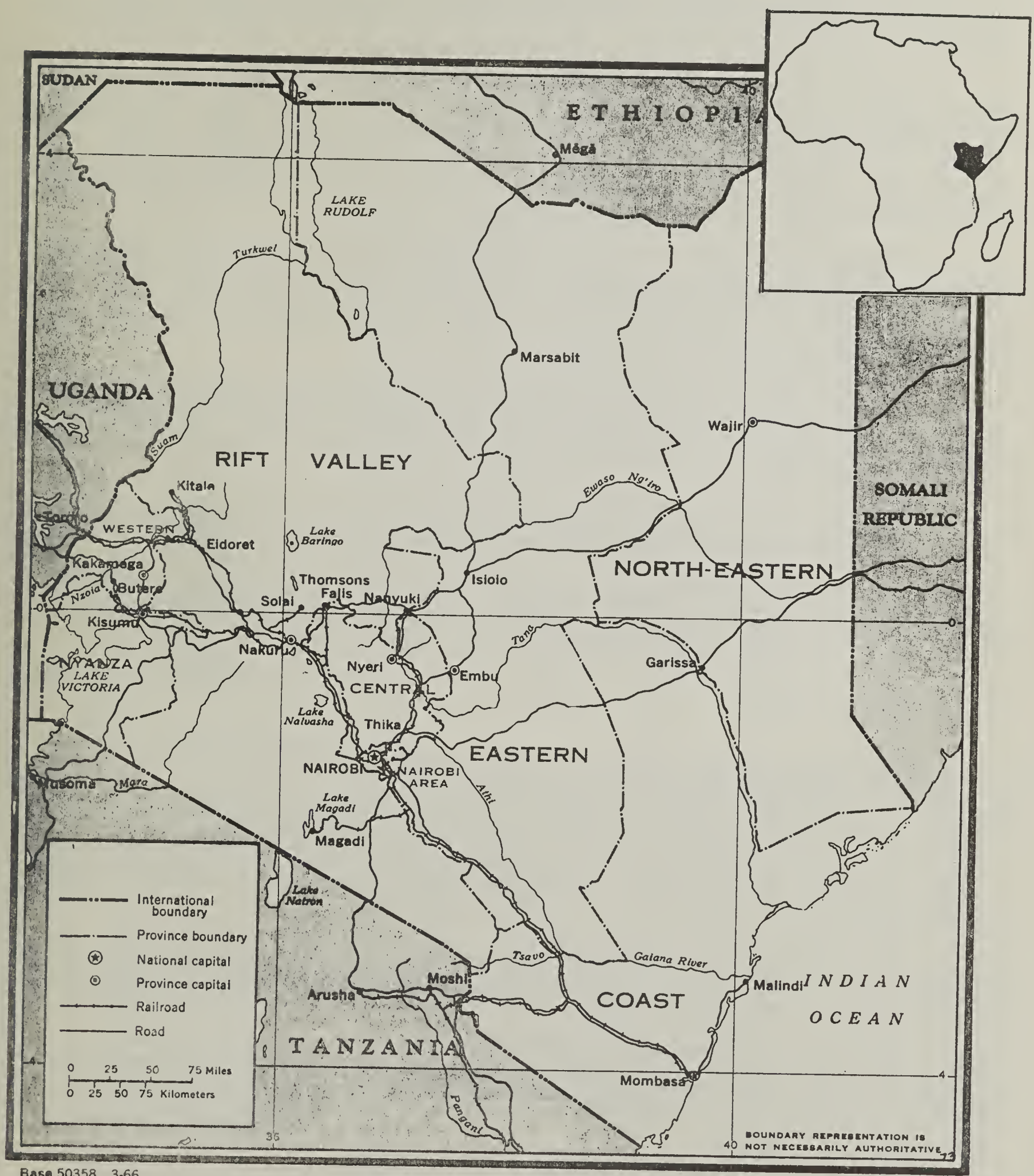
g - CFA franc demand notes.

h - Includes issue of government bonds in France: ($ millions) 1965 - $6.9; 1968 - $6.9; and retirement of matured bonds in France; 1964 - $1.6; 1965 - $1.6; 1966 - $1.6; 1967 - $1.6; 1968 - $1.6.

i - Subscription payments to the African Development Bank, the Fonds d'Entraide et de Garantie des Emprunts du Conseil de l'Entente, the IBRD, and the IDA.

j - Covers changes in foreign monetary liabilities and assets of deposit money banks, the Post Office, the Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement, and the Caisse d'Epargne.

KENYA



Base 50358 3-66

KENYA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

A former British colony and then protectorate, Kenya became an independent state in December 1963. In addition to the usual problems of an ex-colonial society the country also inherited a fairly adequate resource base and a better developed infrastructure and more diversified economy than many other African states.

Since independence the two-fold political and economic problem in Kenya has been to increase production in a basically agricultural economy and to bring the overwhelmingly African majority of the people fully into cash-crop agriculture, industry, trade, government services and the professions. A high rate of population growth makes these problems even more pressing.

Kenya has a great variety of topography and climate. The major geographic regions include a 250 mile long narrow tropical coastal plain, the southwestern highlands (the two most important areas economically), and the arid low-lying northern plain covering over half the country. The coastal strip and the highlands generally have adequate rainfall and contain most of the population, roads and communication facilities. The population of Kenya is 97% African. The Bantu (about two-thirds of the population) and the Nilotic-speaking Luo comprise the majority of the African population and are politically dominant. The quarter million Europeans, Asians and Arabs have been of key importance in public administration, manufacturing, trade and the professions.

Kenya acts as an entrepot and transit area for Tanzania and Uganda which are also major customers for Kenya's exports. Coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum and refined petroleum products account for 60% of total earnings from Kenya-origin exports. In addition, tourism has been growing steadily and is now a major source of foreign exchange. In this connection, Kenya's wild life, protected in a system of game reservations, has proven to be a basic asset. Mineral resources are limited and mining makes a very small contribution to the economy.

The mainstay of Kenya's economy is agriculture, which together with forestry and fisheries accounts for over a third of the gross domestic product. Manufacturing (about 11% of GDP) is much more advanced in Kenya than in the rest of East Africa; a wide range of light industry has been developed since World War II, mainly small-scale consumer goods and agricultural processing. In addition, a large refinery at Mombasa processes crude oil to meet the needs of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda for petroleum products.

A basic factor in Kenya's economy is the limited amount of high potential agricultural land relative to population. Only about 10% of the total land area is considered high grade farm land, and a further 5-6% is judged to have moderate potential, mostly for stock-raising. Population is not well distributed relative to productive land due to the fact that substantial areas were in the past reserved for the use of farmers of European descent. In addition, there has been underutilization of high-potential land in other areas of Kenya, for example in the Rift Valley, where land occupied by the largely pastoral Masai could be more intensively cultivated. In the later period of the 1964-70 development plan the government shifted emphasis from Africanization of land in the formerly all-white highlands, where Africanization goals have largely been met, to more intensive development of the traditionally African areas. Production from small African-owned farms has been increasing over the past few years in response to government investment and development efforts and already exceeds production from the large farms.

At independence Kenya inherited common market agreements with Tanzania and Uganda which included a single management organization for the airline serving the three states and for the railroads and ports, a common currency, a common external tariff, and a single central bank for the three countries. The common market was eroded somewhat in the following years by the impact of economic nationalism and by feelings in Tanzania and Uganda that existing arrangements unduly favored Kenya. The drift apart was checked by a tripartite agreement signed in Kampala in June 1967 which reestablished some of the elements of the common market and set up a development bank. Common management of rail, air and port and harbor facilities was retained but decentralized. Necessary administrative machinery to oversee the new arrangements was also provided for including a supreme council composed of the chiefs of state of the three member countries.

In 1964 the government of Kenya adopted a seven year plan (1964-70) whose major thrust was the development by the government of agriculture, infrastructure and social services. Although generally considered ambitious in its dimensions and targets most of the plan's major targets are being achieved on schedule within a fiscally sound framework.

Despite the success that has been achieved in social and economic development fundamental difficulties remain in the form of slow growth in overall employment. In neither the urban areas which are growing steadily, nor in the country-side have job opportunities kept pace with the growth of the economically active segment of the population. The Kenya government has now shifted emphasis in development planning to the creation of expanded employment opportunities in the rural areas as a means of checking the drift to the cities.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY .... Although Kenya lies astride the equator, there are wide ranges of climate due to large variations of altitudes, permitting tropical to temperate crops to be grown. Crossed by the Great Rift Valley north to south, the country consists of a low and marshy 250-mile coastal strip ten miles wide along the Indian Ocean, a large arid region in the north (over half the country), and a plateau in the south with elevations of 3,000 to 10,000 feet as well as rugged volcanic mountains (including Mt. Kenya, 17,000 ft.).

AREA ..... 225,000 sq. mi. (incl. 5,170 sq. mi. water), about the size of California and Washington combined.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... About 13.9 million acres, 10% of total area (3% arable and 7% grazing land); 1.2 acres per capita. Intensive cultivation and grazing without irrigation are limited to the coastal strip and the plateau area receiving over 35 inches of rain.

MAIN CROPS ..... Corn, wheat, rice and sugarcane are food crops. Coffee is most important cash crop, representing about 25% of exports, with tea, sisal and pyrethrum also important export earners.

LIVESTOCK ..... Of great importance, as bulk of land area can support only extensive grazing. Meat, meat products and hides and skins account for almost 10% of the value of total exports. Production increasing to supply growing domestic market.

FOREST ..... About 4 million acres (3% of total area). one of Kenya's most important assets in role of soil and water conservation as well as forest products. Exploitation of forests now limited but has high potential.

FISHERIES ..... Lakes, rivers and ocean provide considerable potential fish resources, and the industry is increasing steadily.

MINERALS ..... Paucity of known resources. Production includes small amounts of soda ash, copper, gold, silver, salt, diatomite and limestone.

FUELS ..... No coal or oil. Fuel oils are important import items. Output of new oil refinery near Mombasa has become an important export.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... The only perennial rivers navigable for any distance are the Tana and Galana (known as the Athi part way), both emptying into the Indian Ocean.

TOURISM ..... One of the largest foreign exchange earners.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Agriculture, forestry, fishing, 35%; trade and finance, 14%; manufacturing, 11%; transportation-utilities-communication, 10%; construction, 5%; public administration-defense-other, 25%; 1968.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 11.2 million; mid-1970 estimate.

Annual Growth ..... 3.4%.

Density and Concentration.. Overall density 50 per sq. mi. Greatest concentration in the more favored natural areas-- along the coast, around Lake Victoria, and in the plateau lands. North-Eastern Province, with over 20% of area, has 3% of population; whereas the Central Province and Nyanza Province, with 5% of the area, has 34% of the population. Largest cities are Nairobi (capital), 267,000; Mombasa (port) 180,000; Nakura 38,000; and Kisumu 24,000 (1962).

The People ..... 1968: 97% native African; remainder mainly Asians (182,000), Europeans (42,000) and Arabs (40,000). There are four main linguistically defined ethnic groups: (1) Bantu - about two-thirds of the population who speak mutually intelligible dialects. They include the Kikuyu and kindred tribes of the plateau, the Baluhya and Kisii in Nyanza, and a number of coastal tribes. The traditional economy of the Bantu is based on a system of shifting crop cultivation which, particularly in the highland areas, attained a high subsistence level, although they also keep cattle; (2) Nilotic-Juluo of the Lake Victoria shore, consists of many tribal units bound by close kinship affiliations. (3) Nilo - Hamitic who are spread throughout the country - Masai in south, Nandi and Kipsigis in highlands above Lake Victoria, and Turkana in the northeast. All traditionally pastoral, they have no common language and differ in their adaptability to sedentary agriculture; (4) Nomadic Hamitic tribes of the Northern Province, Caucasian in origin and Moslem in religion.

Religion ..... Almost 60% of the population are Christians, with Muslim, Hindu, Sikh and "other", making up the remainder (1962 census).

Language ..... English official; Swahili is a common second language; also Kikuyu, Luo, Kamba. Communication among different tribes often difficult.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

LABOR FORCE ..... In 1968, 3.6 million estimated in total labor force, 35% of the population.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 20-25% of those 14 years and older.

Teachers ..... 1968-69: 37,923 primary; 4,645 secondary, general; 761 vocational; 468 teacher-training (incl. third-level).

Students ..... 1968-69: 1,209,680 primary; 101,361 secondary, general; 1,872 vocational; 6,634 teacher-training (incl. third-level). 52% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965.

HEALTH

Life Expectancy ..... 47 years, U.S. 70.

Infant Mortality ..... 132 deaths per 1,000 live births; U.S, 21.

Medical Personnel .... 1968: 1,076 doctors, 1 per 9,700 persons; U.S. 650 in 1967.

Health Facilities .... In 1967; 199 hospitals, 162 health centers and 500 dispensaries. 13,615 hospital beds in 1968, 1 bed per 769 persons.

Diet ..... 2,240 calories per day. Malnutrition and deficiencies in protein, iron and vitamins are common.

Main Diseases ..... Malaria, T.B., internal parasites, hookworm, and leprosy. Increasing incidence of polio, tetanus, meningitis and typhoid.

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... A unified system for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda is run by the East African Railways Administration. The total rail system is composed of about 37,000 route miles, with the main line in Kenya, extending 1,081 miles from Mombasa on the coast through Kampala in Uganda to Kasese. Branch lines go to Kisumu, the main port on Lake Victoria, and through the rich farming area of Central Province to Nanyuki near Mt. Kenya. Railroad services are of high standard and are major means of freight transportation.

ROADS ..... 1969: 26,970 miles, of which 10,381 improved (1,532 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 109,850 automobiles, trucks and buses.

PORTS ..... Mombasa (Kilindini) with its fine deep water harbor is the chief port of East Africa, and handles almost all overseas traffic of Kenya and Uganda, and part of that from northern Tanzania. Facilities are modern.

AVIATION ..... Nairobi airport is one of the largest in Africa and accomodates large jets. Eastleigh and Mombasa have runways over 6,000 feet. Other airports are Kisumu, Kitale, Malindi and Eldoret.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 1967: 113,572 kw installed capacity (75% thermal). 459 mill kwh were generated in 1969 and 219 mill. kwh were imported (mainly from Uganda) for a total of 678 mill. kwh, 63 kwh per capita. Tana River provides potential for electric power, and development of the Kindaruma Dam is in progress.

MANUFACTURING ..... A wide range of light industries has developed since World War II, mainly small-scale consumer goods and agricultural processing, as well as oil refining at Mombasa.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Excluding interterritorial trade, consist primarily of agricultural products, with coffee accounting for about 25% of the total, followed by tea, 15%; petroleum products, 9% (exports of which began in 1964), sisal, 4% and pyrethrum, 4%. Including interterritorial trade, exports go mainly to Uganda, 16%; Tanzania, 14%; and U.K., 16%, 1967-69.

IMPORTS ..... Excluding interterritorial trade, main imports are manufactured goods (iron and steel and paper products), transport equipment, and mineral fuels (crude petroleum). Main suppliers (including interterritorial trade) are: U.K. 29%; followed by Uganda, 7%; United States, 6%; and Japan and Tanzania (1967-69).

KENYA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1,2	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 3.4%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 9%)	Thousands	8,115	9,794	10,128	10,473	10,835	11,210 E
	PRODUCTION							
3	B. AGRICULTURE a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	88	115	116	122	123	129
	2. Per capita production index	"	96	104	102	103	101	102
	3. Total food production index	"	91	111	122	124	120	126
	4. Per capita food production index .	"	99	101	107	105	98	100
	5. Corn	1,000 MT	1,143	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,500
	6. Sisal	"	64	57	52	49	50	43
	7. Coffee	"	34	56	39	48	54	53
	8. Tea	"	14	25	23	30	36	41
	9. Pyrethrum flowers, dried	"	7	9	11	7	6	10
	10. Meat	"	160	185	210	210	210	215
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
4	1. Manufacturing production index ...	1964=100	80	112	116	124	138	
1,2	2. Cement	1,000 MT	353	470	479	545	653	430(7 mos)
1	3. Sugar, refined	"	30	36	60	81	115	39(4 mos)
1	4. Petroleum, refined	Mill. Bbl.	-	13.4	14.4	14.2	15.8	9.8(8 mos)
	5. Mining							
1	6. Soda ash	1,000 MT	129	112	105	117	103	91(7 mos)
5,6	7. Silver	1,000 TR.oz	36	19	3	3	2	
5,6	8. Gold	"	9	12	33	32	18	
7	E. ELECTRICITY b							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	403	550	581	627	678	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	50	56	57	60	63	
8	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT** **		***					
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill.K.shill	6,978	8,174	8,630	9,454	10,222	11,092
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$	977	1,144	1,208	1,324	1,431	1,553
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"	1,035	1,200	1,247	1,350	1,431	1,538
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	335	432	447	475	489	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	-351	-405	-387	-412	-446	
	6. Equals total available resources	"	1,019	1,227	1,307	1,413	1,474	
	7. Private consumption	"	713	821	851	937	987	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"	150	171	188	215	228	
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	148	185	249	253	267	
	10. Change in stocks	"	8	50	19	8	-8	
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent		+14.6%	+3.9%	+8.3%	+6.0%	+7.5%
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars	113	122	123	129	132	137
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
2	G. PRICE INDEXES (Nairobi)							
	1. Consumer prices, total c	1964=100	99	108	110	111	110	113(11 mos)
	2. Consumer prices, food d	"	101	113	115	115	114	117 "
2,9	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX ⊕	1966=100		100	106	122	146	164(Sep)
				(Fiscal years ending June 30)				
10	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Mill.K.shill		1,186	1,396	1,594	1,730	1,948 e
	2. Total expenditures	"		1,478	1,594	1,770	1,980	2,328 e
	3. of which: Defense	"		(80)	(106)	(122)	(112)	(132)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-292	-198	-176	-250	-380
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"			40	22	108	182
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"			158	154	142	198
11	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 ◊ ..	Million US$	126.8	210.5	236.7	219.6	247.1	265.8
	2. Annual payments	"	9.2	18.3	21.0	17.9	19.0	
	3. of which: Amortization	"	(3.8)	(7.6)	(10.0)	(7.1)	(7.4)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ◊ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at rate of 7.143 Kenya shillings per U.S. dollar. *** - 1964.
a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - includes imports from Uganda. c - Excludes rent.
d - Includes tobacco. e - Estimated actuals.

Revision No. 255
March 1971

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

KENYA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
1,7	K. COMMODITY TRADE [a]							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	151	255	239	253	272	125(5 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-216	-345	-336	-357	-360	-186 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-65	-90	-97	-104	-88	-61 "
1,12	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	11	15	10	11	14	5(4 mos)
	2. United Kingdom	"	27	34	37	42	41	13 "
	3. Tanzania	"	21	37	32	38	36	12 "
	4. Uganda	"	17	44	41	39	45	15 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	7	6	4	3	
1,12	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	12	32	22	22	24	
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom	"	68	106	98	101	102	45(4 mos)
	3. Japan	"	14	8	16	22	26	12 "
	4. Tanzania & Uganda[b]..	"	19	31	38	36	33	13 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	1	13	*	10	9	
1,9	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)[c]							
	1. Coffee	Million US$	29	53	44	36	47	33(6 mos)
	2. Tea	"	12	24	21	28	32	18 "
	3. Sisal	"	13	9	6	6	5	3 "
	4. Pyrethrum (extract & flowers)	"	8	8	8	9	2	3 "
	5. Petroleum (refined products)	"	*	16	20	17	21	11 "
4,5,7	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.) [c,d]							
	1. Machinery & transport equipment ..	Million US$	59	102	116	103	114	
	2. Manufactured goods, incl. misc. ..	"	74	96	91	108	108	
	3. Mineral fuels & related material .	"	22	33	33	37	36	
	4. Food, beverages & tobacco	"	13	36	15	16	12	
9	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Coffee	1963=100	138	117	105	116	112	
	2. Tea	"	107	102	106	96	91	
	3. Sisal	"	68	52	43	38	41	
5,7	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)[e].....	1964=100		97	91	90		
	1. Export price index	"		99	93	93		
	2. Import price index	"		102	102	103		
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
13	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-52	-27	-60	-63	-43	
	2. Private direct investment (net)[g]..	"		13	36	31	51	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	3	9	4	25	20	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"		29	10	26	n.a.	
9	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$		52	76	100	170	224
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. SDR's	"		-	-	-	-	6
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"		4	4	4	4	12
	4. Foreign exchange[h].....	"		48	72	96	166	206
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
9	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"		44	24	22	22	24(Sep)
	V.	"						
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
9	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"		10	20	14	16	17(Sep)
9	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕							
	1. Official rate	K.shill/US$	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. "Statistical Digest."
2. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
3. USDA - Economic Research Service.
4. "Economic Survey."
5. "Statistical Abstract."
6. US Bureau of Mines.
7. East African Community "Economic & Statistical Review."
8. National data adjusted by USAID Mission and PPC/SR.
9. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
10. Based on data submitted by USAID Mission.
11. IBRD.
12. IMF "Direction of Trade."
13. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Includes trade with Tanzania and Uganda. b - Of which imports from Uganda (in $ millions): 1960 - $11; 1966 - $20; 1967 - $28; 1968 - $26; and 1969 - $22. c - Excludes trade with Tanzania and Uganda. d - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. e - A rise in the index reflects improvement in the terms of trade. f - Includes "Other private long-term". h - Excludes Kenya's claim on East Africa Currency Board undistributed profits.

KENYA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit	1955	1963	1968P
1,2	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	Not Available	41.5	34.8
	2. Mining	"		0.5	0.5
	3. Manufacturing	"		9.4	11.4
	4. Construction	"		3.8	5.1
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"		9.4	10.6
	6. Trade and finance	"		13.5	14.1
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"		21.9	23.5

		Unit	1960	1965	1969P
1,3	SB. LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	Not Available		
	2. Female component	"			
	3. Wage and salary earners	"			
	Sector of Employment:[a]				
	4. Agriculture	"	44.4	34.8	28.5
	5. Mining	"	0.8	0.4	0.4
	6. Manufacturing	"	8.5	8.9	9.1
	7. Construction	"	3.4	1.5	2.6
	8. Transport, commerce, utilities	"	9.2	10.5	9.6
	9. Services (incl. domestic)	"	7.4	11.6	11.9
	10. Public sector	"	26.3	32.3	37.9

a - Wage and salary earners only.

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1962):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	49.5	50.5
	2. Less than 5 years	"	17.2	8.4	8.8
	3. 5-14 years	"	28.9	15.1	13.8
	4. 15-19 years	"	9.9	5.1	4.8
	5. 20-39 years	"	26.9	11.8	15.1
	6. 40-59 years	"	11.6	6.1	5.5
	7. 60 plus	"	5.5	3.0	2.5
		Unit	1948	1962	1969
4,5	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio	n.a.	n.a.	132
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	n.a.	48	49-51
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	25	20	16-17

		Unit	1955	1960	1968
6	SD. EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	432.68	781.30	1,209.68
	3. Secondary (general)	"	10.00	19.42	101.36
	4. Vocational	"	1.08	3.31	3.04
	5. Teacher-training	"	2.63[a]	4.44[a]	6.63
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	10.25	18.62	37.92
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.76	1.19	4.64
	9. Vocational	"	0.14	0.23	0.25
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.24	0.38	0.47
	11. Student Enrollment Ratios	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	29	49	52[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	2	4	7[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	21	35	39[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Includes teacher-training at higher level. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. "Economic Survey."
2. IBRD.
3. "Statistical Abstract."
4. UN Demographic Yearbook
5. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
6. UNESCO, and Kenya's Ministry of Education.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

KENYA

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					
	1966	1967	1968	1969[a]	1970[b]	
	Millions of Kenya Shillings					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	1,186	1,396	1,594	1,730	1,948	272.7
1. Domestic revenue	1,152	1,328	1,558	1,710	1,918	268.5
a. Income taxes	318	376	468	502	620	86.8
b. Sales taxation	150	202	244	272	294	41.2
c. Customs	358	422	408	442	454	63.6
d. Other tax revenue	60	68	78	88	82	11.4
e. Non-tax revenue	266	260	360	406	468	65.5
2. From foreign grants	34	68	36	20	30	4.2
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	1,478	1,594	1,770	1,980	2,328	325.9
1. Current	1,192	1,270	1,386	1,496	1,676	234.6
a. Defense (Total)	80	106	122	112	132	18.5
b. Agriculture		74	120	130	112	15.7
c. Education		144	158	180	314	44.0
d. Health		78	86	94	112	15.7
e. Transportation		48	50	60	74	10.4
f. Interest		106	108	120	130	18.2
g. Other		714	742	800	802	12.1
2. Capital	286	324	384	484	652	91.3
a. Agriculture		128	112	126	118	16.5
b. Education		16	40	58	48	6.7
c. Health		4	18	24	40	5.6
d. Transportation		80	96	122	188	26.3
		96	118	154	258	36.2
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-292	-198	-176	-250	-380	-53.2
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	292	198	176	250	380	53.2
1. Domestic sources (net)		40	22	108	182	25.5
2. Foreign borrowing (net)		158	154	142	198	27.7

* Converted at $.14 per shilling.

Blank spaces = not available.

a - Provisional.
b - Estimated actuals.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

KENYA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968R	1969P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-16	-27	-60	-63	-43
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.[b]	218	243	222	235	250
b. Imports, c.i.f.	-273	-318	-326	-337	-338
Trade balance	-55	-75	-104	-102	-88
2. Nonmonetary gold[b]	(*)	(*)	(1)	(1)	(1)
3. Freight and insurance	21	26	26	28	27
4. Other transportation	16	14	23	17	26
5. Travel	13	25	22	25	26
6. Investment income	-25	-35	-40	-39	-37
7. Government, n.i.e.[c]	8	11	10	4	3
8. Other services	6	7	3	4	-
Total services	+39	+48	+44	+39	+45
B. UNREQUITTED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	-4	*	-2	-	3
10. Central government, net	20	9	4	25	20
a. From United Kingdom	(26)	(19)	(16)		
b. From Mainland China	(2)	(-)	(-)		
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment[d] } 12. Other private long-term	4	13	36	31	51
13. Other private short-term	-1	-7	-14	4	
14. Local government	-4	-1	-1	-1	-
15. Central government, net	21	31	11	21	18
a. Loan receipts	33	32	18	30	
United Kingdom	(25)	(19)	(10)		
United States	(7)	(8)	(1)		
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	(*)	(2)	(1)		
b. Loan repayments	-3	-3	-8	-4	
c. Net liabilities under contracts	-5	-1	-	-	
d. IBRD & IDA holdings of Kenya currency	-	*	*		
e. Long-term securities	-3	3	2	-3	
f. Capital subscriptions[e]	-1	-1	-1	-1	
g. Other assets	-1	*	1	-	
h. Kenya Government securities	*	-1	-1	-1	
Monetary sector					
16. Commercial bank: liabilities	-42	-20	10	-15	1
17. Commercial bank: assets (increase -)	40	11	18	3	-3
18. Central institutions: liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
19. Central institutions: assets (increase -)	-3	-20	-12	-21	-63
a. Changes in reserve position in the IMF	-	-2	-	-	-
b. Other claims[f]	-3	-18	-12	-21	-63
c. Monetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-15	+11	+10	+16	+16

Source: International Monetary Fund.

* - Less than $500,000. Blank spaces indicate data not available. P - Preliminary. R - Revised.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

KENYA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

($ Millions)

a - Balance on Goods and Services:	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Exports of goods and services ...	347	405	387	412	446
2. Imports of goods and services ...	-363	-432	-447	-475	-489
3. Net	-16	-27	-60	-63	-43

b - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

c - Includes following receipts from United Kingdom military expenditures (in millions of dollars): 1965 - $7.2; 1966 - $8.3; 1967 - $6.4; 1968 - $5.9.

d - Includes changes in assets held by the marketing boards and other enterprises and individuals.

e - Subscriptions to international non-monetary institutions: IBRD, IDA, IFC, and the African Development Bank.

f - Covers changes in Kenya's estimated share of the foreign assets of the East African Currency Board; changes in assets of the Central Bank (established in 1966); changes in foreign assets of the Post Office Savings Bank; and changes in Kenya's share of the Trust Funds set aside by the East African Currency Board to meet subscriptions to international financial institutions.

KENYA

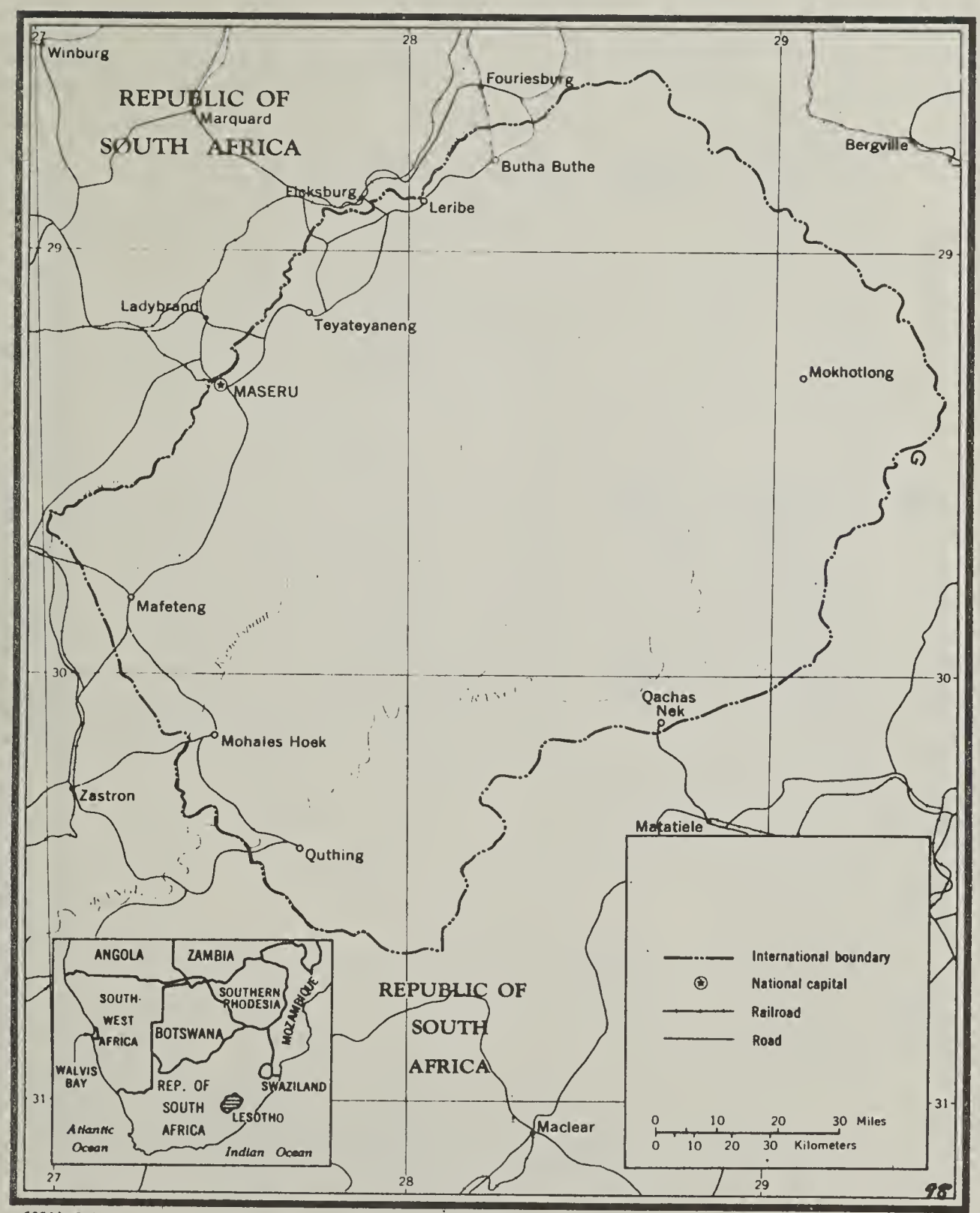
LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			4.9	3.2	4.8	3.2	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	29.6	*	29.6
Loans			-	-	2.2	-	0.6	0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.1	2.8	*	2.8
Grants			4.9	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	26.8	-	26.8
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			2.0	6.5	0.7	0.4	3.9	14.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	30.0	5.2	24.8
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	3.4	9.6	-	-	-	13.0	5.2	7.8
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1954		-	-	-	-	3.4	9.6	-	-	-	13.0	5.2	7.8
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			2.0	6.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	5.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	17.0	-	17.0
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			1.4	6.3	0.5	-	0.2	4.2	-	0.1	-	12.8	-	12.8
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	4.2	-	4.2
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.5	6.6	-	6.6
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.5	6.6	-	6.6
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC [a]			6.9	9.7	5.5	3.7	9.0	19.3	4.0	4.4	3.6	66.2	5.2	61.0
Loans			-	-	2.2	-	4.0	9.7	0.4	-0.4	-0.1	15.8	5.2	10.6
Grants			6.9	9.7	3.3	3.7	5.0	9.6	3.7	4.8	3.7	50.4	-	50.4
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	*	6.2	7.9	0.4	2.8	12.3	2.8	24.2	15.2	7.0	79.0		
IBRD	-	-	5.6	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.5		
IFC			-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	0.1	-	3.1		
IDA			-	-	-	-	10.3	-	15.9	12.8	3.6	42.6		
UNDP-SF			-	3.2	-	1.6	0.8	2.1	4.4	1.5	2.5	16.2		
UNDP-TA		*	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.9		
Other UN			0.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	4.7		

* - Less than $50,000. a - Excludes $26.4 million in aid to Regional East Africa.

LESOTHO


Winburg
REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA
Marquard
Fouriesburg
Bergville
Butha Buthe
Elouksburg
Leribe
Ladybrand
Teyateyaneng
MASERU
Mokhotlong
Mafeteng
Qachas Nek
Mohales Hoek
Zastron
Matatiele
Quthing
REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH
AFRICA
Maclear
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
MOZAMBIQUE
BOTSWANA
WALVIS BAY
REP. OF SOUTH AFRICA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
27
28
29
30
31
59544 8-68

LESOTHO

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1961		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	3.3	-	3.3
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	3.3	-	3.3
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.7	-	1.7
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.6	-	1.6
EXPORT-IMPORT-BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	-	1.2
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	-	1.2
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	4.8	-	4.8
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	4.8	-	4.8
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.3	0.2	0.2	1.9	7.4		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	4.1		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6		
UNDP-TA		-	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0		
Other UN			0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.7		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

†

		Unit			
1	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY			1965/66[a]	
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent		65.3	
	2. Mining	"		1.6	
	3. Manufacturing	"		0.8	
	4. Construction	"		1.9	
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"		1.6	
	6. Trade and finance	"		5.0	
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"		23.8	
	a - Fiscal year beginning April 1.				

		Unit	1966		
2	*SB.* LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	51.4		
	2. Female component	"	62.6		
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	n.a.		
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	Not	Available	
	5. Mining	"			
	6. Manufacturing	"			
	7. Construction	"			
	8. Transport	"			
	9. Other	"			

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1968):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	43.2	56.8
	2. Less than 5 years	"	16.1	8.0	8.1
	3. 5-14 years	"	26.4	13.1	13.3
	4. 15-19 years	"	10.3	4.8	5.5
	5. 20-39 years	"	22.6	7.0	15.6
	6. 40-59 years	"	15.7	6.4	9.3
	7. 60 plus	"	8.9	3.9	5.0
4	*Births and Deaths:*	Unit	1956	1969	
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio	181	n.a.	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	40	39	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	23	18-20	

		Unit	1955	1960	1967
5	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	102.76	136.14	167.80
	3. Secondary (general)	"	1.18	1.84	3.20
	4. Vocational	"	0.37	0.69	0.47
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.32	0.54	0.63
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	2.01	2.52	3.07
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.06	0.09	0.15
	9. Vocational	"	0.03	0.03	0.04
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.06	0.04	0.05
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	63	78	83[a]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	3	3	5[a]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	46	57	61[a]

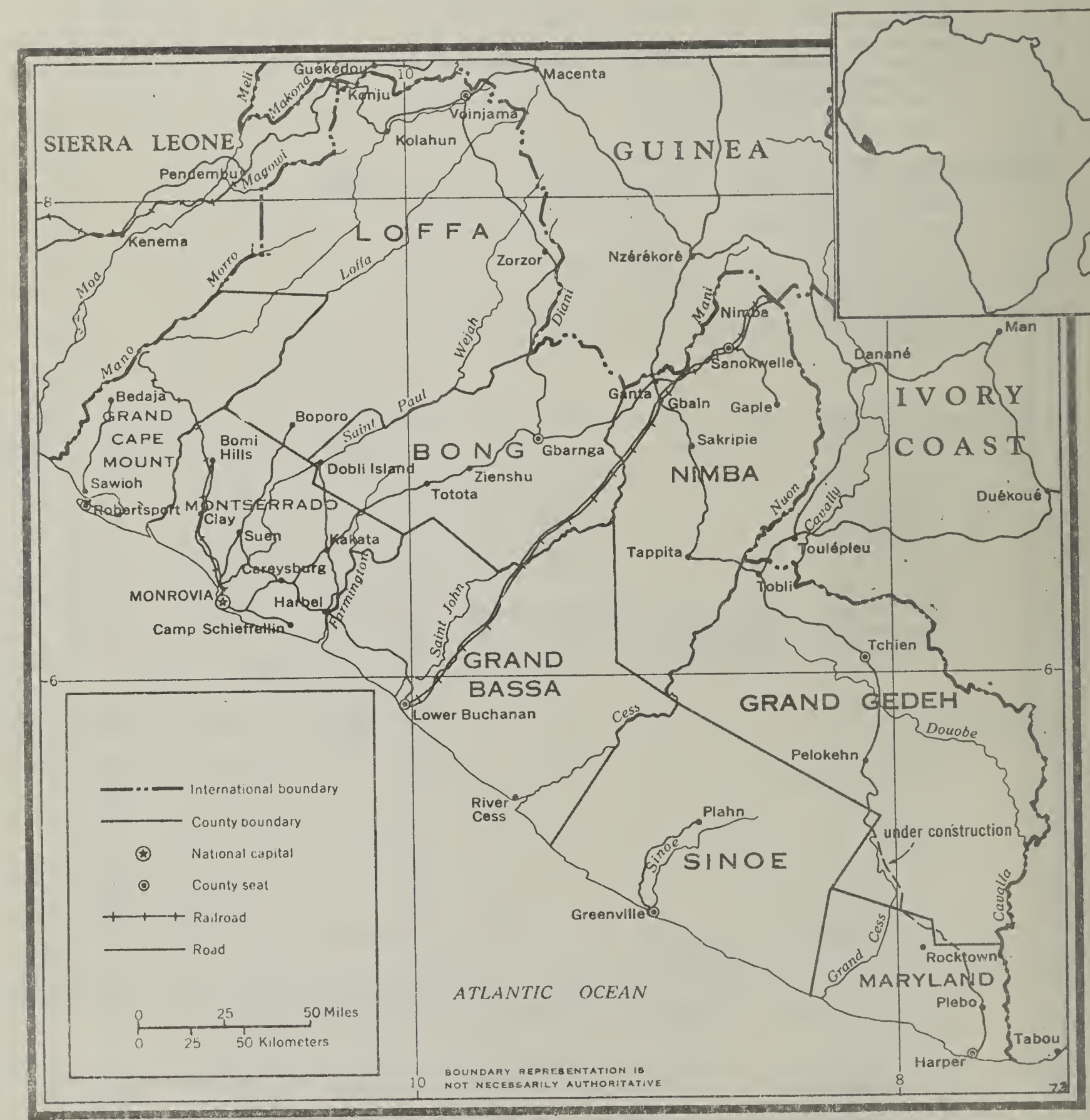
* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. Lesotho National Accounts.
2. ILO.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO and UN Statistical Yearbook.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

LIBERIA



Base 39307 5-64

LIBERIA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

The oldest independent republic in Africa, Liberia is located on the southern coast of the western bulge of Africa in the belt of tropical rain forests. Less than 3% of the population consists of Americo-Liberians, decendants of the freed Negro slaves from the United States who founded the nation in 1847. This small group, concentrated in Monrovia and other coastal cities, has historically dominated the political, administrative and commercial life of the country. The great bulk of Liberia's one million people live at subsistence levels in the interior, where tribal mores and attachments are still strong. Until recently, the national government had limited contact with the tribal people in the hinterland areas and they took little direct interest in the Monrovia government. However, accelerating migration from the rural to the coastal city areas has brought increasing numbers of the tribal peoples into contact with the modern world. In addition, the population in the interior is receiving some needed transportation links as well as improved social services, primarily education. The result has been increased aspirations by the indigenous population for greater economic opportunity and a larger share of the national product.

Iron ore and rubber are currently the pillars of Liberia's economy. The climate and soil are suitable for a wide range of tropical crops in addition to rubber. Large reserves of valuable timber, covering some 45% of the area, are virtually untouched. The country has recently begun to develop its infrastructure facilities. Modernization has brought some expansion in public services - roads, schools, buildings - but in the main, transportation services outside of those which directly support mining and rubber concessions, are still poor and marketing channels are inadequate.

The main impetus to economic development and expansion in Liberia has come from private foreign investment ever since the first major foreign concession was awarded to Firestone Rubber in the 1920's. Since that time, several fairly distinct economic groups have emerged. Foreign interests, largely American and European, control the two major economic sectors in the country, rubber and iron ore. The Americo-Liberians derive income from small rubber plantations and investment in some of the mining operations. Although a growing segment of the tribal population provides the labor on the large concessions, the mass of these people is still largely dependent on traditional subsistence agriculture. Agriculture, including rubber, contributes a sizeable share of gross national product, about 20% of total exports, and employs most of the labor force. The rubber plantations still employ most of the wage labor. The subsistence economy, which produces rice, cassava and yams for domestic consumption and palm products and piassava for export, contributes about 10% of the national product while supporting about three-quarters of the population. The agricultural situation is characterized by static production levels for most food crops - cassava and rice being the major food staples. The government has not thus far been successful in promoting more intensive cultivation of rice, present production is far short of self-sufficiency and importation is neceassary.

Iron ore development has become the major economic activity in Liberia and since 1961 has surpassed rubber as the chief export. Small quantities of gold and diamonds are also commercially exploited and prospects for other minerals show promise. Although there are a few manufacturing enterprises, the growth of manufacturing has been hampered by the small local market and inadequate infrastructure facilities.

Iron ore and rubber account for roughly 90% of Liberia's exports, and well over half of gross national product, so that the economy is highly oriented toward its foreign trade sector. About three-quarters of total government revenues are derived from customs duties, taxes, or profit-sharing on the major export commodities, and ship registration fees. Liberia must rely heavily on foreign capital, both for infrastructure and for directly productive activities, and is dedicated to free enterprise and an "open door" investment policy. The United States and Western Europe each account for about a third of Liberia's foreign trade.

Liberia has a strong resource potential in its minerals, forest reserves and tropical agriculture. This resource base is large in relation to the size of its population. Growth prospects for the near future will depend on the government's efforts to achieve greater integration of the urban and rural economies and increased participation in the modern sectors of the economy by the tribal people.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Liberia extends inland an average of 125 miles from a 350 mile Atlantic coastline. Most of the land is low lying with narrow valleys intersecting scattered hills. Two mountain ranges rise to 4,500 feet in the north along the Guinea border. Climate is tropical and humid; rainfall averages 150-180 inches along the coast between April and November and decreases to about 70 inches farther inland.

AREA ..... 43,000 square miles, about the size of Ohio.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 37% of area; 9 acres per capita (US 5 acres).

MAIN CROPS ..... Important tree crops, principally rubber (2.5% world supply, 16% Liberia's total exports), palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, bananas. Rice is most important food crop, followed by cassava, sugar and peanuts.

FORESTS ..... One of Liberia's greatest potential assets. About 33% of country is forested with valuable variety of woods and production is increasing at a rapid rate.

FISHERIES ..... Commercial fishing is an active operation. Deep freezing and packaging on the fishing boats, cold storage depots in several cities, and refrigerated trucks, has increased marketing.

MINERALS ..... Considered Liberia's major asset. Iron ore reserves overshadow other minerals in importance. Gold, diamonds, barite, bauxite and manganese also found.

FUELS ..... Timber commonly used.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Six principal rivers traverse the country at right angles to the coast, but most are navigable only 5-10 miles inland. Rivers provide significant hydroelectric potential.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Mining, 32%; agriculture, forestry and fishing, 23%; trade and finance, 12%; transportation-communication, 6%; construction, 5%; manufacturing, 5%; public administration-defense-other, 17%, (1968).

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 1.5 million; mid-1970 estimate. Almost entirely African.

Annual growth ..... 3.3%.

Density ..... 35 per square mile, 1/3 live in coastal areas. Monrovia (capital), 100,000, is the largest city in the country.

Composition ..... Primarily being Gola, Kpelle, Mandingo, Gissi, Kru and Greboes. Also several thousand Ghanaians, Americans, Lebanese and Dutch.

Religion ..... Bulk of population is animist. Perhaps 7% are Christian and 3% Muslim.

Language ..... English is the official language, but only about 20% can speak it. Most people speak one of 28 tribal dialects.

LABOR FORCE ..... 425,000, 1965 estimate. Distribution: 80% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 4% mining; 3% construction (1962).

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 9 percent.

Teachers ..... 1968-69: 3,211 primary (incl. preschool); 669 secondary, general; 81 vocational; 34 teacher-training.

Students..... Student enrollment has been increasing rapidly in recent years. 1968-69: 120,101 primary (incl. preschool); 12,866 secondary, general; 913 vocational; 348 teacher-training. 30% of the pre-school and primary school-age children are in school.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HEALTH

Infant mortality ..... 140-170 deaths per 1,000 live births.
Medical personnel ..... 1968: 107 doctors, 1 per 12,100 persons, U.S. 650.
Diet ..... 2,260 calories per day. Deficient in protein, minerals, vitamins, Rice is diet staple.
Main diseases ..... Malaria, dysentery, yaws, tuberculosis, pneumonia.
Medical facilities ..... In 1969: 29 hospitals 2,870 beds. (1 per 401 persons).

Life expectancy ..... 41 years; U.S., 70.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... Three railroads (about 250 miles) are unconnected systems owned by the mining concessions. The 165-mile railroad from Buchanan to Nimba hauls iron ore as well as timber.
ROADS ..... 1969: 4,159 miles, of which 325 paved.
MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 23,664 automobiles, trucks and buses.
MERCHANT FLEET ..... One of largest in the world, but almost all are foreign vessels sailing under "flag of convenience." Ship registrations and port fees provide a small amount of revenue.
HARBORS ..... No large natural harbors, but the Free Port of Monrovia has adequate deepwater facilities. Buchanan handles mainly iron ore, Greenville and Harper used mainly as timber export centers.
AVIATION ..... Robertsfield, 40 miles from Monrovia, can handle large jets. Spriggs Payne Field operates flights throughout the country. Many small airfields and landing strips.
ELECTRIC POWER ..... 261,400 KW installed capacity (1969), mainly thermal. Output 500 million KWH in 1969, 339 KWH per capita (U.S. 7,120).
MANUFACTURING ..... Several hundred establishments, but mostly on small scale consumer items. Most large manufacturing enterprises are foreign owned. A $15 million oil refinery in Monrovia began production in 1968.
MINING ..... Produced since 1950, iron ore is now the major economic activity.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Iron ore and rubber account for about 85% of total exports. Since 1962, iron ore has exceeded rubber in export value. Iron ore comprised 70% of total exports and rubber about 15%. Other exports are diamonds, palm kernels, cocoa and coffee. About 28% of exports go to the United States, with lesser amounts to West Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, 1967-69.
IMPORTS ..... Most important are manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, and food (especially rice). About 40% of the imports are from the United States, 1967-69.

LIBERIA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: [a](Annual Growth: 3.3%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 29%)	Thousands		1,337	1,382	1,427	1,474	1,523
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[b]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	101	109	117	115	121	128
	2. Per capita production index	"		99	103	98	100	102
	3. Total food production index	"	96	100	102	102	102	103
	4. Per capita food production index	"		91	90	87	84	82
	5. Rubber, crude	1,000 MT	48	53	62			72
	6. Rice, paddy	"	148	150	152	152	153	153
	7. Palm oil	"	11	16	17	12	12	12
	8. Cassava	"	225	228	225	230	233	235
	9. Coffee	"	1	4	3	4	4	6
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Mining							
1,3	2. Iron ore	Mill. MT	3.0	17.0	18.5	19.5	21.7	25.0[E]
3,4	3. Gold	1,000 Tr.oz	1.0	4.4	5.1	3.2	1.1	1.5[E]
4	4. Diamonds (exports[c])	1,000 cts.	1,005	555	443	750	770	
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
5,6	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production[d].....	Million KWH		339	459	481	500[E]	
	2. Per capita production	KWH		254	332	337	339	
7	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					289	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"					289	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					196	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES (Monrovia)							
	1. Consumer prices, total	1965 =100		103	109	112	123	124(6 mos)
	2. Consumer prices, food	"		105	107	104	117	120 "
	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[⊕]	1963=100						
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Mill.Lib.$[**]		46.7	48.1	51.8	61.9	62.5[e]
	2. Total expenditures	"		62.1	63.5	53.0	53.6	60.6[e]
	3. of which: Defense	"		(2.8)	(3.3)	(2.8)	(3.3)	(3.3)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-15.4	-15.4	-1.2	+8.3	+1.9
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		1.6	1.0	2.0	-2.9	-
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		13.8	14.4	-0.8	-5.4	-1.9
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[◊] ..	Million US$		132.2	144.4	155.4	158.6	159.9
	2. Annual payments	"		9.1	9.6	11.5	12.4	
	3. of which: Amortization	"		(3.4)	(3.5)	(5.1)	(6.7)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ◊ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - The Liberian currency is the U.S. $. a - Based on first published results of population survey begun in May 1969. b - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. c - Exports for fiscal years ending August 31. Most of the diamonds exported are believed to originate outside the country, especially Sierra Leone. d - Substantial portion is produced by Firestone and the iron ore mining companies. e - Budget estimates.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
	ITY TRADE							
	orts, f.o.b.	Million US$	83	150	159	169	196	215E
	orts, c.i.f. [a]	"	-69	-114	-125	-109	-115	-140E
	3. Trade balance	"	14	36	34	60	81	75
	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
10,12	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	44	52	48	44	54	
	(f.o.b.) 2. Italy	"	2	12	18	19	17	
	3. United Kingdom	"	12	13	14	12	11	
	4. Germany (Fed. Rep.) ...	"	7	43	45	33	46	
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	-	-	-	-	
	M. Imports[a] from: 1. United States	"	38	51	56	43	39	
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom	"	8	11	9	13	10	
	3. Germany (Fed.Rep.) ..	"	6	14	15	10	16	
	4. Japan	"	2	8	9	9	11	
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	-	3	4	n.a.	
10,11	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Iron ore	Million US$	35	106	115	118	137	76(6 mos)
	2. Rubber	"	36	27	27	26	31	16 "
	3. Diamonds	"	2	3	5	9	9	3
	4. Palm kernels	"	2	2	2	2	2	1 "
	5. Coffee	"	*	6	3	3	3	2 "
10,13	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[a,b]							
	1. Machinery & transport equipment ...	Million US$	23	32	36	29	37	
	2. Manufactured goods, incl. misc. ...	"	26	38	50	35	44	
	3. Food, beverages and tobacco	"	11	23	21	23	18	
	4. Mineral fuels & lubricants	"	3	10	8	8	5	
11	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Rubber (New York)[c]	US $/100 lbs	39.0	23.6	20.6	19.8	26.2	22.6(7 mos)
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-34	-34	-37	-13	+6	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	35	10	25	-11	-12	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	4	16	17	15	13	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	8	13	12	3	-1	
	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
	1. Gold	"						
	2. SDR's	"						
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"						
	4. Foreign exchange	"						
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"						
14	V. SHORT-TERM U.S. DOLLAR HOLDINGS⊕,[d] ...	"	17	21	25	25	23	41 (Apr)
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	US $	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	1.							

† BASIC SOURCES:

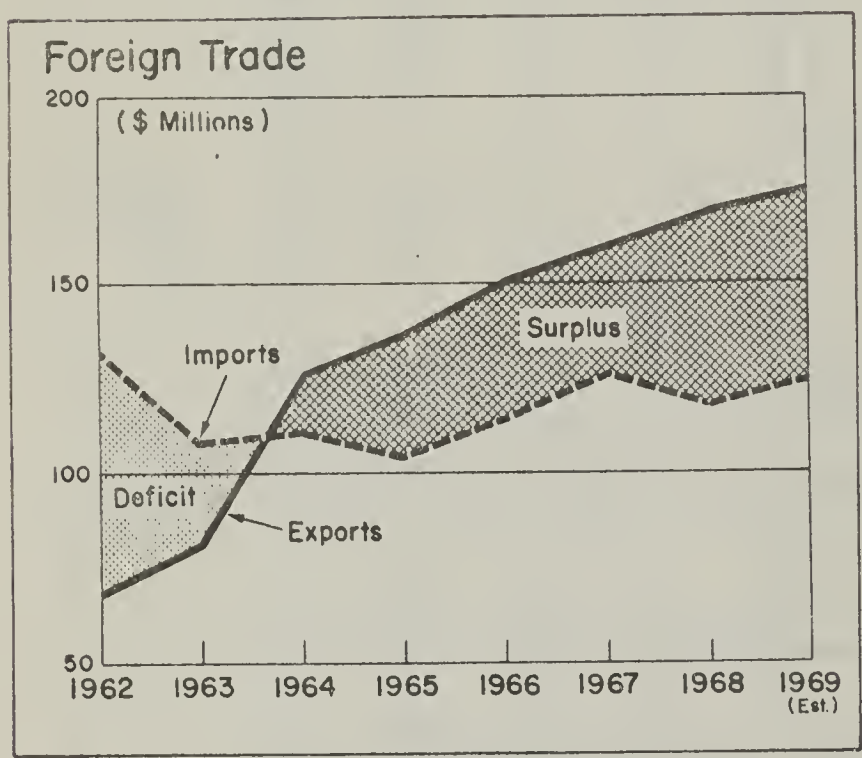
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA-Economic Research Service.
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. USAID Mission.
5. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
6. Embassy "Economic Trends Report."
7. National data adjusted by USAID Mission and PPC/SR.
8. Based on data submitted by USAID Mission.
9. IBRD.
10. Liberia "Economic Survey."
11. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
12. IMF "Direction of Trade."
13. "Statistical Newsletter."
14. Federal Reserve Board.

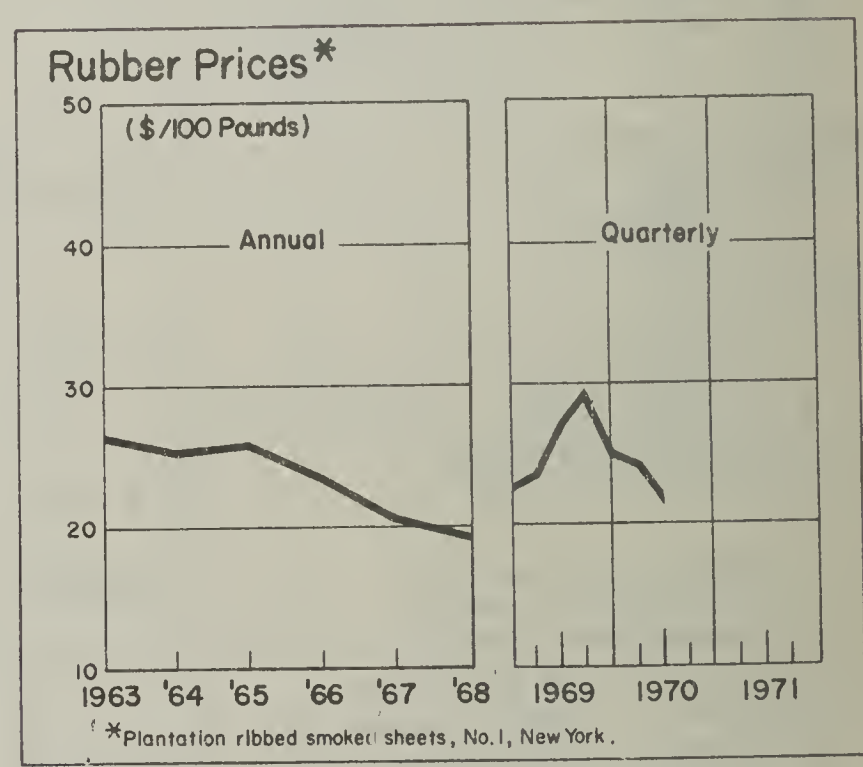
n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Excludes vessels transferred to Liberian registry. b - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. c - Plantation ribbed, smoked sheets No. 1. d - Official and private holdings reported by U.S. banks.

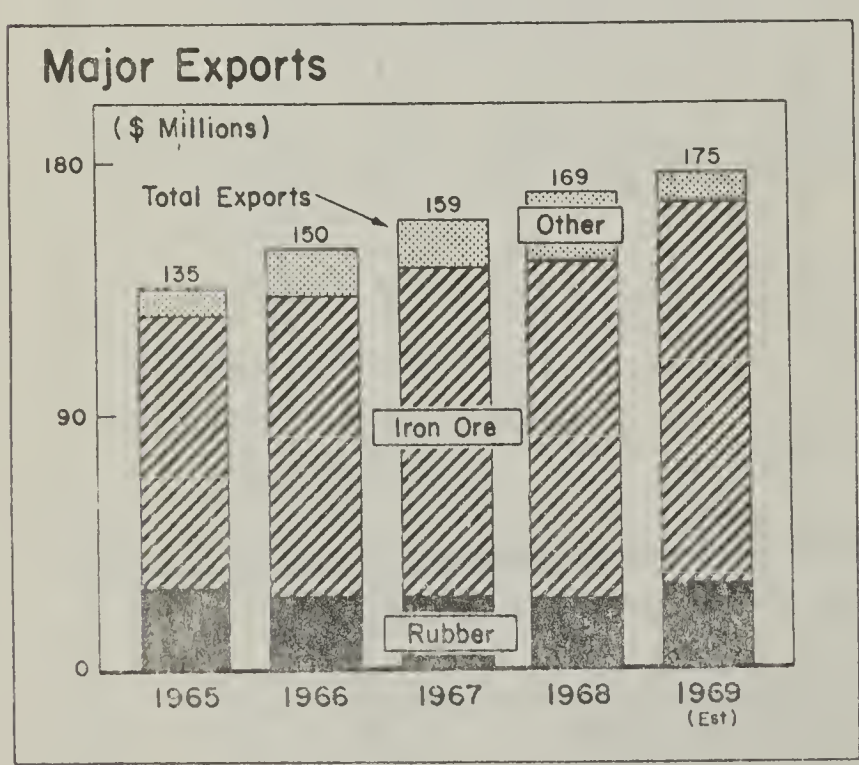
LIBERIA

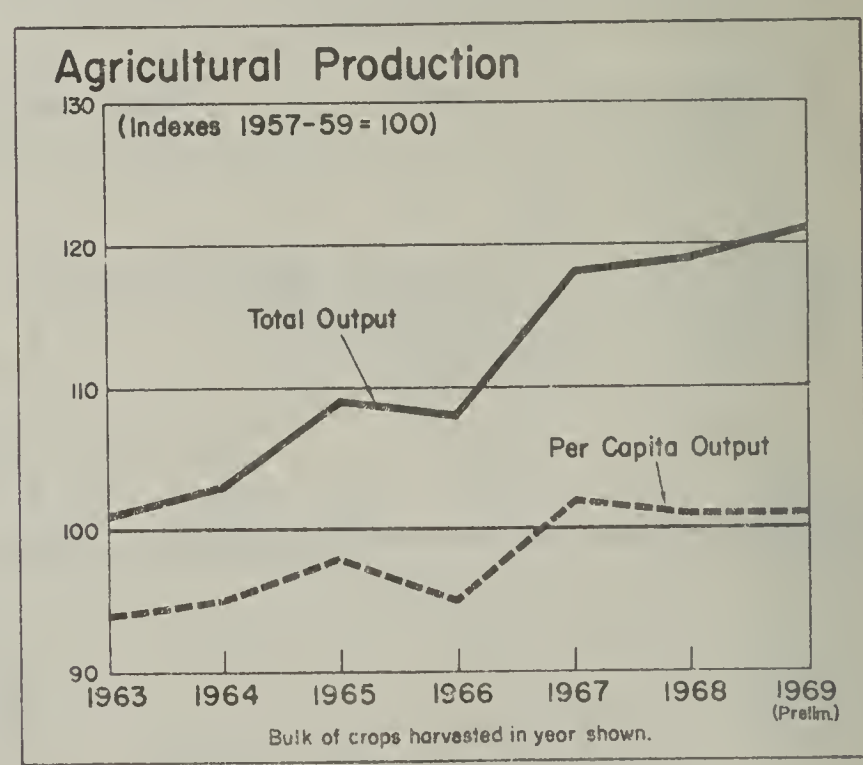
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)









Revision No. 250
October 1970

A.I.D.(PPC/SR)
196

LIBERIA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit	1955	1964	1968P
1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent		27.9	22.6
	2. Mining	"		25.5	31.3
	3. Manufacturing	"		4.4	4.7
	4. Construction	"		5.9	4.8
	5. Transport, communication, utilities[a]	"		5.8	6.4
	6. Trade and finance	"		11.9	11.5
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"		18.6	18.7

a - Utilities included in line 7.

		Unit	1962[a]		
2	SB. LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	40.5		
	2. Female component	"	36.0		
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	22.3		
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	80.9		
	5. Mining	"	3.5	Not Available	
	6. Manufacturing	"	2.1		
	7. Construction	"	2.9		
	8. Transport	"	0.9		
	9. Other	"	9.7		

a - Excludes armed forces.

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1967):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	49.5	50.5
	2. Less than 5 years	"	16.6	8.3	8.3
	3. 5-14 years	"	24.1	12.1	12.0
	4. 15-19 years	"	18.8	9.4	9.4
	5. 20-39 years	"	25.0	12.4	12.6
	6. 40-59 years	"	12.4	5.9	6.5
	7. 60 plus	"	3.1	1.4	1.7
		Unit		1962	1969
3,4	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		180	140-170
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		44	40-44
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		28	22-25

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
5	SD. EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	42.00	53.89	110.25
	3. Secondary (general)	"	2.39	2.57	11.55
	4. Vocational	"	0.46	0.35	0.89
	5. Teacher-training	"	n.a.	0.08	0.38
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	1.34	1.66	3.14[a]
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.15	0.20	n.a.
	9. Vocational	"	0.06	n.a	n.a.
	10. Teacher-training	"	n.a	0.01	n.a.
	11. Student Enrollment Ratios	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	13[b]	16	30[a,c]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	1[b]	2	8[c]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	11[b]	12	24[a,c]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Includes pre-primary. b - 1956. c - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. Liberia "Economic Survey."
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[a]	
	Millions of U.S. dollars					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	46.7	48.1	51.8	61.9	62.5	62.5
1. Domestic revenue	46.7	48.1	51.8	61.9	62.5	62.5
a. Income taxes	19.0	19.5	19.1	24.5	24.1	24.1
b. Customs	19.1	20.4	24.0	27.5	27.0	27.0
c. Other tax revenue	8.0	6.7	6.0	7.0	7.8	7.8
d. Receipts from government enterprises	0.1	0.8	1.8	2.9	3.6	3.6
e. Other nontax revenue	0.5	0.7	0.9	b	b	b
2. From foreign grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. U.S. Government						
b. Other						
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	62.1	63.5	53.0	53.6	60.6	60.6
1. Current	44.3	42.3	45.2	43.4	44.3	44.3
a. Defense (Total)	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
b. Agriculture	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.8
c. Education	1.6	3.8	2.4	5.9	5.9	5.9
d. Health	3.8	5.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6
e. Interest	6.3	6.6	7.2	5.7	5.6	5.6
f. Other	25.8	22.3	28.8	24.1	25.1	25.1
2. Capital	20.8	21.2	7.8	10.2	16.3	16.3
a. Education	1.0	3.0	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.5
b. Health	1.0	2.2	3.3	0.8	1.7	1.7
c. Transportation & communication	7.4	6.0	2.0	4.2	7.2	7.2
d. Power	10.9	3.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	1.4
e. Other	0.5	7.0	1.4	4.6	4.5	4.5
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-15.4	-15.4	-1.2	+8.3	+1.9	+1.9
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	15.4	15.4	1.2	-8.3	-1.9	-1.9
1. Domestic sources (net)	1.6	1.0	2.0	-2.9	0	0
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	13.8	14.4	-0.8	-5.4	-1.9	-1.9

The Liberian currency is the U.S. dollar.

a - Budget basis. b - Included in line c.

NOTE: Form A.I.D. 10-74 is a standardized compilation of a country's central government finances covering all the budgetary and extrabudgetary accounts of the central government sector except the operations of government enterprises and social insurance funds.

LIBERIA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1968	1969	TOTAL 1946-1969		
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	5.3	9.7	132.3	1.0	131.3
Loans	0.4	5.3	57.2	1.0	56.2
Grants	4.9	4.4	75.1	-	75.1
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	1.0	0.4	5.4	0.6	4.8
Title I - Total	0.8	-	2.3	0.6	1.7
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	0.8	-	2.3	0.6	1.7
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total	0.2	0.4	3.1	-	3.1
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	0.2	0.2	2.9	-	2.9
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-a/	101.9a/	52.3	49.6
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	1.9	2.0	24.5	0.8	23.7
PEACE CORPS	1.9	2.0	15.9	-	15.9
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	8.6	0.8	7.8
TOTAL ECONOMIC	8.2	12.1	264.1	54.7	209.4
Loans	1.2	5.3	169.1	54.7	114.4
Grants	7.0	6.8	95.0	-	95.0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) b/	1.1	0.7	8.0	0.3	7.7
Credit Assistance	-	-	1.1	0.3	0.8
Grants	1.1	0.7	6.9	-	6.9
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(-)	(0.1)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY	1.1	0.7	8.0	0.3	7.7
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	9.3	12.8	272.1	55.0	217.1
Loans	1.2	5.3	170.2	55.0	115.2
Grants	8.1	7.5	101.9	-	101.9

OTHER PROGRAMS

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1946-69
TOTAL	0.2	7.1	19.7
IBRD-World Bank	-	3.6	7.8
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	-	0.2
UNDP-Special Fund	-	2.9	5.5
UNDP-TA (CY)	0.2	0.4	4.2
Other UN (CY)	*	0.2	2.0

D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES

DONOR	CY 1967	CY 1968	CY 1960-68
TOTAL	5.4	1.8	127.4
Germany	4.1	1.6	121.2
Sweden	0.2	0.2	2.0
Italy	1.0	*	1.9
Other	0.1	0.1	2.4

ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)

1968 (Calendar Year)	-
1969 (Calendar Year)	-
Cumulative thru 1969	-

*Less than $50,000.

a/ Excludes refunding of $13.2 million in FY 1963 and $5.3 in FY 1969.

b/ Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-34	-34	-37	-13	+6
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.[a]	135	151	159	169	196
b. Imports, c.i.f.[a]	-105	-114	-125	-109	-115
Trade balance	+30	+37	+34	+60	+81
2. Nonmonetary gold					
3. Freight and insurance					
4. Other transportation					
5. Travel[b]	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3
6. Investment income	-47	-53	-52	-55	-57
7. Government, n.i.e.[c]	-15	-16	-16	-16	-15
8. Other services					
Total services	-64	-71	-71	-73	-75
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private					
10. Central government	16	16	17	15	13
C. CAPITAL FLOWS					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment[d]	6	10	25	-11	-12
12. Other private long-term					
13. Other private short-term					
14. Local government					
15. Central government, net	9	13	12	2	-1
a. Loan receipts	15	17	16	8	6
b. Loan repayments	-5	-4	-4	-5	-7
c. Subscriptions to international agencies	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
d. Changes in Treasury deposits abroad	-	-	-	*	*
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities	-2	*	*	21	-17
17. Commercial banks: assets (increase -)	-1	*	-2	-18	14
18. Central institutions: net IMF position	3	2	1	-	-3
D. OTHER	+3	-7	-16	+4	-

Note - Liberian currency is the U.S. dollar. Blank spaces mean data are not available.

* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Customs figures not adjusted for coverage, timing and valuation. b - Estimates of official travel and scholarship expenditures. c - Of which technical assistance receipts ($ millions): 1965 - $10.0; 1966 - $10.0; 1967 - $10.0; 1968 - $9.0; 1969 - $9.0. Interest payments on the public debt constitute the remainder. d - Net investment in the iron ore industry only.

LIBYA

54579 9-66

LIBYA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	-	1.6	109.2	11.2	10.8	5.0	*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-*	137.4	8.4	129.0
Loans	-	-	8.5	-	-	-1.4	-	-0.1	-	-	-	7.0	8.4	-1.4
Grants	-	1.6	100.7	11.2	10.8	6.3	*	-*	-0.1	-0.2	-*	130.3	-	130.3
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	-	*	34.0	0.7	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	35.3	-	35.3
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total	-	*	34.0	0.7	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	35.3	-	35.3
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	-	-	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.5	-	27.5
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	*	6.5	0.7	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	-	7.8
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	-	0.2	29.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	39.6	-	39.6
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.2	2.2	-	2.2
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	0.2	29.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	37.4	-	37.4
TOTAL ECONOMIC	-	1.8	172.4	12.9	11.8	6.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.2	212.3	8.4	203.9
Loans	-	-	8.5	-	-	-1.4	-	-0.1	-	-	-	7.0	8.4	-1.4
Grants	-	1.8	163.9	12.9	11.8	7.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.2	205.2	-	205.2
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/	-	-	2.6	1.3	0.4	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.6	1.3	17.4	-	17.4
Credit Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	2.6	1.3	0.4	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.6	1.3	17.4	-	17.4
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(-)	(-)	(0.1)	(*)	(0.1)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(*)	(0.7)	(-)	(0.7)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY	-	-	2.6	1.3	0.4	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.6	1.3	17.4	-	17.4
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		0.2	8.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	0.4	1.4	19.6		
UNDP-SF			1.4	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.5	-	0.9	7.2		
UNDP-TA		0.2	6.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	10.1		
Other UN			1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3		

*Less than $50,000.

a/ Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Libya is located in north central Africa with a 1,100 mile coastline along the Mediterranean. Over 90% of the country is unproductive, barren sand or rock desert. In some sections, plateaus and mountains rise up to 3,000 feet. The climate is highly uncertain with unpredictable and great variations in temperature. Irregular rainfall and droughts cause frequent crop failures in the Mediterranean coastal area.

AREA..... 679,360 square miles, about 2½ times the size of Texas.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 2% of total area (5 acres per capita), mainly in a narrow coastal strip. Almost all agricultural land is suitable only for grazing.

MAIN CROPS ..... Although agricultural products account for very small part of total export value, peanuts, olive oil, citrus fruits and dates are exported. Cereals and vegetables are grown for local consumption

LIVESTOCK ..... A vast newly discovered subterranean lake in the Kufra area will supply irrigation to forage crops for livestock.

FORESTS ..... Less than 1/2% of area, and of minor commercial importance. All industrial wood imported. Extensive afforestation underway.

FISHERIES ..... Main commercial catch consists of tuna, sardines, and sponges and bulk of catch is exported.

MINERALS ..... Primarily petroleum, with few other known minerals. Some iron ore, sulphur and gypsum. High transport costs hamper mineral exploitation.

FUELS ..... Very large, high quality oil and natural gas reserves discovered in 1959 and oil exports started in 1961. New oil fields are still being developed.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... No permanent rivers. There is a network of riverbeds and watercourses (wadis) which overflow during heavy rains, causing flood damage and carrying valuable top soil into the sea.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Mining, 54%; trade and finance, 8%; construction, 9%; transport-communication-utilities 4%; agriculture-forestry-fishing, 4%; public administration, defense, other, 21%; 1967.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 1.9 million, mid-1970 estimate.

Annual growth ..... 3.7%.

Density & concentration .. 3 per square mile, although about 95% of the population live in the northern coastal fringe. 27% live in urban areas. Population of Tripoli 213,000, and Benghazi 137,000 (1964).

The people ..... Ethnic composition reflects successive waves of conquest over the centuries. The inhabitants are mainly Berbers and Arabs with the Arabic culture dominant; there are some Negroid admixtures. Italians number several thousand. Small Jewish, Maltese communities.

Religions ..... 95% Muslim; most of remainder are Christian.

Language ..... Official language is Arabic.

Labor force ..... 465,700, 26% of total population (1968). Distribution: 36% agriculture; 8% construction; 7% manufacturing; 4% mining; with services and "other" making up the remainder (1964). 354,103 were wage earners in 1967.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... 27% in 1967. Schooling is compulsory for all children.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 8,978 primary; 2,347 secondary, general; 175 vocational; 486 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 256,567 primary; 34,661 secondary, general; 1,163 vocational; 4,681 teacher-training. 46% of primary school-age children were in school in 1965.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... 37 years; U.S. 70.

Infant mortality ..... 180-210 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

Medical personnel ..... 1968: 575 doctors, 1 per 3,100 persons, U.S. 650.

Hospital facilities ... 1967: 31 general hospitals, 5 specialized hospitals, and 9 health centers. 5,742 beds (1 per 314 persons).

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is 2,340 A large number suffer from undernourishment. The staple foods are barley and dates, supplemented by sugar and tea.

Main diseases ..... Trachoma, tuberculosis, malaria and dysentery are main diseases. Malnutrition and poor living conditions contribute to high death rate.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... There have been no railroads in operation since 1964.

ROADS ..... 1969: 3,927 miles, of which 2,995 improved (2,684 paved). Principal highway is the 1,140 mile coastal road from the Tunisian to Egyptian border.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 160,000 automobiles, trucks and buses.

PORTS ..... Tripoli, Benghazi, Derna and Tobruk are main freight ports. Many oil pipelines have Mediterranean terminals for bunkering and export.

PIPELINES ..... Over 1,200 miles of pipeline are only significant means for long-distance transport of petroleum. Most systems extend from inland oil fields to ports 100-200 miles away. A 300-mile pipeline from the Sarir oil field to Tobruk opened in 1967.

AVIATION ..... Both Benghazi and Tripoli are served by international airlines. New airport at Sabha is one of most modern in world.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 1969 production estimated at 475 million KWH (250 KWH per capita). Total capacity in 1968 amounted to 180 million watts.

MANUFACTURING ..... Generally small scale and high cost. Mainly devoted to processing local agricultural and livestock products. Some handicrafts, expecially carpet weaving and leather working. Most enterprises are located in or near Tripoli and Benghazi.

MINING ..... Oil and gas extraction only ones of importance. Some mining of gypsum, chalk, limestone, and marble for local needs.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Small and relatively stagnant until 1961 when oil exports began. Mounting oil exports have changed traditional trade deficits to surpluses since 1963 and petroleum has accounted for 99% of total annual exports since 1967. Traditional exports include peanuts, livestock and hides and skins. Germany (F.R.) and Italy each took 23% of Libya's exports in 1969, U.K. 14%; France 12%.

IMPORTS ..... Chief imports are capital equipment (especially for the oil companies), motor vehicles, clothing, textiles, footwear and staple foods. Italy, 25%; United States, 16%; U.K., 12%; and Germany (F.R.), 8% are chief suppliers (1967-69).

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 3.7%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 27%)	Thousands	1,349	1,677	1,738	1,803	1,869	1,940E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	76	114	132	154	141	123
	2. Per capita production index	"	85	102	114	128	113	95
	3. Barley	1,000 MT	120	99	110	99	124	53
	4. Wheat	"	37	58	62	52	78	21
	5. Dates	"	32	56	55	50	55	49
	6. Olive oil[b]	"	3	3	15	28	6	13
	7. Peanuts, unshelled	"	8	12	13	13	13	11
	8. Tomatoes	"	1	86	101	110	130	136
	9. Meat	"	16	32	30	38	39	40
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
1	1. Petroleum, crude	Mill. MT	-	73	83	126	150	160
3	2. Salt	1,000 MT	12	12	16	16E	16E	
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
4	1. Fish & preparations (exports)	Metric tons	508	55	14	34		
5	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	135E	300E	393E	430E	475E	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	100	179	226	238	254	
6	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT** **							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. L £	*** 163	558	664	909	1,069	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$	456	1,562	1,859	2,544	2,992	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"	753	1,879	2,099	2,710	2,992	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent		+14.9%	+11.7%	+29.1%	+10.4%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars	519	1,120	1,208	1,503	1,601	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES (Tripoli)							
	1. Consumer prices, total	1964=100		114	118	124	134	135(6 mos)
	2. Consumer prices, food	"		120	122	130	145	159 "
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX⊕	1964=100	49	277	360	467	621	641(Jul)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES			(Fiscal Year Ending March 31)				
	1. Total revenues	Mill.L.pound		166	188c	226c	345c	426c
	2. Total expenditures	"		166	178c	206c	293c	335c
	3. of which: Defense	"		(8)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(16)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-	+10	+20	+52	+91
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"	-	-	-10	-20	-52	-91
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		-	-	-	-	-
	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1∎ ..	Million US$						
	2. Annual payments	"						
	3. of which: Amortization	"						

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ∎ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 1 L £ = $2.80. *** - 1962

a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Production in marketing year beginning November 1 of year shown. c - Budget estimates.

LIBYA

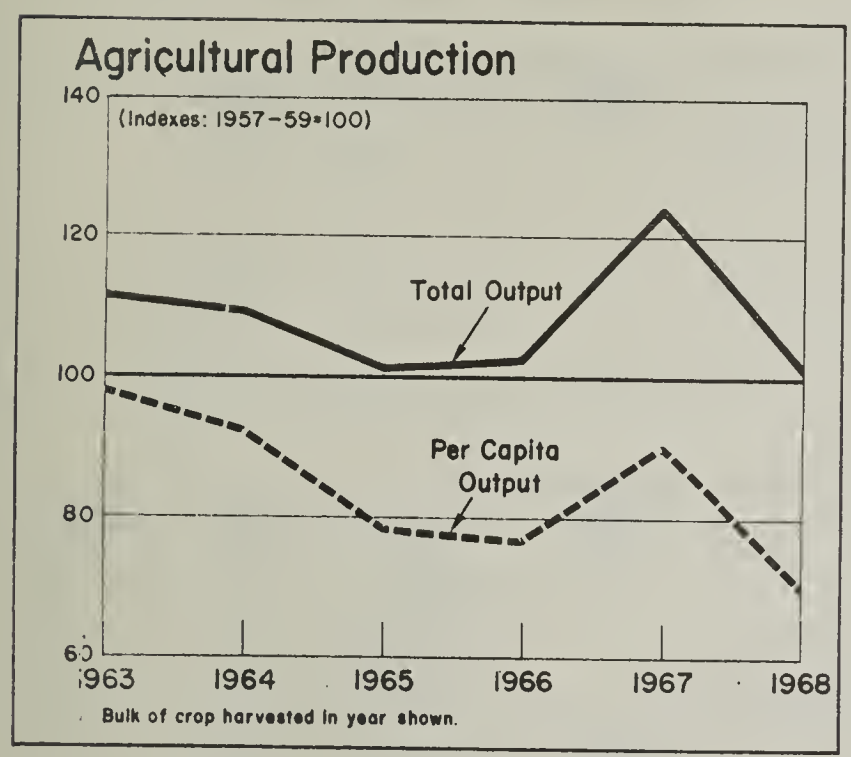
SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

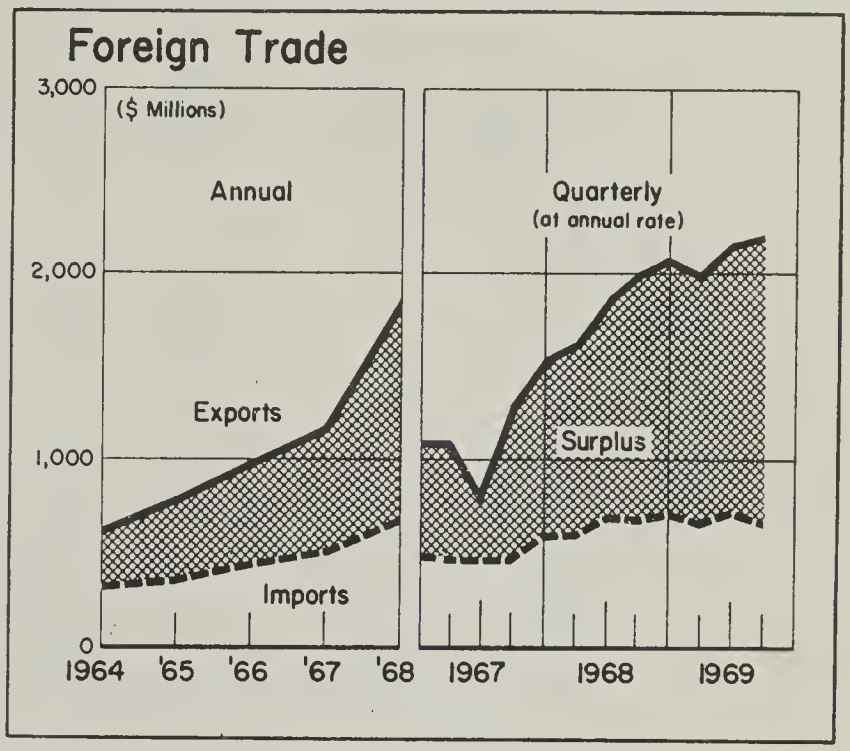
†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
7,8	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	10	995	1,178	1,867	2,167	1,228(6 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-176	-405	-476	-645	-676	-277 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-166	590	702	1,222	1,491	951 "
8,9	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	*	56	34	108	111	
	2. United Kingdom	"	2	144	148	345	298	
	3. Italy	"	4	113	210	410	502	
	4. France	"	1	116	143	197	252	
	5. Communist bloc	"	1	*	*	2	7	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	34	51	60	109	126	
	(c.i.f.) 2. Italy	"	31	112	137	159	153	
	3. United Kingdom	"	33	62	52	74	83	
	4. Germany (Fed.Rep.) .	"	20	42	37	53	60	
	5. Communist bloc	"	2	31	45	53	53	
7,8	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Petroleum, crude	Million US$	-	982	1,166	1,860	2,160	1,951(10 mos)
	2. Peanuts	"	2	1	1			
	3. Livestock and products	"		2	1	1	1	
8,10	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[a]							
	1. Manufactured goods incl. misc. ...	Million US$	52[b]	143	171	263	243	
	2. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	51[b]	153	170	226	267	
	3. Food and live animals	"	20[b]	55	74	77	86	
	4. Chemicals	"	11[b]	19	21	33	35	
	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
11	**PAYMENTS & RESERVES**							
	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-27	+131	+165	+379	+492	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	-5	-44	19	-80	141	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	32	-	-77[c]	-84[c]	-119[c]	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	3	-1	-	-		
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	82	339	385	539	918	1,590
	1. Gold	"	-	67	67	85	85	85
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	1	5	5	5	5	7
	4. Foreign exchange	"	81	267	313	449	828	1,499
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
7	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"	5	4	6	7	10	14(Aug)
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	$/L. pound	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80(May)

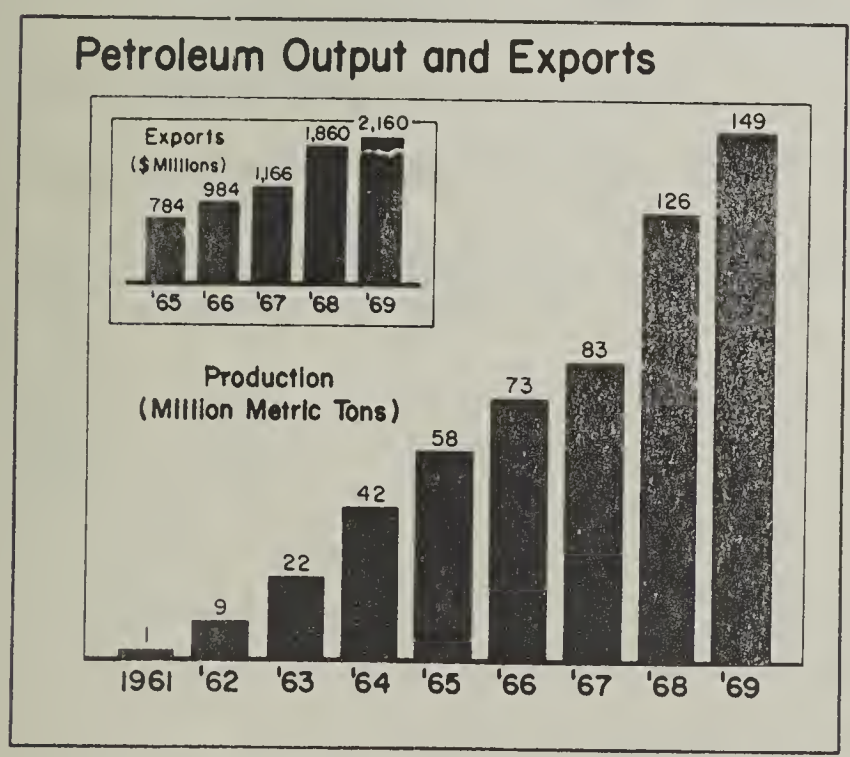
† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. UN "International Trade Statistics."
5. Various sources.
6. A.I.D. estimates.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. "Statistical Abstract."
9. IMF "Direction of Trade."
10. Bank of Libya "Economic Bulletin."
11. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

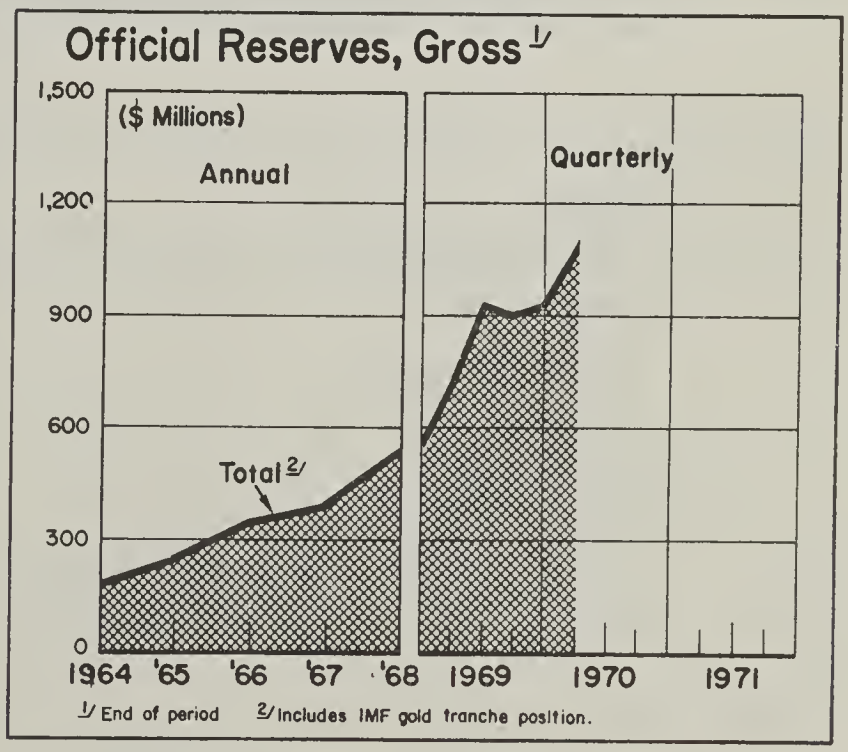
n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - 1962. c - Almost all grants extended to Near East countries.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS









LIBYA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit		1962	1967
1	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent		9.8	3.9
	2. Mining	"		22.8	53.5
	3. Manufacturing	"		5.9	2.1
	4. Construction	"		7.2	8.7
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"		6.6	4.4
	6. Trade and finance	"		11.1	7.7
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"		36.6	19.7

		Unit		1964	
2	*SB.* LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent		25.9	
	2. Female component	"		5.6	
	3. Wage and salary earners	"		47.5	
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"		35.7	
	5. Mining	"		3.5	
	6. Manufacturing	"		7.2	
	7. Construction	"		7.8	
	8. Transport	"		5.6	
	9. Utilities, commerce, services other	"		40.2	

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1964):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	52.0	48.0
	2. Less than 5 years	"	18.2	9.2	9.0
	3. 5-14 years	"	25.5	13.3	12.2
	4. 15-19 years	"	7.8	4.0	3.8
	5. 20-39 years	"	28.1	14.5	13.6
	6. 40-59 years	"	13.2	7.0	6.2
	7. 60 plus	"	7.2	4.0	3.2
		Unit	1950-54	1969	
3,4	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio	37-40	n.a.	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	n.a.	46-47	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	n.a.	18-19	

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
5	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	65.16	126.23	215.84
	3. Secondary (general)	"	3.76	12.32	26.85[a]
	4. Vocational	"	0.64	2.17	1.06[a]
	5. Teacher-training	"	1.02	2.16	4.68
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	2.10	4.32	7.28
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.28	0.77	1.81[a]
	9. Vocational	"	0.08	0.18	0.12[a]
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.08	0.18	0.41
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	23	41	46[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	5	14	28[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	18	33	41[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.

a - Public only. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES[a]
CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY*

LIBYA

ITEM	Fiscal Year Ending March 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
	Millions of Libyan Pounds					$ Millions**
A. REVENUE-TOTAL (Incl. foreign grants)	166	188	226	345	426	1,193
1. Total From Domestic Sources	166	188	226	345	426	1,193
a. Taxes on income and profits	7	9	10	16	9	25
b. Customs and excise	17	20	24	31	38	106
c. Oil royalties	124	139	170	275	353	989
d. Other revenues	18	20	22	23	26	73
2. Total Foreign Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	166	178	206	293	335	938
1. National defense	8	10	11	14	16	45
2. Education	18	20	21	41	45	126
3. Health	6	6	8	15	16	45
4. Other current	47	51	61	100	113	316
5. Capital outlay[b]	87	91	105	123	145	406
C. DEFICIT (-) or SURPLUS (+)[b]						
1. Before foreign grants	-	+10	+20	+52	+91	+255
2. After foreign grants	-	+10	+20	+52	+91	+255

* - Data were compiled from published budgets and are not fully comparable with data for other countries which were prepared according to the concepts and definitions of AID Form 10-74.

** - Converted at the rate of US $2.80 per Libyan pound.

a - The data are based on budget information. Information on actual transactions is not available for all years.

b - The capital outlay expenditures reported in the budget are generally overstated as the government was not able to complete the investment schedule in the budget. Therefore, the surpluses shown are believed to be understated.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS[a]
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[b]	+104	+131	+165	+379	+492
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	796	1,002	1,175	1,867	2,168
b. Imports,	-322	-409	-480	-649	-680
Trade balance	+474	+593	+695	+1,218	+1,488
2. Nonmonetary gold[c]	(2)	(-6)	(-4)	(-5)	(-5)
3. Freight and insurance					
4. Other transportation	-6	-7	-5	-8	-11
5. Travel	-12	-15	-23	-35	-49
6. Investment income	-188	-228	-276	-517	-455
7. Other government[d]	5	-15	-22	-21	-89
8. Other private[e]	-169	-197	-204	-258	-392
Total services	-370	-462	-530	-389	-996
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	-22	-38	-44	-43	-44
10. Government	6	-	-77[f]	-84[f]	-119[f]
a. Grants from U.S.	(3)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
b. Grants from U.K.	(2)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
c. Grants to Near East countries	(-)	(-)	(78)	(84)	(119)
C. CAPITAL FLOWS (excluding Group D)					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Direct investment[g]	-26	-44	19	-80	141
12. Other private long-term	-2			-1	-3
13. Other private short-term	-1	16	-6	16	-2
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	-1	-2	-1	-2	-17
a. Loan receipts	-	-	-	-	-
b. Loan repayments	**	-1	-	-	-
c. IBRD holdings of Libyan pounds	-1	-	-	-	-
d. Loans extended	-	-	-	-	-19
e. Other assets (increase -)	-	-1	-1	-2	2
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks[h]	-2	1	6	4	-6
17. Central institutions: liabilities	-2	3	-1	-1	-1
D. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS					
18. Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
19. Assets	-72	-94	-45	-154	-376
a. Monetary gold	-51	-	-	-18	-
b. Reserve position in IMF	-	-1	-	-	-
c. Foreign exchange	-21	-93	-45	-136	-376
E. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	+18	+27	-16[i]	-34	-65

* - Converted to U.S. dollars at rate of $2.80 per Libyan pound. ** - Less than $500,000.

Source: International Monetary Fund.
Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

a - Of which, the transactions of foreign-owned oil companies (in $ millions):

	Reference 1/	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Exports and re-exports, f.o.b.	1*	788	994	1,169	1,861	n.a.
Imports, c.i.f.	1*	-61	-39	-89	-156	n.a.
Trade balance	1*	727	955	1,080	1,705	na.a
Investment income	6*	-194	-235	-286	-521	-491
Net payments for miscellaneous services .	8*	-132	-139	-138	-158	-277
Salaries remitted abroad	9*	-18	-22	-26	-28	-33
Direct investment capital	11*	-25	-55	4	-76	147
Total 2/		358	504	634	922	n.a.
(Income tax payments to Libyan Government		(227)	(390)	(521)	(766)	(n.a.)
(Other expenditures in Libya, net)		(131)	(114)	(113)	(156)	(na.a)

1/ - The numbers refer to items on the balance of payments table; * = part of item.
2/ - The foreign-owned oil companies are treated as Libyan residents in the balance of payments. If these companies were treated as non-residents, this total would represent their net foreign exchange contributions to Libya; the entries that would be made in the balance of payments table if this treatment were adopted are given in parentheses as memorandum items.

b - Balance on goods and services

($ Millions)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Exports of goods and services	851	1,055	1,232	1,942	2,271
2. Imports of goods and services	-747	-924	-1,067	-1,563	-1,779
Net	+104	+131	+165	+379	+492

c - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

d - Includes the following receipts from U.K. and U.S. military expenditures (in millions of dollars) - 1965: -$24.9; 1966: -$54.6; 1967: $4.5; 1968: -$75.9; 1969: $147.0.

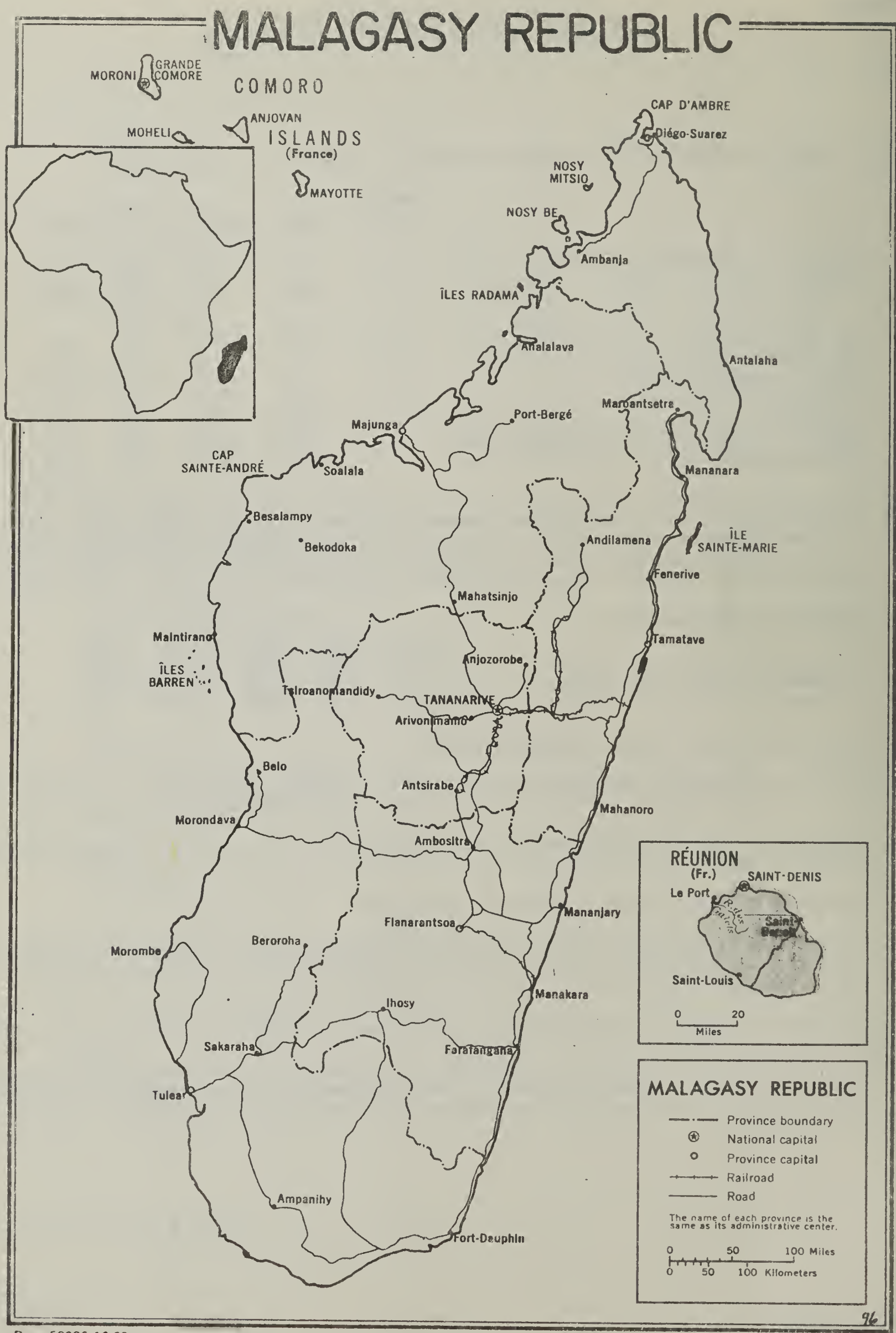
e - Mainly miscellaneous expenditures incurred abroad by the oil companies in connection with their oil operations in Libya.

f - Almost all grants extended to Near East governments.

g - Includes the following net changes in direct investment by the foreign-owned oil companies (in millions of dollars); 1965 - $-24.9; 1966 - $-54.6; 1967 - $4.5; 1968 - $-75.9; 1969 - $147.0

h - Includes the Commercial Banking Division of the Bank of Libya.

i - May include offsetting amounts in items 16, 17, 18c and 19c of valuation changes in Libya's foreign assets and liabilities resulting from devaluation of other currencies in November 1967. Such losses and gains are not appropriate to the balance of payments. Details are not available.



Base 58026 10-68

MALAGASY REP.

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	3.8	0.9	2.3	0.2	0.4	9.7	*	9.7
Loans			-	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.0	-	0.3	5.0	*	5.0
Grants			0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	4.7	-	4.7
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			*	*	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	*	0.2	3.5	-	3.5
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1959		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			*	*	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	*	0.2	3.5	-	3.5
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	*	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	*	*	3.3	-	3.3
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	4.7	1.7	2.8	0.2	0.6	13.2	*	13.2
Loans			-	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.0	-	0.3	5.0	-	5.0
Grants			0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	8.2	-	8.2
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	25.7	11.1	17.2	4.7	3.8	46.0	14.9	20.5	20.8	164.7		
IBRD	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	6.3	11.1		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	4.5	14.5		
UNDP-SF			-	-	2.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.5	10.7		
UNDP-TA		-	*	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.4		
Other UN			0.1	*	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.8		
EEC			25.6	11.0	14.2	2.8	1.7	44.7	3.2	13.4	6.6	123.2		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ... Although Madagascar (the fourth largest island in the world) lies in the tropical zone, much of it has a temperate climate owing to the altitude of the interior highlands. The east coast is exposed to the southeast trade winds, which bring heavy rains, as well as to monsoons. Cyclones are an annual menace. The region is wet and warm. The center and west are also warm but drier. The south is generally dry with semi-desert conditions in some areas. Temperatures are moderated by altitude. Thus, average annual temperatures on the coast vary from 70° to 80° F, while Tananarive on the plateau has a range of 55° - 67° F. Tananarive's rainfall is about half the 112 inches of rainfall in Tamatave on the coast. The country generally has rugged terrain. It consists mainly of a plateau which rises sharply from the narrow coastal strip in the east and descends gradually in a series of terraces to the Mozambique Channel in the west. Mountain chains run north-south with peaks ranging up to 9,450 feet, although the average altitude of the north-central high plateaus is 2,500 to 4,500 feet. The major rivers flow westward. The eastern coast is almost straight and has very few anchorages.

AREA ..... 226,656 sq.mi. (incl. 2,100 sq. mi. water), about the size of California and Oregon combined. The island of Madagascar is 995 miles long and 360 miles broad at its greatest width.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... Over 90 million acres (over 60% of the total area), of which only 5% is arable land and land under tree crops, and the rest is meadows and pastures. Agricultural land is 13 acres per capita. Soil is generally poor, except in the valleys, on the high plateaus and in some sectors of the east and northwest.

MAIN CROPS ..... Rice, along with fish, "brettes" (a green vegetable similar to spinach) and cassava form the staple diet of the Malagasy. Rice is also an important export item. Other main food crops are sweet potatoes, bananas, corn and beans. Major cash crops are coffee (which accounts for about one-third of the value of total exports), vanilla, sugar cane, cloves, tobacco, lima beans, peanuts, and sisal. Leading world source of tapioca flour (made from cassava) although the value is small.

LIVESTOCK ..... Animal husbandry is carried on everywhere except in the northeast and the extreme north, and is an important economic activity. Poor marketing arrangements, transportation and refrigeration facilities and the keeping of cattle for prestige have limited the production of meat. The native breed of cattle is the humped zebu. Sheep and goats are raised mainly in the plateaus and the south, pigs on the plateaus.

FORESTS ..... Forests are estimated to cover 10-20% of the area depending on extent to which low-grade woodland is included, and are of great importance as a source of building material and fuel. Raffia is the only significant forest product exported.

FISHERIES ..... Despite over 3,000 miles of coastline, salt-water fishing is very little developed (mainly shellfish and tuna). Fresh-water fishing, however, is widespread and fish constitute an important item in the diet. The government carries on a program of fish-raising and stocking of rivers and ponds. There is no commercial fresh-water fishing industry.

MINERALS ..... Graphite, mica and urano-thorianite are principal minerals mined and exported. Madagascar has the largest known reserves of flake graphite. Production of chromite began in 1969. Other mineral resources include quartz, industrial beryl, monazite, tantalite, semi-precious stones, columbite, coal, lignite, nickel and bauxite.

FUELS ..... Hydroelectric power and virtually unused low grade coal. Oil exploration is in progress. Hydroelectric power potential of several rivers is under study.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Inland water transport is extremely limited. Rivers are generally heavily silted, alternately flood and dry up, or usable by only very small craft for short stretches, making river traffic negligible. The longest waterways are in the west where, because of the absence of railroads and adequate road systems, they represent the main means of transportation - the Betsiboka is navigable for 128 miles; Mahavavy, 126; Tsiribihina, 86; Manambolo, 102; Mangoky, 151; and Onilahy for 134 in the rainy season. The 400 mile-long series of lagoons along the east coast (Pangalanes Canal) are interrupted by sand and rocky ridges. This waterway can be navigated by light barges for certain limited stretches.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 7.3 million; mid-1970.

Annual growth ..... 2.2%.

Density & concentration ... Average density - 32 per square mile. Greatest density in some regions of the high plateaus and at points along the eastern coastal region. About 90% of the population is rural. Over 50% of the population is under 15 years of age. Principal cities: Tananarive (capital), 321,700; Tamatave, principal port, 49,400; Majunga, 43,400; Fianarantsoa, 39,345; Diego-Suarez, 38,480.

The people ..... The Malagasy are the descendants of ancient intermingling of Indonesian, Arab, and African immigrants. The largest groups: the Merina (also called Hova), who constitute almost entire population of Tananarive Province where they hold administrative positions, 25%; Betsimisaraka, principal inhabitants of the Province of Tamatave (skillful weavers), 15%; Betsileo, in Province of Fianarantsoa (chiefly farmers and craftsmen), 12%; Tsimihety, in Province of Majunga and in Diego-Suarez, 7%. Also the Sakalava (375,000) in Provinces of Tuléar and Majunga, and Antaisaka (415,000) in southern Fianarantsoa, the Antandroy and the Bara in the Provinces of Tuléar and Fianarantsoa, and the Tanala in Fianarantsoa. Also over 101,000 foreigners, mainly French, Comoriens, Indians and Chinese. (1966).

Religion ..... 55% animists, 9% Muslims, 36% Christians (about equally divided between Catholics and Protestants).

Language ..... Official languages are Malagasy (an Indonesian group language) and French. The Merina dialect of Madagascar has become the written form.

Labor force ..... About 50% or 3.2 million are in the labor force, 84% of which are in agriculture.

Migration ..... Internal migration has been important, especially from the less favored regions of the south toward the northwest of the island.

EDUCATION

General ..... Education is compulsory from ages 6 to 14.

Literacy ..... Estimated at 39% for Madagascar as a whole; 60% in Tananarive. Literacy is in French and/or Malagasy.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 6,368 primary (public only); 1,531 secondary, general (public only). 1965-66: 539 vocational.

Students:..... 1967-68: 743,531 primary; 67,130 secondary, general; 3,992 vocational; 2,600 teacher-training. 42% primary school-age children attended school in 1965-66.

HEALTH

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is about 2,400.

Medical personnel ..... 1967: 659 doctors, 1 per 10,400 persons; U.S. 650.

Health facilities ..... 1964: 12 hospitals, 190 medical centers, 299 infirmaries, 102 dispensaries, 7 polyclinics, 4 special, and 7 maternity-child health centers. 17,700 beds in 1967 (1 per 387 persons).

Infant mortality ..... 1968: 93 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

Life expectancy ..... 40 years; U.S. 70.

Main diseases ..... Malaria and plague have been declining dramatically in recent years; other diseases are leprosy, tuberculosis and syphilis.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

GENERAL ..... The rugged and mountainous terrain has made it difficult to establish transportation routes between the different parts of the island. For this reason airplanes have been extensively used in Madagascar. In general, the means of transportation in Madagascar are inadequate.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

RAILROADS ..... 4 lines, all public-owned, totaling 532 miles of meter gauge track. A trunk line from Tananarive to Tamatave, 229 miles long, has a 98-mile branch to Antsirabe, which serves the region of the high plateaus, and a 104 mile branch connecting Moramanga with Lake Alaotra. The fourth line, 101 miles long, connects Fianarantsoa with Manakara on the east coast. The system has been modernized with diesel engines in recent years.

ROADS ..... 1969: 5,196 miles, of which 4,999 improved (1,591 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES .... 1969: 70,528 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Air transportation is well adapted to the geography of Madagascar and is commonly used, especially in the interior. Ivato, near Tananarive, and Majunga airport can receive jet aircraft. Also 21 other major airports.

PORTS ..... As result of inadequate road system, sea transport has added importance. Of 19 ports, only Tamatave, Diego-Suarez and Tuléar have berthing facilities. Tamatave, the east coast terminal for the railroads serving the high plateau and the Pangalanes Canal, handles over 40% of total tonnage. Majunga, on the northwest coast serves a vast hinterland; it is second largest port in Madagascar, handling 15% of total tonnage, but vessels anchor in the harbor with loading and unloading done by lighters.

ELECTRIC POWER .... 240 million KWH provided in 1970 (33 KWH per capita), almost 85% hydro-electric. Over half consumed in Tananarive. 103,000 kw total capacity in 1965.

INDUSTRY ..... Mostly limited to processing agricultural products, such as beer, tobacco, rice, vegetable-oil pressing plants, meat canneries, soap factories, tanneries, perfume distilleries, sisal processing plants and sugar refineries. A new oil refinery inaugurated in October 1966, supplies the local market and provides a small surplus for export. Feedstock is imported. Also, two automotive assembly plants and a biscuit plant. A paper plant began production in 1967.

MINING ..... Greatly undeveloped although there is a variety of minerals. Limited transport facilities and high transport costs are major deterring factors in promoting the industry.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Coffee accounts for about 30% of the value of total exports; the rest of the exports are diversified, and include vanilla, 9%; rice, 8%; sugar, 6%; and sisal 3%. France takes about 35% of exports, followed by the United States with 25%; Reunion, 8% and Germany (Fed. Rep.) 4%, 1967-69.

IMPORTS ..... Imports are very diversified. Transportation equipment accounted for 14% of the total value of imports, almost half of which are buses; textiles, and clothing, 10%; metals and metal products, 11%; food and beverages, 12%; petroleum and products, 6%; machinery and electrical apparatus, 17%. France furnishes about 50% of total imports, followed by Germany (Fed. Rep.), 9%; and the United States, 6%, 1967-69.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.2%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 12%)	Thousands	5,880	6,700	6,850	7,000	7,155	7,310E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	90	111	114	115	120	125
	2. Per capita production index	"	96	104	104	103	105	107
	3. Rice, paddy	1,000 MT	1,300	1,680	1,680	1,760	1,870	1,950
	4. Coffee[b].....	"	56	52	66	54	49	54
	5. Cassava	"	827	780		910	940	940
	6. Sugar, raw (centrifugal)	"	84	114	106	107	104	109
	7. Vanilla[b].....	"	*	1	1	1	1	1
	8. Meat	"	150	180	180	190	200	210
3,4	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Graphite	1,000 MT	14.4	16.4	14.9	16.4		
	2. Mica	"	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	
	3. Beryl	Metric tons	636	12	30	77	73	
	4. Quartz	"	5	99	36	71		
	5. Cement	1,000 MT	18	51	60	68	75	
5	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	28	52	40			
1	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	107	152	181	194	209	240
	2. Per capita production	KWH	18	23	26	28	29	33
6	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					755	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"						
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"					755	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					106	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES (Tananarive)							
	1. Consumer prices, total[c]	1964=100		108	108	109	114	117
	2. Consumer prices, food	"		111	110	110	115	119
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX⊕	1964=100		109	120	128	136	129(Mar)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Bill.MG francs		27.98	30.02	33.50	36.00	37.95
	2. Total expenditures	"		29.28	31.63	37.65	45.36	43.21
	3. of which: Defense	"		(2.80)	(2.99)	(3.22)	(3.38)	(3.37)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-1.30	-1.61	-4.15	-9.36	-5.26
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1ℓ ..	Million US$		76.3	81.6	82.4	90.2	88.6
	2. Annual payments	"		3.7	9.1	7.1	7.3	
	3. of which: Amortization	"		(2.4)	(4.4)	(5.3)	(5.5)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ℓ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 247 Malagasy francs per U.S. dollar.

a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - Excludes rent. d - Budget estimate.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
7,10	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	75	98	104	116	113	145
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-112	-142	-145	-170	-178	-170
	3. Trade balance	"	-37	-44	-41	-54	-65	-25
	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
10,11	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US $	10	22	26	26	27	33
	(f.o.b.) 2. France	"	42	45	38	39	41	49
	3. Reunion	"	3	6	11	14	14	17
	4. Germany (Fed. Rep.) ..	"	2	3	3	4	4	6
	5. Communist bloc	"	1	1	1	*	*	*
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	3	9	10	9	12	10
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	78	89	97	107	93	93
	3. Germany (Fed. Rep.).	"	3	7	8	11	17	15
	4. Netherlands	"	3	3	3	4	5	4
	5. Communist bloc	"	1	1	1	*	*	*
7,10	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Coffee	Million US $	24	31	33	36	32	39
	2. Vanilla	"	7	9	7	10	12	13
	3. Sugar	"	6	6	9	6	6	6
	4. Sisal	"	2	4	3	3	3	3
	5. Rice		5	4	7	12	9	11
12	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[a]							
	1. Manufactured goods, incl. misc. ..	Million US$	48	55	57			
	2. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	26	40	45	50		
	3. Food and live animals	"	9	13	10			
	4. Chemicals	"	9	14	16	20		
7	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Coffee	1963=100	100[b]	126	123	124	126	159
	2. Sugar	"	100[b]	50	84	85	80	92
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$						
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"						
	3. Official grants (net)	"						
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"						
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	48[c]	51	43	31	19	34
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	3
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	3	3	3	3	5
	4. Foreign exchange	"	48	48	40	28	16	26
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"						
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	Mg. francs per US $	247	247	247	247	278[d]	278

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. "Données Statistiques" (France).
5. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
6. National data adjusted by A.I.D.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. National government finance documents.
9. IBRD.
10. "Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique."
11. IMF "Direction of Trade."
12. UN "International Trade Statistics."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - 1963. c - 1962. d - Effective August 11.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[a]	
	Billions of Malagasy francs					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	27.98	30.02	33.50	36.00	37.95	136.5
1. Domestic revenue	26.28	28.37	31.90	34.35	36.45	131.1
a. Income taxes	4.93	5.27	5.59	5.63	5.75	20.7
b. Sales taxation	4.54	4.97	5.72	9.82	9.47	34.1
c. Customs	12.31	12.80	15.59	14.00	16.12	58.0
d. Other tax revenue	3.07	3.32	3.24	3.52	3.71	13.3
e. Nontax revenue	1.43	2.51	1.76	1.38	1.40	5.0
2. From foreign grants	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.65	1.50	5.4
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	29.28	31.63	37.65	45.36	43.21	155.4
1. Current	24.38	26.47	28.54	32.28	33.16	119.3
a. Defense (Total)	2.80	2.99	3.22	3.38	3.37	12.1
b. Agriculture	2.82	3.02	3.41	3.56	3.61	13.0
c. Education	2.63	2.82	2.93	3.76	4.07	14.6
d. Health	1.69	1.75	1.93	2.00	2.12	7.6
e. Transport and Communications	2.15	2.47	2.30	2.38	2.21	7.9
f. Other	12.29	13.42	14.75	17.20	17.78	64.1
2. Capital	4.90	5.16	9.11	13.08	10.05	36.1
a. Agriculture	0.74	1.05	2.31	3.99	2.49	9.0
b. Education	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.84	3.0
c. Health	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.4
d. Transport and Communications	2.90	2.95	4.02	6.12	5.19	18.7
e. Other	1.18	1.02	2.61	2.71	1.52	5.0
C. DEFICIT BEFORE FOREIGN GRANTS / DEFICIT AFTER FOREIGN GRANTS	-1.30	-1.61	-4.15	-9.36	-5.26	-18.9
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1. Domestic resources (net)						
2. Foreign borrowing (net)						
a. U.S. government						
b. Other						

* - Converted at 278 Malagasy francs per U.S. dollar.

a - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-7)

†

	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY	Unit			
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent			
	2. Mining	"			
	3. Manufacturing	"			
	4. Construction	"	Not	Available	
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"			
	6. Trade and finance	"			
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			

1	*SB.* LABOR FORCE	Unit	1965		
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	50.5		
	2. Female component	"	50.9		
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	n.a.		
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"			
	5. Mining	"			
	6. Manufacturing	"	Not	Available	
	7. Construction	"			
	8. Transport	"			
	9. Other	"			

	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	Unit	Total	Male	Female
	Population, by Age and Sex (1966):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	49.2	50.8
	2. Less than 5 years	"	18.2	9.1	9.1
	3. 5-14 years	"	28.3	14.7	13.6
	4. 15-19 years	"	9.2	4.3	4.9
	5. 20-39 years	"	23.9	10.8	13.1
	6. 40-59 years	"	14.5	7.2	7.3
	7. 60 plus	"	5.9	3.1	2.8
3	*Births and Deaths:*	Unit		1969	
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		102	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		46	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		24	

4	*SD.* EDUCATION	Unit	1955	1960	1967
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	288.49	450.11	743.53
	3. Secondary (general)	"	12.99	25.17	67.13
	4. Vocational	"	6.05	5.64	3.99
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.32	1.55	2.60
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	2.50[a]	6.44	6.37[a]
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.11	1.12	1.53[a]
	9. Vocational	"	0.65	n.a.	n.a.
	10. Teacher-training	"	n.a.	0.09	n.a.
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	25	34	42[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	3	5	13[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	18	26	35[b]

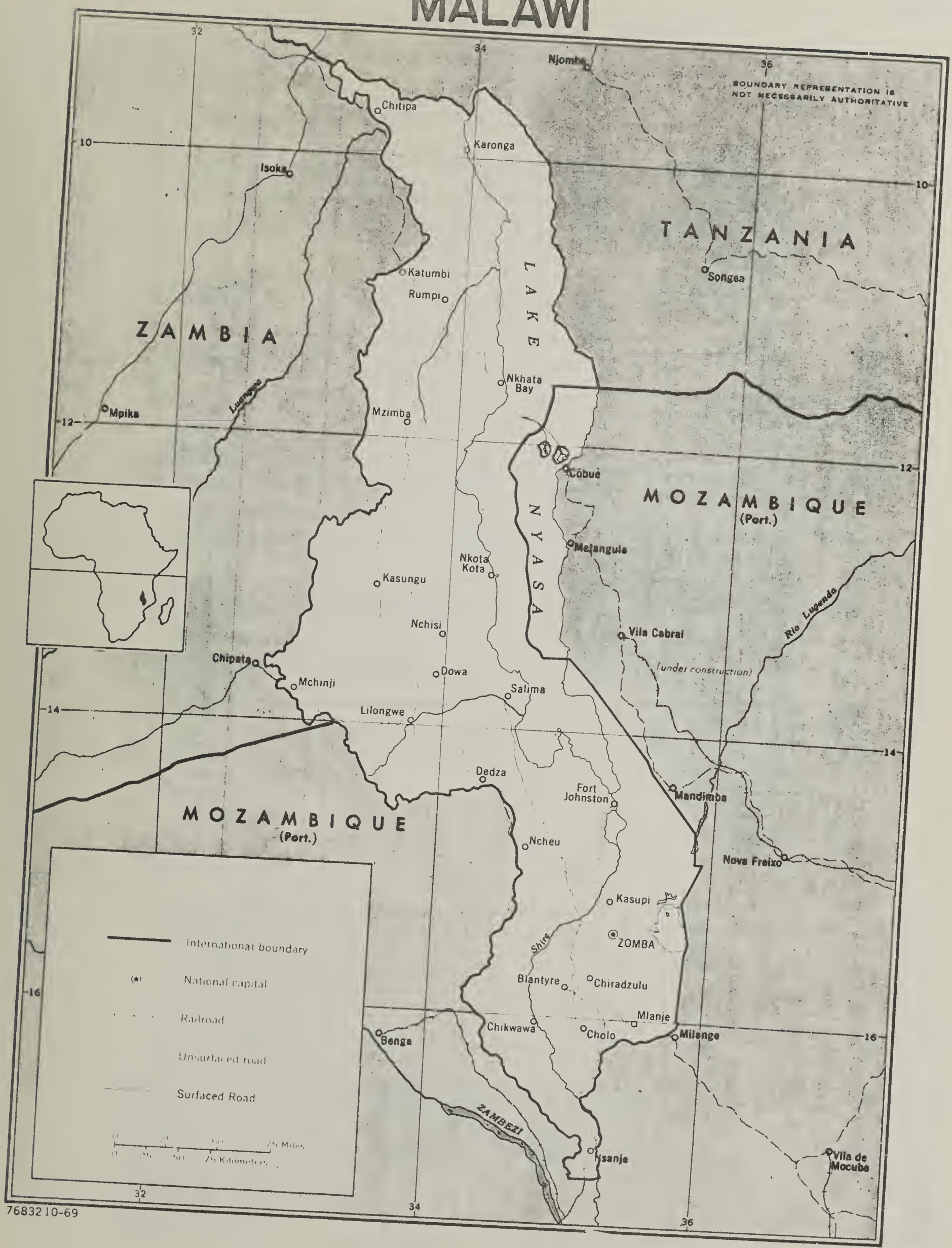
* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Public only. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. ILO Yearbook.
2. UN Demographic Yearbook.
3. International Demographic Statistics Center, U. S. Bureau of the Census.
4. UNESCO and UN Statistical Yearbook.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

MALAWI



7683210-69

221

MALAWI

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM [a]	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1956		0.1	1.8	0.7	0.4	1.9	2.1	1.3	8.0	1.1	17.4	*	17.4
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	7.0	-	7.2	*	7.2
Grants			0.1	1.8	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	10.2	-	10.2
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			*	-	*	-	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			*	-	*	-	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	0.1	-	0.1
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	7.3	-	7.3
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	7.3	-	7.3
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			0.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	3.2	3.6	2.4	8.9	2.1	25.0	*	25.0
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	7.0	-	7.2	*	7.2
Grants			0.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	3.2	3.4	2.4	1.9	2.1	17.8	-	17.8
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS [b]		-	-	*	-	0.1	0.2	2.9	6.7	22.3	1.0	33.2		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	21.2	-	27.5		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	0.6	0.4	3.6		
UNDP-TA		-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3		
Other UN			-	*	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8		

* - Less than $50,000.

a - Data include assistance to Nyasaland during the years prior to that area becoming the indepent state of Malawi. b - Data prior to 1965 included with Rhodesia by the UN and shown here in Rhodesia.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.5%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 5%)	Thousands	3,940	4,035	4,140	4,243	4,349	4,460E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	114	127	131	113	122	134
	2. Per capita production index	"	109	118	119	100	105	113
	3. Tobacco	1,000 MT	23	22	16	15	12	23
	4. Peanuts, in shell (commercial) ..	"	33	60	61	32	52	37
	5. Tea	"	13	15	17	16	17	17
	6. Cotton	"	7	4	4	4	6	6
	7. Corn	"	19	22	90	83	53	14
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
3,4	1. Cement	1,000 MT	32	36	42	56	76	69
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
4,5	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	52	69	84	101	115	122
	2. Per capita production	KWH	13	17	20	24	26	27
6	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Million M£		180	190	205	227	252
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$		216	228	246	272	302
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"	227	241	251	254	272	285
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	88	114	112	107	117	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	-53	-64	-72	-63	-68	
	6. Equals total available resources	"	262	291	291	298	321	
	7. Private consumption	"	199	204	212	212	224	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"	33	41	44	44	45	47
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	23	38	30	45	49	47
	10. Change in stocks	"	+7	+8	+5	-3	+3	+1
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent	+10.7%	+62.2%	+4.1%	+1.2%	+7.1%	+4.8%
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars	58	60	61	60	63	64
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
	2. Consumer prices	"						
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX⊕	1965=100	100	114	130	133	149	172
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES[b]							
	1. Total revenues	Million M£	16.7	17.8	19.1	19.6	20.9	23.0
	2. Total expenditures	"	20.8	24.1	24.5	27.1	30.3	42.0
	3. of which: Defense	"	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"	-4.1	-6.3	-5.4	-7.5	-9.4	-19.0
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"	1.3	2.6	2.5	3.8	2.3	3.1
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.7	7.1	15.9
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							1970 1971
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1ϕ ..	Million US$			62.1	59.8	67.6	84.5 117.4
	2. Annual payments	"			4.5	4.0	3.6	5.3
	3. of which: Amortization	"			(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(1.9)

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ϕ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at $1.20 per kwacha.

a - Commercial production only. b - Not compiled in full accordance with A.I.D. concepts for statement of government finance (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
4,7	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	40	49	56	48	53	59
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-64	-86	-80	-79	-84	-99
	3. Trade balance	"	-24	-37	-24	-31	-31	-40
5,10	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.8	1.4
	2. United Kingdom	"	18.5	23.4	29.2	23.4	20.2	23.5
	3. Rhodesia	"	4.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.8
	4. Netherlands	"	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.2
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	-	0.1	*	*	*
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	1.5	2.4	1.9	3.9	2.8	4.5
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom	"	14.5	23.6	19.8	21.5	21.9	22.9
	3. Rhodesia	"	20.8	17.3	14.9	12.6	12.5	18.6
	4. Japan	"	3.8	3.8	5.9	3.4	3.9	4.5
	5. Communist bloc	"	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3		
5,7, 10	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Tobacco	Million US$	14.4	12.6	11.6	12.6	15.2	19.9
	2. Tea	"	10.6	12.5	12.4	11.6	11.4	13.2
	3. Peanuts	"	4.6	3.6	9.5	5.5	6.7	5.1
	4. Cotton	"	3.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	2.1	3.3
	5. Corn	"	*	2.2	4.5	3.6	2.5	-
10	O. MAIN IMPORTS (f.o.b.)[a]							
	1. Manufactured goods, incl. misc. ..	Million US$	28.0	30.6	28.7	25.4		
	2. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	11.8	20.0	17.4	22.1		
	3. Chemicals	"	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.6		
	4. Food and live animals	"	6.2	5.5	4.9	4.7		
7	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Tobacco	1964=100	92	85	93	101	127	139(9 mos)
	2. Tea	"	107	107	98	113	101	112 "
7	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1964=100	105	102				
	1. Export price index	"	105	102	96	107	114	121
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-35	-50	-39	-45	-49	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	4	8	13	13	6	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	34	20	20	16	16	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	1	8	8	10	17	
							1970	1971
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	25	21	22	22	21	29 29(Feb)
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	- -
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	2 4
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	1	1	1	1	1	1 1
	4. Foreign exchange	"	24	20	21	21	20	26 24
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"						
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕.....	$/kwacha	2.80	2.80	2.40[b]	2.40	2.40	2.40

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. "Monthly Bulletin of Key Economic Indicators."
5. Malawi Reserve Bank "Economic & Financial Review."
6. National data adjusted by A.I.D.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. National government finance documents.
9. IBRD.
10. "Annual Statement of External Trade."
11. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - Effective November 20, 1967

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on page 3)

†

		Unit	1965	1967	1969[P]
1	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	36.3	37.9	34.7
	2. Mining	"	-	0.1	0.2
	3. Manufacturing	"	5.7	8.2	8.9
	4. Construction	"	3.4	4.0	6.2
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	4.6	6.3	6.0
	6. Trade and finance[a]	"	0.2	0.2	0.3
	7. Public administration, defense, other[a]	"	49.6	43.3	43.7

a - Trade included in item 7.

		Unit	1964	1968
2	*SB.* LABOR FORCE			
	1. Percent of total population	Percent		
	2. Female component	"		
	3. Wage and salary earners	"		
	Sector of Employment:[a]			
	4. Agriculture	"	39	32
	5. Mining	"	b	b
	6. Manufacturing	"	6	12
	7. Construction	"	11	12
	8. Transport	"	4	6
	9. Commerce, utilities, services	"	40	38

a - Wage and salary earners only. b - Less than one-half the unit shown.

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1966):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	47.4	52.6
	2. Less than 5 years	"	18.5	9.1	9.4
	3. 5-14 years	"	25.4	12.7	12.7
	4. 15-19 years	"	9.9	4.7	5.2
	5. 20-39 years	"	27.0	11.7	15.3
	6. 40-59 years	"	13.5	6.3	7.2
	7. 60 plus	"	5.7	2.9	2.8
		Unit		1969	
4	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		120-130[a]	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		43	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		18	

a - 1966.

		Unit	1955	1960	1967
5	*SD.* EDUCATION[a]				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	244.63	288.39	333.88
	3. Secondary (general)	"	0.72	1.81	9.28
	4. Vocational	"	0.14	0.73	0.54
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.66	0.93	1.09
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	5.78	6.97	8.56
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.05	0.10	0.51
	9. Vocational	"	n.a.	0.06	0.05
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.05	0.08	0.11
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	39	41	
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	0.9	1	
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	29	29	

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.

a - African only. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. Malawi National Accounts Report, 1964-68.
2. Malawi "Economic Report".
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO and Malawi "Compendium of Statistics"

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year Ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969[a]	1970/71[a]	
	Millions of Malawi pounds					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	17.8	19.1	19.6	20.9	23.0	55.2
1. Domestic revenue	11.4	13.5	15.0	16.9	19.4	46.6
a. Income taxes	3.1	4.2	5.0	5.6	6.0	14.4
b. Customs & excise taxes	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.7	7.4	17.8
c. Non-tax revenue	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.0	14.4
2. From foreign grants[b]	6.4	5.6	4.6	3.9	3.6	8.6
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	24.1	24.5	27.1	30.3	42.0	100.8
1. Current	17.7	19.4	20.1	21.3	22.7	54.5
a. Defense (Total)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4
b. Natural resources	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	4.3
c. Education	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.1	9.9
d. Health	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.6
e. Transportation & Communication	n.a.	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.9
f. Interest	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	4.3
h. Other	n.a.	10.2	10.7	11.5	12.1	29.1
2. Capital[c]	6.4	5.1	7.0	9.0	19.3	46.3
a. Agriculture	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.6	8.6
b. Education	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.2	5.3
c. Transportation & Communication	2.1	1.4	2.5	3.3	9.3	22.3
d. Other	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	4.2	10.1
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-6.3	-5.4	-7.5	-9.4	-19.0	-45.6
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	6.3	5.4	7.5	9.4	19.0	45.6
1. Domestic sources (net)	2.6	2.5	3.8	2.3	3.1	7.4
a. Central Bank borrowing						
b. Other						
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	3.7	2.9	3.7	7.1	15.9	38.2
a. U.S. Government	-	-	0.1	**	1.2	2.9
b. Other[b]	3.7	2.9	3.6	7.1	14.7	35.3

* - Converted at $2.40 per Malawi pound. ** - Less than 50,000 Malawi pounds.
a - Malawi's fiscal year was changed in April 1970 to April/March year. Both 1969 and 1970/71 are on a budget basis.
b - Mostly from the United Kingdom.
c - Expenditures do not include capital outlay of public enterprises as follows:

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970/71
Capital outlay	1.8	2.2	2.5	3.6	n.a.
Of which:					
From own resources	0.8	-	1.4	2.1	n.a.

NOTE: Data are based on published budgetary sources and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e., A.I.D. Form 10-74).

Revision No. 251
November 1970

MALAWI

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-35.0	-49.6	-39.4	-44.7	-48.5
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	39.9	48.4	55.3	48.0	52.2
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-57.2	-75.7	-68.7	-68.4	-73.2
Trade balance	-17.3	-27.3	-13.4	-20.4	-21.0
2. Nonmonetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
3. Freight and insurance	-5.4	-6.0	-5.2	-7.0	-8.0
4. Other transportation	-1.9	-2.0	-2.2	-1.8	-2.0
5. Travel	-3.2	-3.1	-2.6	-2.0	-2.7
6. Investment income	-8.1	-9.9	-11.1	-9.4	-11.1
7. Other government	-2.2	-3.3	-3.7	-4.0	-4.3
8. Other private	3.1	2.0	-1.2	-0.1	0.6
Total services	-17.7	-22.3	-26.0	-24.3	-27.5
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
10. Central government, net	34.1	20.2	20.3	15.9	16.1
a. United Kingdom grants	(29.8)	(16.4)	(15.7)	(11.7)	(10.1)
b. U.S. grants	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(.24)	(2.2)
C. CAPITAL FLOWS (Excluding Group D)					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Direct investment	4.0	7.7	12.8	13.3	5.8
12. Other private long-term	3.5	1.5	-1.2	3.8	7.1
13. Other private short-term	-0.4	3.0	-0.7	2.4	0.6
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government, net	-0.5	7.1	7.5	8.9	15.7
a. Loan receipts	1.9	8.4	9.5	10.2	17.8
United Kingdom	(1.7)	(6.2)	(7.6)	(6.8)	
b. Loan repayments	-0.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.7	-0.7
c. Malawian Government securities	-1.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-1.3
d. IBRD and IDA holdings of Malawi pounds	2.1	-	-	-	-
f. Capital subscriptions[b]	-2.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
g. Other liabilities & assets	-	0.1	-0.1	-	0.1
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks	3.2	2.9	5.4	-1.7	0.1
17. Central institutions	-	-	-	-	-
D. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS					
18. Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
19. Assets	-12.2	4.8	-4.0	-	1.5
a. Monetary gold	0.7	-	-	-	-
b. Reserve position in the Fund	-1.4	-	-	-	-
c. Government agencies' foreign exchange	-1.0	2.6	0.5	-0.4	-0.5
d. Reserve Bank foreign exchange	-10.5	2.2	-4.5	0.4	2.0
E. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	+1.9	+1.4	-2.5	+0.2	-0.2

P - Preliminary. * - Converted at $2.80 per Malawi pound through November 19, 1967 and $2.40 per Malawi pound thereafter.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

Note: The item numbers correspond to item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

MALAWI

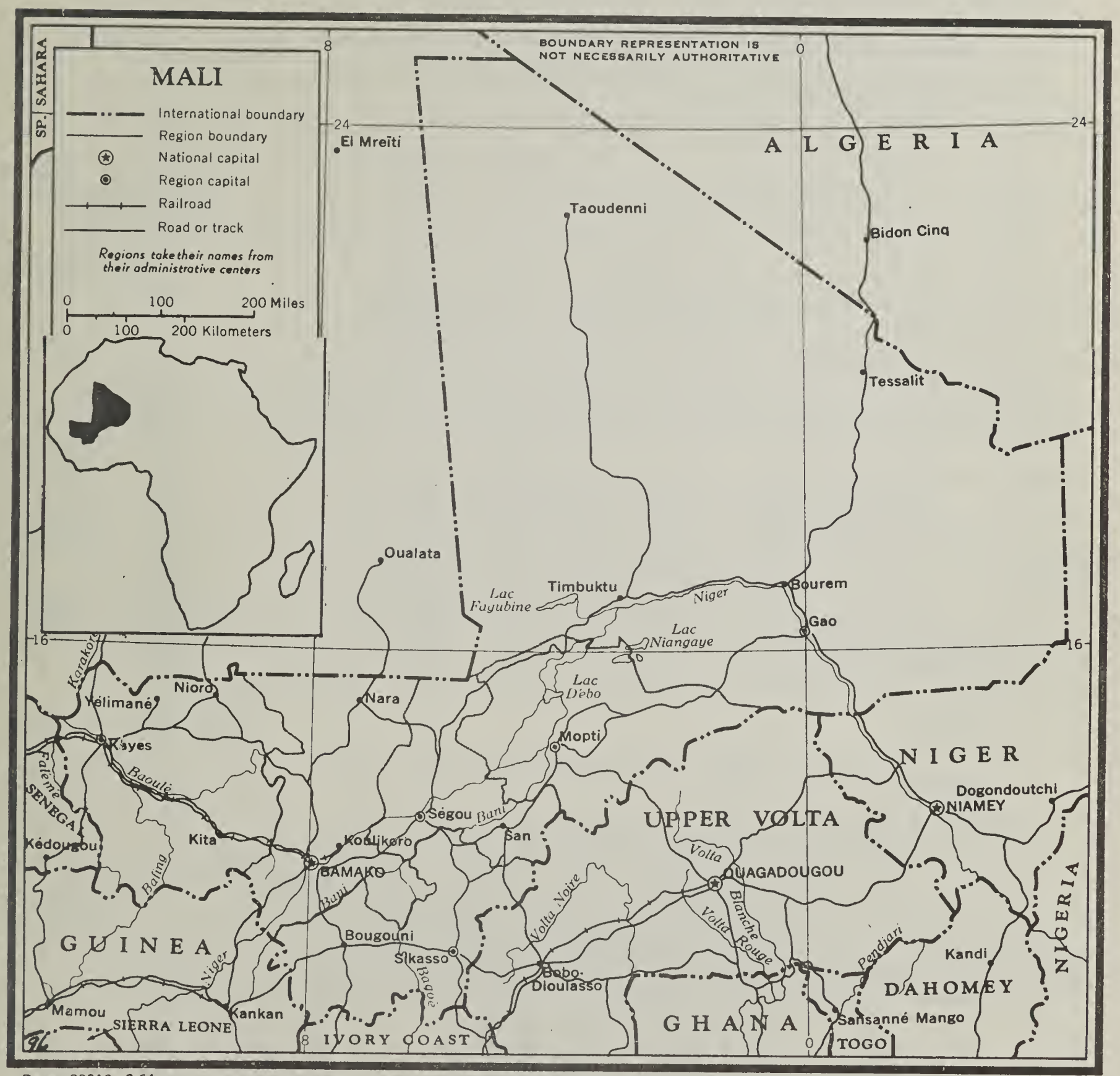
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

a - Balance of Goods and Services:

	($ Millions)				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969P
1. Exports of Goods and Services	53.2	64.3	71.9	64.3	70.1
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-88.2	-113.9	-111.3	-109.0	-118.6
3. Net	-35.0	-49.6	-39.4	-44.7	-48.5

b - Subscriptions to international non-monetary institutions (IBRD, IDA, IFC and the African Development Bank).

MALI



Base 39310 8-64

MALI

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			2.5	2.5	3.8	2.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.2	*	14.6	*	14.6
Loans			-	-	2.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	*	3.2
Grants			2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.2	*	11.4	-	11.4
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			-	-	-	-	0.8	1.1	2.2	*	3.8	7.9	-	7.9
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1961		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.6)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.6)	(-)	(0.6)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			-	-	-	-	0.8	0.7	2.2	*	3.8	7.5	-	7.5
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	0.8	0.7	2.2	-	3.8	7.4	-	7.4
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			2.5	2.5	3.8	2.9	1.7	2.2	2.7	0.2	3.8	22.5	*	22.5
Loans			-	-	2.1	1.1	-	0.4	-	-	-	3.6	*	3.6
Grants			2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.7	0.2	3.8	18.9	-	18.9
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/			0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	-	-	2.8	-	2.8
Credit Assistance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	-	-	2.8	-	2.8
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(-)	(-)	(0.1)	(-)	(0.1)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY			0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	-	-	2.8	-	2.8
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	7.5	9.8	17.8	1.2	6.9	20.9	12.4	8.2	12.9	97.6		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	9.1		
UNDP-SF			-	2.0	-	-	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	8.8		
UNDP-TA		-	*	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.9		
Other UN			*	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.6		
EEC			7.5	7.6	17.2	0.7	3.8	19.1	1.4	5.9	11.0	74.2		

* - Less than $50,000. a - Annual data represents deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Most of Mali is dry. In the north there is virtually no rain and Saharan conditions prevail. The southern half of the country has mostly semi-Saharan conditions, with some climatic zones where rainfall is light, variable and of short duration. In the extreme southwest a savannah climate occurs and the wet season is longer. Most of the country is flat, yet it is well known for its vivid sandstone mountains and plateaus. In the southwestern part of Mali lie the Bambouk and Manding Mountains, between which is an area of sandy lowlands lying north and northwest of the Niger River. In this very dry area large numbers of livestock - especially sheep - are raised. North of Timbuktu, the central part of Mali is a vast sandy plain and cattle country. The far north is flat, stoney and broken desert country. The Niger River and its tributaries are the life-givers of Mali. The rivers are used for navigation and for fishing, and their waters are used for rice cultivation.

AREA ..... 479,000 square miles, nearly three times the size of California.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... Cropland is very limited, although perhaps 30% is potentially suitable. Crops depend almost entirely upon irrigation or flooding from the Niger River and its tributaries. 20 acres of agricultural land per capita.

MAIN CROPS ..... Basic food crops are millet, sorghum, corn and rice. Peanuts and cotton are sold on the European market, while rice, cattle and fish are exported to surrounding countries.

LIVESTOCK ..... Main resource of Mali is livestock, an important potential for the economy. Production is concentrated in central and northern sectors. Because they are a mark of prestige and a major form of saving, only 5% of the cattle are slaughtered or sold each year. The construction of refrigerated slaughterhouses and the procurement of more refregerated railcars should stimulate increased meat production.

FISHERIES ..... Fish are important to the people living along the Niger River. The surplus is smoked, salted or dried and exported.

FORESTS ..... No real forests in the sense of a continuous tree cover.

MINERALS ..... Salt currently mined at Taoudeni; small amounts of gold also extracted. Deposits of bauxite, uranium, iron ore, copper, manganese and phosphate exist but are not worked.

FUELS ..... No known deposits. All fuel (petroleum) is imported.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... The Niger River, which flows for a 1,010 miles through Mali, is navigable except for a 37-mile stretch between Bamako and Koulikoro where it is cut by rapids. The Bani River, a tributary of the Niger River, is navigable in the rainy season.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 5.1 million; mid- 1970; almost 100% native African.

Annual Growth 2.4%

Density & Concentration ... 11 per sq. mi. Population is mainly concentrated around Bamako, and along the Niger River. 11% live in urban areas. Other areas sparsely populated. Principal cities: Bamako, capital (189,200); Kayes, a livestock market (29,870); Ségou, (31,930); Mopti, (33,990); and Sikasso, (23,340) 1969.

Religion ..... Predominately Moslem; over 30% animists and 1% Christian.

Language ..... French is the official language. The Semitic-speaking Arabs and Hamitic-speaking Touaregs have the only written native languages.

Labor Force ..... About 90% of the population is engaged in agriculture (including livestock raising). An estimated 20-30,000 wage earners.

Revision No. 260
May 1971

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

POPULATION, Cont'd.

The People..... There are nine major tribes, of which two predominate: the Bambaras, mostly farmers, numbering over a million; and the Fulani (Peulhs), with about a half-million, largely semi-sedentary herdsmen. Officially Muslim, these tribes are a mixture of paganism and Islam. The extended family, the church and the tribe, in that order, are the important social determinants and points of allegiance. Other important tribes include the Marka, Sohghai, Malinke, Touareg, Minianka, Senoufo, and Dogon. Less than 3,000 foreigners, mainly French.

Migration ..... Large seasonal migration to peanut fields of Senegal and the coffee, cocoa, and palm oil areas of Ivory Coast.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 5%.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 5,324 primary; 171 secondary, general; 304 vocational; 114 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68 186,022 primary; 1,841 secondary, general; 2,301 vocational; 2,064 teacher-training. 14% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965-66.

HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... 50 years; U.S. 70.

Infant mortality ..... 190 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

Medical personnel .... 1967: 134 physicians, 1 per 37,000 persons; U.S. 650.

Health facilities .... 10 hospitals with 3,400 beds; 36 medical centers, 12 medical posts, 43 maternities, 230 dispensaries, 42 maternal and child health centers. 4,951 beds in 1967, 1 per 4,600 persons.

Main diseases ..... Malaria, sleeping sickness, leprosy, tuberculosis, internal parasites.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake per person is 2,125.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... The one railway (400 mi.) links the two navigable reaches of the Niger River between Koulikoro and Bamako (capital). Minimal and inadequate equipment and repair facilities, and a low volume of traffic make the system costly to operate and maintain.

ROADS ..... 1969: 7,507 miles, of which 4,661 improved (690 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 10,422 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Main airport is at Bamako. 15 others handle small planes.

PORTS ..... Mali is landlocked, and depends on the seaports of Dakar in Senegal and Abidjan in the Ivory Coast. The main river ports are Koulikoro, Diré, Ségou, Mopti, Bamako and Gao. Regular boat service is maintained during the high water period, generally October through March.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 37.0 million KWH produced in 1969; 7 KWH per capita (average less developed area 170 KWH). Total installed capacity of 74,400 KW in 1963. The Niger River has a considerable hydroelectric potential.

INDUSTRY ..... Consists only of one metal-working, two soft drink plants, 2 slaughter-houses, 8 rice mills, a peanut oil and a cotton-seed oil mill, a soap plant, and several cotton and kapok gins. Under construction are a sugar refinery 3 cotton gins, a ceramic factory and a motor vehicle repair plant. A cigarette factory opened in 1965 and one for matches is under construction, both financed by China (Mainland).

MINING ..... There is no extractive industry in Mali.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Cotton, livestock (26% each) and peanuts are the leading exports which, together with fish, account for about eighty percent of recorded exports. Most exports (1967-69) go to the Ivory Coast, (33%); Senegal (14%) and France (15%).

IMPORTS ..... Imports are mainly consumer goods (such as sugar and textiles), motor vehicles, metals and products, and petroleum products. France provides about 40% of total imports, the U.S.S.R. and Communist China 13% each (1967-69).

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.4%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 11%)	Thousands	4,518	4,623	4,731	4,846	4,964	5,090E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	99	102	106	101	116	109
	2. Per capita production index	"	95	98	97	90	101	93
	3. Millet and sorghum	1,000 MT	721	737	827	750	850	775
	4. Rice, paddy	"	165	158	172	150	190	175
	5. Peanuts, in shell	"	153	159	119	100	120	110
	6. Corn	"	93	76	66	60	82	65
	7. Cotton[b].....	"	7	10	12	17	18	20
	8. Cassava	"	150	150	150	150	150	155
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
3	1. Salt	"	3	3	4	3	3E	
4,5,6	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Fish exports(salted,dried,smoked) .	1,000 MT	6.8	7.1	5.8	6.4	5.9	3.6(6 mos)
1,6	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	28	32	33	35	37	27(8 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	6	7	7	7	7	
7	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					447	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"					447	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					90	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
	2. Consumer prices	"						
8	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[●]	1963=100	126	153	168	142	150	182(Mar)
9,10	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES		(Fiscal Years Ending June 30)					
	1. Total revenues	Mill.M.francs	10,505	10,516	13,344	16,450	15,650c	
	2. Total expenditures	"	20,715	20,376	23,696	19,950	20,140c	
	3. of which: Defense	"	(2,270	(2,255)	(2,475)	(2,600)		
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"	-10,210	-9,860	-10,352	-3,500	-4,490	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
11	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[ϕ] ..	Million US$			149.7	157.2	172.3	174.1
	2. Annual payments	"			4.2	3.7	5.7	
	3. of which: Amortization	"			(4.1)	(3.2)	(5.2)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ● - End of period. ϕ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - Budget estimates.

MALI

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
6,8	K. COMMODITY TRADE [a]							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	16	13	12	18	17	24
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-43	-36	-31	-46	-39	-39
	3. Trade balance	"	-27	-23	-19	-28	-22	-15
4,5	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	*	*	*	*	*	
	(f.o.b.) 2. France	"	1	*	1	2	3	
	3. Ivory Coast	"	5	5	5	3	7	
	4. Communist bloc	"	1	-	*	1	1	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	1	1	*	*	1	
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	9	8	15	16	15	
	3. Ivory Coast	"	1	3	4	3	3	
	4. Communist bloc	"	19	16	20	12	8	
5,6	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Livestock	Million US$	5	3	2	2	8	
	2. Fats and oils	"	2	1	2	2	2	
	3. Fish, dried, smoked, salted	"	3	3	2	2	2	
	4. Cotton	"	3	3	4	6	2	
4	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.) [b]							
	1. Machinery & transport equipment ..	Million US$	10	6	11			
	2. Manufactured goods incl. misc. ...	"	18	16	20			
	3. Food and live animals	"	8	7	7			
	4. Chemicals	"	2	2	4			
	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
12	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)		(Fiscal Year Ending June 30)				(CY)	
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-49.5	-58.5	-49.1	-41.1	-37.1	
	2. Private direct investment (net) [c] ..	"	-0.7	1.1	-0.6	-1.5	0.1	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	15.4	17.5	13.0	9.4	8.0	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	30.9	27.8	24.3	17.1	19.1	
8	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.1	4.1(Mar)
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	- "
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	1.9 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	-	-	-	-	- "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.2 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"						
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
8	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕		247	247	494[d]	494	555[e]	555

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. UN "International Trade Statistics."
5. "Annuaire Statistique."
6. "Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique."
7. AID/W estimates.
8. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
9. "La Zone Franc," France.
10. Budget documents.
11. IBRD.
12. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Customs data not adjusted for unrecorded trade and timing and valuation. b - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. c - Includes "Other private long-term." d - Effective May 5, 1967.
e - Effective August 11, 1969.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES[a]

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30[b]				
	1965	1966	1967	1968[c]	
	Millions M. francs				Mill.US$
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	10,505	10,516	13,344	16,450	33.3
1. Direct taxes	2,664	2,438	2,483	2,140	4.3
2. Sales taxation	3,809	3,541	3,754	4,500	9.1
3. Customs	3,341	3,943	6,008	7,250	14.7
4. Other revenues	691	594	1,099	2,560	5.2
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	20,715	20,376	23,696	19,950	40.4
1. Current	10,505	10,516	13,344	18,260	37.0
a. Defense	2,270	2,255	2,475	2,600	5.3
b. Education	1,420	1,420	2,196	2,400	4.9
c. Debt service	151	-	409	1,490	3.0
d. Other current	6,664	6,841	8,264	11,770	23.8
2. Capital	10,210	9,860	10,352	1,690	3.4
C. DEFICIT	-10,210	-9,860	-10,352	-3,500	-7.1

a - Not necessarily in accordance with A.I.D. Form 10-74 concepts.
b - Budget basis.
c - Converted at 494 M. francs per dollar.

MALI

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

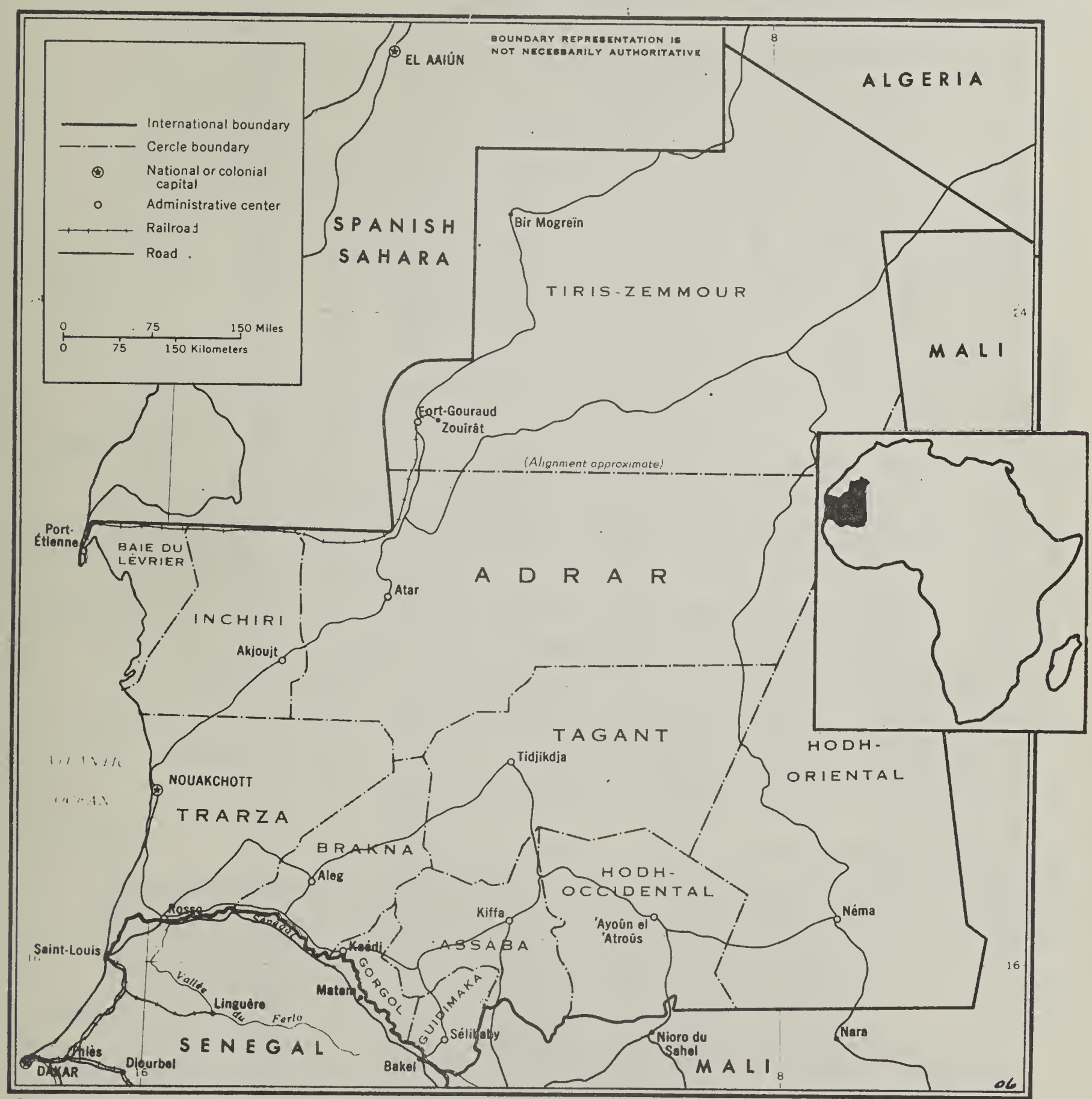
ITEM	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	CY 1968
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-49.5	-58.5	-49.1	-41.1	-37.1
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	29.3	18.6	20.3	18.2	17.9
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-50.6	-44.6	-37.2	-33.6	-30.5
Trade balance	-21.3	-26.0	-16.9	-15.4	-12.6
2. Nonmonetary gold	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance	-14.5	-12.2	-13.5	-12.1	-9.4
4. Other transportation	-2.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-1.4
5. Travel	-2.9	-5.3	-4.0	-4.1	-4.2
6. Investment income	-0.1	-1.0	-0.7	-1.1	-1.5
7. Government, n.i.e.	-8.3	-12.0	-12.2	-6.3	-8.3
8. Other services	-0.3	-1.4	-1.3	-1.6	0.3
Total services	-28.2	-32.5	-32.2	-25.7	-24.5
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	5.8	6.5	4.7	4.1	5.1
10. Central government, net	15.4	17.5	13.0	9.4	8.0
France	(4.1)	(4.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(4.1)
C. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment	} -0.7	} 1.1	} -0.6	} -1.5	0.1
12. Other private long-term					
13. Other private short-term	-4.4	-1.6	-1.4	-6.6	-13.6
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	31.1	25.8	22.0	17.1	18.9
a. Loan receipts	34.7	31.5	26.8	18.8	19.1
France	(4.6)	(2.1)	(0.6)	(0.7)	
USSR	(10.7)	(7.4)	(8.9)	(9.8)	
Communist China	(7.3)	(4.3)	(5.8)	(1.7)	-0.2
b. Loan repayments	-3.8	-3.7	-2.5	-1.7	-
c. Other liabilities	0.4	-1.5	-2.3	-	-
d. Assets	-0.2	-0.5	-	-	
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	6.7	6.4
17. Commercial banks: assets (increase -)	**	**	**	-1.9	-2.2
18. Central bank: liabilities	6.6	1.1	7.6	11.6	15.1
a. Use of IMF credit	9.7	**	0.3	-0.7	0.4
b. IBRD and IDA holdings of Mali francs	0.2	-	-	-	-
c. Payments agreements	-0.9	1.5	0.4	-0.1	-5.1
d. Blocked accounts	0.7	-0.3	0.6	-0.5	-
e. Other liabilities	-3.1	-0.1	6.3	12.9	19.8
19. Central bank: assets	-3.2	0.6	-1.7	0.1	-1.2
a. Changes in reserve position in the IMF	0.2	-	-	-	-
b. Payments agreements	-1.2	-2.4	-1.2	-0.2	-1.6
c. Foreign exchange	-2.2	3.0	-0.5	0.3	0.4
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-0.9	+7.2	+5.8	+2.2	+0.5

* - Fiscal years end June 30. Converted at 247 CFA francs per dollar. ** - Less than $50,000.
Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

a - Balance on Goods and Services: ($ Millions)	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	CY 1968
1. Exports of goods and services	34.7	23.7	26.0	23.6	25.6
2. Imports of goods and services	-84.2	-82.2	-75.1	-64.7	-62.7
3. Net	-49.5	-58.5	-49.1	-41.1	-37.1

Source: International Monetary Fund.

MAURITANIA



Base 56073 3-68

MAURITANIA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1954		1.4	-	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	-*	-*	1.9	-	1.9
Loans			1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4
Grants			*	-	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	-*	-*	0.5	-	0.5
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	*	*	0.1	-	-	1.2	-	1.2
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	*	*	0.1	-	-	1.2	-	1.2
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	-	0.4
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			0.2	0.1	*	0.5	*	*	*	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.2	-	0.2
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.2	-	0.2
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			1.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	*	0.2	0.3	-*	*	3.3	-	3.3
Loans			1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4
Grants			0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	*	0.2	0.3	-*	*	1.9	-	1.9
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	70.9	5.0	2.8	1.5	16.9	4.9	3.4	20.9	19.2	145.6		
IBRD			66.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.0		
IFC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	20.0		
IDA			-	-	-	-	6.7	-	-	-	3.0	9.7		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	0.9	-	-	1.0	-	1.4	3.3		
UNDP-TA		-	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1		
Other UN			*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.6		
EEC			4.9	4.9	2.6	0.2	9.8	4.5	2.1	0.5	14.3	43.9		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... The climate throughout Mauritania is generally hot and dry. In southern Mauritania there is one rainy season, with rainfall less than 28 inches a year, and only one or two months with more than 2 inches of rain; temperature and humidity have wide seasonal and daily variations. The coastal strip has one rainy season of 3-4 months with annual rainfall less than 28 inches, and a dry season of about 8 months. Most of Mauritania has a Saharan-desert climate characterized by high daytime temperature for six months of the year, very cool nights, and less than 4 inches of rainfall annually. The country is generally flat, with most of the area low-lying desert. A relatively small region in the west-central part of Mauritania (the Adrar), has elevations of 1,650 - 3,000 feet. The Senegal River on the southwestern border is the only waterway. The 435-mile coast-line is generally unindented, having only one opening, the Baie du Lévrier (Bay of the Greyhound) where Mouadhihou (formerly Port Etienne) is located. Behind the coast is a plain that extends from Nouakchott (the capital) in the west, to Nema in the east. The northern two-thirds of the country lies in the Sahara Desert.

AREA ..... 398,000 square miles, almost the size of Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada combined.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 38% (less than 1% arable), largely confined to the Senegal River Valley along the southwestern border with Senegal (the Chemama region); some farming is also done at the oases in the northern desert regions and in the mountain regions. The alluvial soil of the valley is watered regularly by the flooding of the river and by the rains which fall from July to October.

MAIN CROPS ..... Most of Mauritania's agricultural production is provided by the settled farmers of the south. The principal food crop is millet, grown in Senegal River Valley. Also grown in this area are rice, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. In the mountainous Adrar, Tagant, Assaba, and Affolé regions stored rainwater is used to irrigate date palm groves and truck gardens which produce grain, tobacco, henna, and vegetables. Gum arabic is collected from the acacia trees of southern Mauritania for export.

LIVESTOCK ..... Livestock raising is the major traditional economic activity. Livestock ranks a much smaller second to iron ore in export value. The greatest cattle region is found around the seasonal rivers in the southwest; sheep, goats and camels are raised in the center of the country and in the north. New wells and refrigerated slaughter houses expected to aid development of livestock industry.

FISHERIES ..... Now a minor activity, exploitation of rich fishing grounds off Atlantic coast and in Senegal River expected to grow rapidly with development of port, storage and processing facilities at Mouadhihou underway

FOREST ..... No real forest in the sense of a continuous tree cover. Trees found in the southern savannah regions are not commercially worked.

MINERALS ..... Iron ore is country's principal natural resource. Large deposits (estimated up to 400 million tons) of exceptionally high-grade (64-67%) iron ore are mined near Fort-Gouraud, over 400 miles northeast of Mouadhihou. Shipments began in 1963 and have since then constituted the bulk of Mauritania's exports. Production is about 6 million tons annually. Exploitation of a 30 million ton copper ore deposit near Akjoujt, about 150 miles northeast of Nouakchott, now proceeding. Salt and gypsum are worked on a small scale. Deposits of phosphates have been found near the Senegal River, and large deposits of gypsum found near Nouakchott.

FUELS ..... There are no mineral fuels produced, and there is no potential water power. Exploration for petroleum continues.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Principal river is the Senegal River. It is navigable from Rosso to Podor (in Senegal) all year and for about 600 miles from Rosso to Kayes in Mali during certain months.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 1.2 million; mid-1970.
Annual growth ..... 2.2%.
Density and concentration .. Overall density of 3 per square mile is among lowest in Africa; density very low in northern part of country, somewhat higher in southwest and heaviest in the Senegal River Valley. In 1962, principal towns: Atar. 8,000; Kaédi, 15,000; Nouakchott (the capital) 14,500; and Mouadhihou, 11,250. 2% urban.
The people ..... The population consists of nomadic white and black Moors who account for over 50% and close to 30% of the population respectively, mainly engaged in livestock raising in the central and northern parts of the country; and sedentary Negro farmers in the south, about 20% of the population.
Religion ..... The state religion is Islam. Nearly 100% of the population is Muslim. Mauritania has traditionally been a fountainhead of Koranic scholarship throughout the Muslim world.
Language ..... French is the official language, and Arabic is the national language. The Arabic spoken in Mauritania is called Hassaniya.
Labor force ..... In 1965, an estimated 385,000 in labor force, of which close to 90% were engaged in agriculture. Roughly 5% were salaried workers.
Migration ..... Some of the tribesmen of the Senegal River Valley go to Dakar in Senegal for seasonal work or to engage in petty trade. In seasonal grazing migrations, cattle are moved within the country every year, and they are also led down to Senegal for sale.

EDUCATION
General ..... With the majority of the population nomadic, schools travelling with the wandering tribes have been established in recent years. The Government has also established a Department of Arab Education to preserve this heritage, and the Arabic language will be taught to the Negro Mauritanians who live in the Senegal Valley and to whom only private schools have been available up to now.
Literacy ..... Estimated at 1-5%.
Teachers ..... 1965-66: 1,025 primary.
Students ..... 1965-66: 20,020 primary; 1,380 secondary, general; 107 teacher-training and 197 vocational. 9% of the primary school-age children attended school

HEALTH
Life expectancy ..... 40 years, U.S. 70.
Medical personnel ..... 1965: 35 doctors, 1 per 30,000 inhabitants; U.S. 650.
Health facilities ..... 1965: 4 hospitals, 15 medical centers, 15 maternity clinics. 415 beds in 1966, 1 bed per 2,583 persons.
Main diseases ..... Tuberculosis, leprosy, sleeping sickness, trachoma, and malaria.
Infant mortality ..... 150-160 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.
Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake per person is 1,980.

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... A relatively new line (419 miles) links the iron mines of Fort Gouraud and the new copper mines at Akjoujt with Mouadhihou on the coast.

ROADS ..... Estimates of road milage vary greatly since most roads are simply desert paths. 1969: 3,784 miles, of which 724 improved (115 paved). The principal road is the 850-mile long Trans-Mauritania Highway which crosses the entire country from Rosso, on the Senegal River in the south, to the Moroccan border in the north, via Nouakchott (the capital), Akjoujt (copper region), Atar, and Fort-Gouraud (iron-ore region). Most roads extend from north to south connecting with traditional markets in Mali and Senegal. East-west roads are few and impassable in rainy season July-December. Road connections of center and south with Mouadhihou in north are poor.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 8,147 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Primary airports at Nouakchott and Mouadhihou, with seven others of lesser importance. All regional centers are equipped with airstrips.

PORTS ..... Principal ports on Atlantic coast are Mouadhihou (only natural harbor and providing facilities for fishing industry, being expanded); Cansado, six miles south of Mouadhihou, constructed for export or iron ore; and Nouakchott, expected to grow rapidly when copper exports begin.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 59 mill. KWH produced in 1969 - 49 KWH per capita, all thermal and practically all at Mouadhihou. New plant being built at Nouakchott.

INDUSTRY ..... Manufacturing is practically non-existent, except for a few fish-processing plants at Mouadhihou. However, development of the large iron ore and copper deposits and construction of the railroad at Mouadhihou are likely to change this picture.

MINING ..... Mining occupied an insignificant role until 1963, when the first shipments of iron ore were made from the high-grade deposits near Fort Gouraud. By 1965, iron ore production reached 6 million tons, and Mauritania had become second only to Liberia as an African exporter of the ore. Development of the sizable copper potential is well along.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

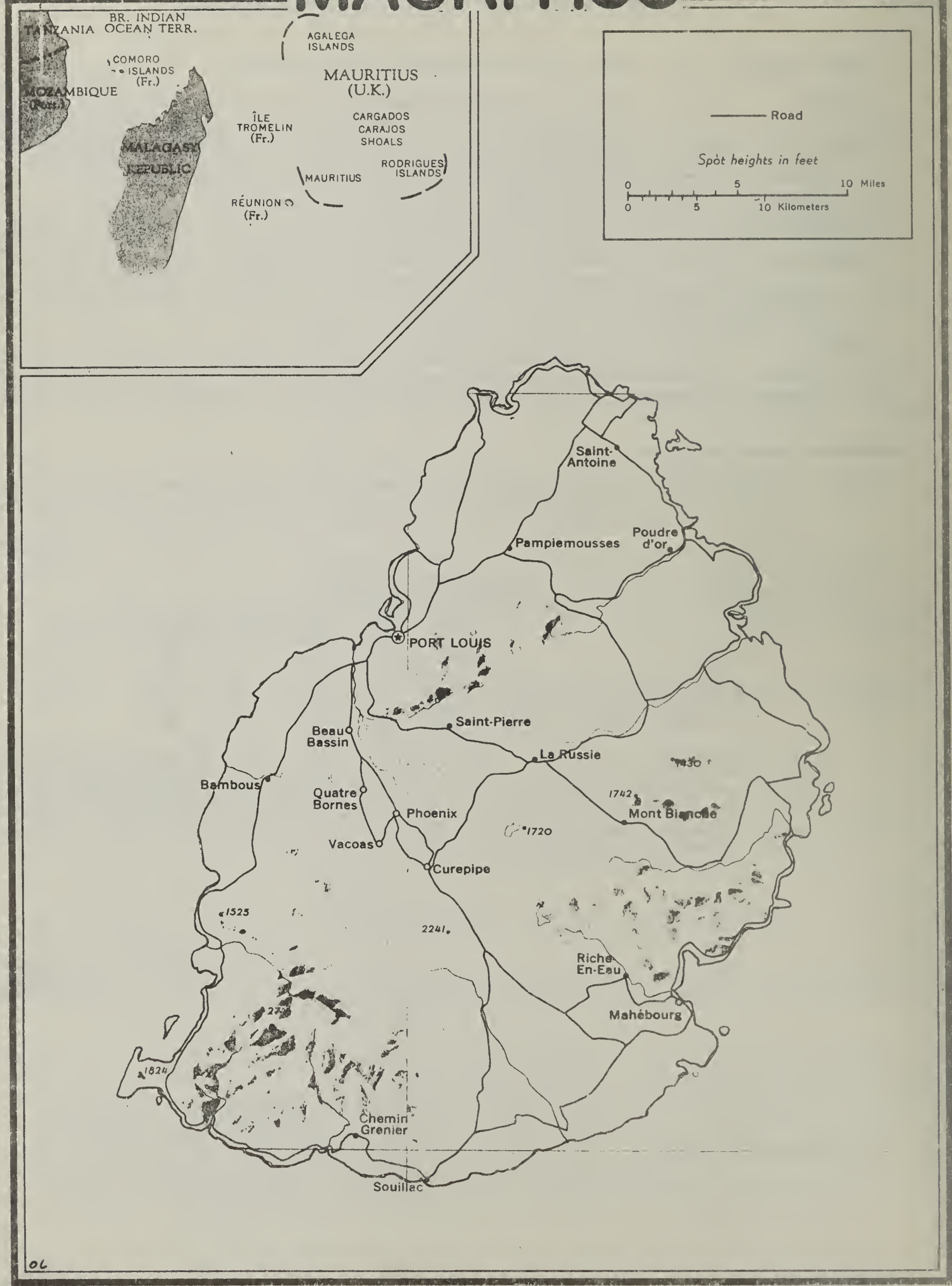
NOTE: It is difficult to measure the value of some exports because most traditional commercial exchanges between Mauritania and Mali and Senegal (primarily livestock) occur outside the control of Mauritanian customs authorities.

Foreign Trade - 1965-69
(Millions of Dollars)

	1965	1966	1967	1967	1969
Exports	58	69	70	73	77
Iron ore	(53)	(63)	(62)	(55)	(68)
Imports	24	23	25	35	46
Trade balance	+34	+46	+45	+38	+31

Iron ore has comprised the bulk of Mauritania's exports since 1963 and has changed Mauritania from a trade deficit country to a trade surplus country. Iron ore goes mainly to United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Italy. Livestock exports go largely to Mali and Senegal on the hoof. Other traditional exports include fish, salt and gum arabic. Imports are chiefly machinery, railway and road vehicles, mainly for the iron and copper ore projects, and come principally from France.

MAURITIUS



55339 12-66

242

MAURITIUS

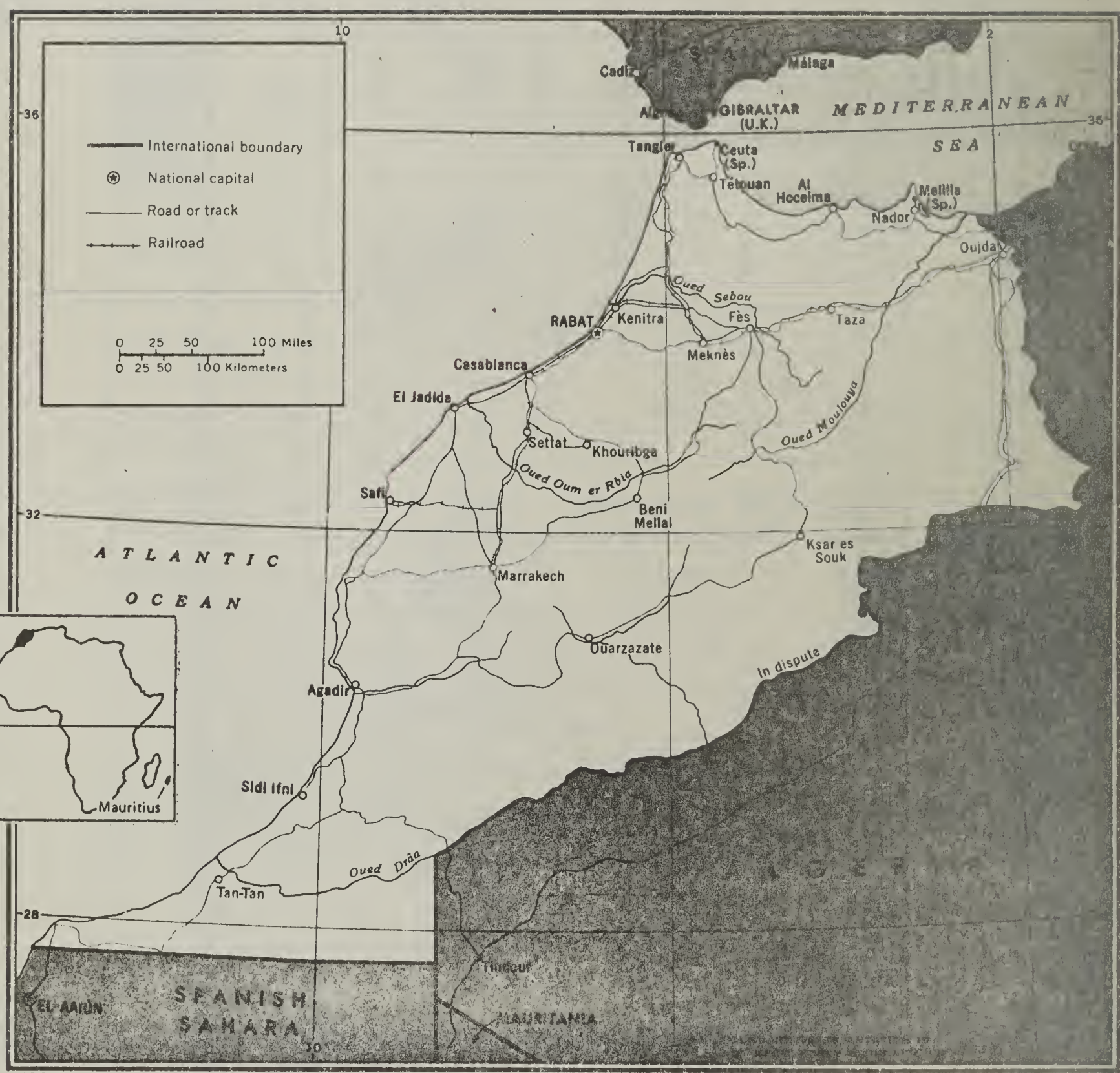
LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.4	-	1.4
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	*NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1958*		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-
Title II - Total			0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.4	-	1.4
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	-	0.8
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.6	-	0.6
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.5	-	1.5
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.5	-	1.5
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.2	7.9	0.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.2	11.8		
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	7.0		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	0.6	-	1.0	0.7	0.8	-	3.0		
UNDP-TA		-	0.4	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2		
Other UN			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	-	0.6		

* - Less than $50,000.

MOROCCO



76909 10-69

244

MOROCCO

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

In 1956, the former French and Spanish protectorates as well as the Free Zone of Tangier were united to form the Kingdom of Morocco. The country is located in northwest Africa, at the junction of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The Atlas and Rif Mountains, running roughly parallel to the coast, cut off a broad coastal plain area with soil favorable for agricultural use; although rainfall is irregular, water is available for irrigation. The larger part of the country is mountainous with dry steppes merging with the Sahara Desert to the southeast.

The people of Morocco are almost entirely Arabic-Muslim. Although the urban centers have been growing rapidly, most of the population continues to live in the rural areas between the mountain ranges and the coast. Nomadic tribesmen still populate the mountain and desert areas.

As is the case with many developing countries, the Moroccan economy is characterized by two distinct and contrasting sectors, the traditional and the modern. The mainstay of the former is subsistence agriculture, plus some handicrafts and local commerce. The modern sector was introduced and developed by the protectorate powers, primarily the French. It encompasses agriculture (mainly citrus fruits), fishing, mining, industry and trade. Before independence, the modern sector shared close ties with the metropoles and depended upon them for capital, managerial talent and preferential markets. Large numbers of French settlers have departed since 1956 and the economic and financial ties with France have been replaced by association with the European Community (EC). Under the arrangement with the EC that became operative in September 1969, Morocco receives substantial preferences for exports to the European Common Market of manufactured goods and some types of agricultural products.

Agriculture is the pillar of Morocco's economic structure; it employs over half the labor force and contributes over one-quarter of the GNP. The modern agricultural sector is largely devoted to production for export, mainly to France and other EC countries, and provides nearly all of Morocco's agricultural exports. Except for citrus fruits and vegetables, which are export crops, the increase in agricultural production has lagged behind population growth over the past decade. Erratic rainfall in Morocco causes wide year-to-year fluctuations in agricultural output, particularly in the traditional subsistence sector.

Although there has been no basic change in the pattern of output in Morocco, there has been a continuing shift in ownership from the emigrating European population to both the government and private individuals. As this shift has occurred the traditional economy has been changing, with the support of the government, to fill the vacuum created by the departing Europeans. The clearest evidence of this fundamental structural change in the economy has been the large volume of capital outflow, and the drop in the non-Moslem population from 558,000 in 1960 to 238,000 in 1968

The bright spots in the economy are rapidly rising earnings from tourism and the small but highly important mining sector. While mining constitutes a relatively small portion of the national product, it contributes over 30% of the value of total exports. One of the world's major producers of phosphates, Morocco also exports manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc. Other industries are still rather small with manufacturing generally confined to processing raw materials for the domestic market.

In Morocco's diversified export sector, the largest single foreign exchange earner, phosphate rock, accounts for only one-fourth of total exports. Other leading exports include citrus fruits, vegetables, canned fish, wine and manganese. The citrus and vegetable export marketing system has been nationalized in order to reduce the capital outflow from French colons.

Combined with a very rapid population expansion, the modest growth of the Moroccan economy has resulted in a very slow improvement in the per capita standard of living, particularly for those dependent on subsistence agriculture. Unemployment and underemployment are serious and growing problems. However, Morocco has a promising potential with a relatively well diversified resource base consisting of important mineral reserves and fertile soil in the coastal plains. The country also possesses a relatively good infrastructure, largely a legacy of French rule. Although earlier planning was plagued with difficulties, the government has apparently adopted a more realistic approach to development planning. In current planning priority has been given to industry, agricultural development, tourism and training in essential skills.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... The climate is of the Mediterranean type, with mild winters and hot and dry summers. Influenced by the Atlantic Ocean and the Atlas Mountains, the west is cooler and well watered; temperatures and temperature variations increase in the central part; areas south and east of the Atlas ranges have a desert climate. Annual rainfall varies from about 47 inches in the north to some 2 inches in the south. Irregular rainfall and periodic droughts cause variations in crops. The Rif Mountains in the north and the Atlas ranges (with Mt. Toubkal about 13,670 feet) running from the coast to the northeast enclose a series of fertile plains and plateaus; semi-desert areas extend south and east of the Atlas Mountains. Variations of climate and terrain favor a variety of crops and provide many touristic attractions.

AREA ..... 171,800 sq. mi., a little larger than California.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 38.3 million acres, 35% of total area; 2.5 acres per capita. 19 million acres arable land and land under tree crops, 19 million acres permanent meadows and pastures.

MAIN CROPS ..... Principal crops are citrus fruits, tomatoes, grapes (wine), olives (oil) and cereals (main subsistence food).

LIVESTOCK ..... Livestock production is second only to cereals as the most important agricultural activity. Mainly cattle, sheep and goats. Emphasis to improve raising and marketing.

FORESTS ..... Some 21,000 sq. mi. (12% of total area) produce cork, fuelwood and lumber (cedar, oak and various conifers).

FISHERIES ..... Fish abound along the coast and are an important export. Catch is mainly sardines, tuna, mackerel and anchovy.

MINERALS ..... Morocco is the world's second largest producer of phosphates. Other minerals include manganese, lead, zinc petroleum, cobalt, silver and pyrrhotite (for sulphuric acid production).

FUELS ..... Petroleum production will soon cease if new fields are not discovered. Off-shore prospecting currently being undertaken. Also supplies of anthracite coal and butane gas.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Important as source of hydroelectric power and irrigation; navigation limited because of irregular flow.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Agriculture, forestry, fishing, 31%; commerce, 20%; manufacturing, 12%; mining, 5%; construction; 5%; other (including services), 27%, 1969.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 15.9 million, mid-1970 estimate.

Annual growth ..... 3.2%.

Density and concentration. 88 per sq. mi.; 35% in urban areas in 1969. Main cities: Rabat, the capital (370,000), Casablanca, the principal port (1,120,000), Marrakech (275,000) and Fez (255,000) in 1966.

The people ..... Almost entirely Moroccan Muslins. Emigration has reduced foreigners (incl. about 92,700 French) to only 1% and Moroccan Jews to less than 1% of population in 1966.

Religion ..... Predominately Muslim, 2% Christian, 1% Jewish.

Language ..... Arabic, the official language, and Berber (in more remote communities). French is used in business and government.

Labor force ..... Only 28% of the total population is in the labor force, of which 54% are in agriculture. Unemployment, underemployment, low productivity and a shortage of skilled labor are major problems.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Only 14 percent for country as a whole.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 31,673 primary (incl. pre-school); 11,020 secondary, general; 10 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 1,105,237 primary; 248,699 secondary-general; 17,768 vocational (public only); 1,164 teacher-training. 32% of the primary school-age children attended school. 1965-66.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... 55 years, U.S. 70.
Infant mortality .... 149 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, U.S. 21.
Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is 2,180; U.S. 3,180.
Medical personnel .... 1,122 doctors, 1 per 13,100 persons, 1968; U.S. 650.

Hospital facilities .. 133 hospitals in 1964. 20,192 beds in 1965, 1 per 664 persons.
Main diseases ..... Tuberculosis, malaria, cancer, venereal, eye and mental diseases.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... Total of 1,156 miles, of which 472 are electrified. Mainly services the mining industries and major cities.

ROADS ..... 1969: 32,180 miles, of which 14,447 improved (11,203 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 207,450 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Rabat, Casablanca and Tangier have scheduled commercial jet service. Also 10 other airports and about 50 landing strips throughout the country.

PORTS ..... Casablanca, the principal port, handles most of the merchandise traffic. Other ports include Safi, (mostly phosphates), Kénitra, Mohammadia, Agadir and Tangier.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... In 1967: 454,310 KW installed capacity (mainly hydro). 1,693 million KWH produced in 1969, 110 KWH per capita.

MINING ..... An important economic activity and foreign exchange earner (over 30% of total exports in 1967-69). Remoteness of the many important deposits of minerals often makes mining difficult. Phosphates are mined under government monopoly. Coal supplies local industries.

INDUSTRY ..... Mainly food processing for domestic markets. Other industries are: textiles and leather, metals and machinery (household appliances, assembly plants, foundries, machine shops), building materials, pulp and paper, and chemical (fertilizer, insecticides). A large chemical complex at Safi began operating in 1965.

TOURISM ..... Constitutes a major priority in the development plan of Morocco. Almost 600,000 visitors in 1968, an 11% rise over 1967.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Phosphates are the most important export commodity, accounting for 24% of total exports by value. Other leading exports are: citrus fruits, 17%; canned fish, 5% and tomatoes (fresh), 7%. About 40% of the total exports go to France, followed by the Communist Bloc, 13%; West Germany, 11%;and the United Kingdom 6%; 1967-69.

IMPORTS ..... Imports are diversified, with food, beverage and tobacco representing about one-quarter of the total by value (mainly sugar and wheat). Manufactured goods account for over half the imports (mainly consumer goods). France supplies about 35% of the total value, followed by Communist Bloc, United States, West Germany, and the United Kingdom, 1967-69.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 3.2%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 35%)	Thousands	11,689	13,964	14,404	14,865	15,348	15,855[E]
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE [a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65-100	101	94	109	151	123	132
	2. Per capita production index	"	110	86	96	129	102	106
	3. Barley	1,000 MT	1,136	506	1,100	2,223	1,309	1,477
	4. Wheat	"	1,067	814	1,090	2,411	1,612	1,870
	5. Corn	"	400	154	255	240	333	276
	6. Citrus fruits[b]	"	463	702	795	738	830	761
	7. Milk	"	550	501	520	525	535	525
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
3	1. Industrial production index	1963=100	89	109	113	116		
3	2. Manufacturing production index ..	"	86	107	112	117		
1	3. Cement	1,000 MT	580	856	875	1,010	1,165	899(8 mos)
1	4. Mining production index	1963=100	102	111	112	110	106	90 "
4,5	5. Phosphate rock	1,000 MT	7,472	9,439	9,945	10,512	10,662	7,329 "
1,4	6. Iron ore	"	1,577	1,016	893	810	760	593 "
4,5	7. Manganese ore	"	483	362	286	160	131	77 "
4	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	163	296	250	213	213	
1,4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	1,008	1,344	1,344	1,537	1,693	1,336(9 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	86	96	96	103	110	
6	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT** **							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill.dirhams	8,900	12,530	13,470	15,090	15,720	16,790
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$	1,760	2,477	2,663	2,983	3,108	3,319
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"	2,171	2,537	2,744	3,063	3,108	3,254
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	+20	679	717	774	821	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"		-616	-629	-682	-772	
	6. Equals total available resources	"	2,191	2,600	2,832	3,155	3,157	
	7. Private consumption	"	1,659	1,945	2,050	2,179	2,301	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"	298	375	391	430	455	453
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	224	310	385	400	429	455
	10. Change in stocks	"	+10	-30	+6	+146	-28	-
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent		-2.3%	+8.2%	+11.6%	+1.5%	+4.7%
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars	186	182	191	206	203	205
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
	G. PRICE INDEXES (Casablanca)							
1,4	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100	90	114	116	106	108	115(10 mos)
1	2. Consumer prices	"	88	106	106	106	109	110 "
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX⊕	1963=100	75	110	121	135	147	155(Sep)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES	Mil.dirhams						
	1. Total revenues	"		2,500	2,814	3,019	3,515	3,575[c]
	2. Total expenditures	"		3,035	3,449	3,974	4,070	4,468[c]
	3. of which: Defense	"		-535	-635	-955	-555	-893
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"						
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		200	323	691	303	517
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		335	312	264	252	376
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1ϕ ..	Million US$	356[d]	396	440	475	558	568
	2. Annual payments	"	8[d]	42	41	49	65	
	3. of which: Amortization	"	(3)[d]	(26)	(30)	(29)	(44)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ϕ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 5.06 dirhams per U.S. dollar.

a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - Budget estimate. d - 1962.

MOROCCO

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
7,10	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	354	428	424	450	485	490E
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-413	-477	-518	-551	-562	-535E
	3. Trade balance	"	-59	-49	-94	-101	-77	-45
4,11	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	10	9	10	8	9	3(6 mos)
	(f.o.b.) 2. France	"	143	180	175	173	170	105 "
	3. Germany (Fed. Rep.) ..	"	32	35	34	37	41	20 "
	4. United Kingdom	"	23	21	24	27	28	13 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	16	55	52	59	60	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	37	57	53	75	42	38 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	204	187	194	174	171	110 "
	3. Germany (Fed. Rep.).	"	19	30	47	43	55	30 "
	4. United Kingdom	"	13	15	18	24	29	15 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	41	70	67	62	79	
7,10	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Phosphates	Million US$	84	106	108	107	109	115E
	2. Citrus fruits	"	36	66	68	83	77	65E
	3. Fish, canned	"	21	24	23	26	24	25E
	4. Tomatoes	"	19	29	35	28	29	35E
4,10	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Food, beverages & tobacco	Million US$	88	130	143	122	89	56(6 mos)
	2. Semi-finished products	"	74	102	109	122	144	90 "
	3. Industrial goods	"	55	76	105	106	120	n.a. "
	4. Consumer goods	"	111	82	78	86	96	55 "
7	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Phosphates	1963=100	102	107	108	98	99	98(3 mos)
	2. Manganese	"	120	105	118	129	141	130 "
1,7	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100	98	102	107	99	99	96(3 mos)
	1. Export price index	"	94	111	110	105	104	100 "
	2. Import price index	"	96	109	103	106	105	104 "
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
8	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-20	-63	-88	-92	-49	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	1	7	10	6	4	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	26	29	23	32	30	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	41	53	61	43	48	
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	206	87	76	85	114	141
	1. Gold	"	29	21	21	21	21	21
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	6	12	13	-	-	-
	4. Foreign exchange	"	171	54	42	64	93	120
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
7	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"	59	24	25	26	28	28(Sep)
7	V. PAYMENTS AGREEMENTS		5	25	13	20	32	40 "
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕							
	1. Official rate	Francs/$						
		Dirhams/$	5.06	5.06	5.06	5.06	5.06	5.06
		$/Dirham	.1976	.1976	.1976	.1976	.1976	.1976

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. "La Situation Economique du Maroc."
4. "Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique."
5. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
6. National data adjusted by USAID Mission & PPC/SR.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. Based on data submitted by USAID Mission.
9. IBRD.
10. "Statistiques des Echanges Extérieurs."
11. IMF "Direction of Trade."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

Revision No. 255
March 1971

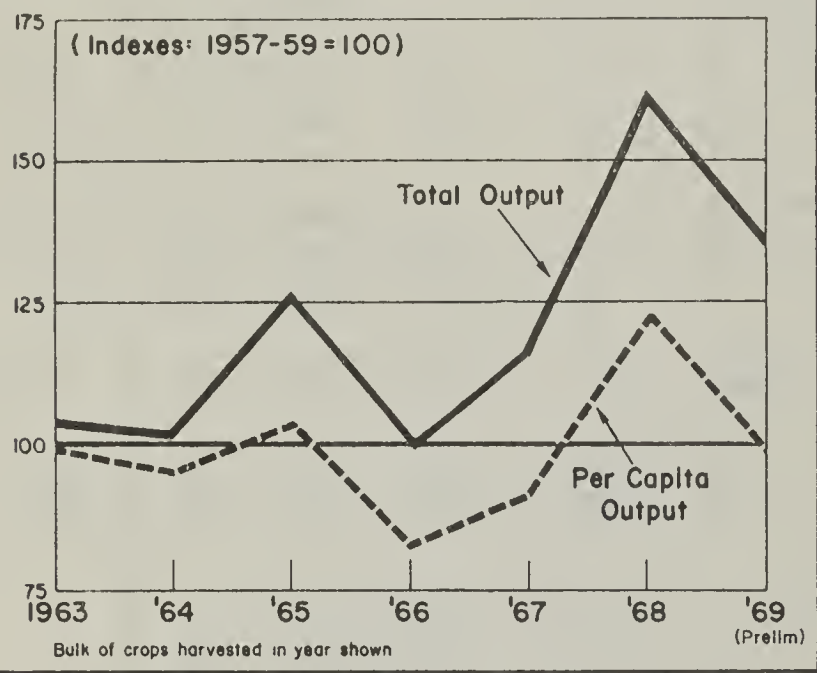
A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

249

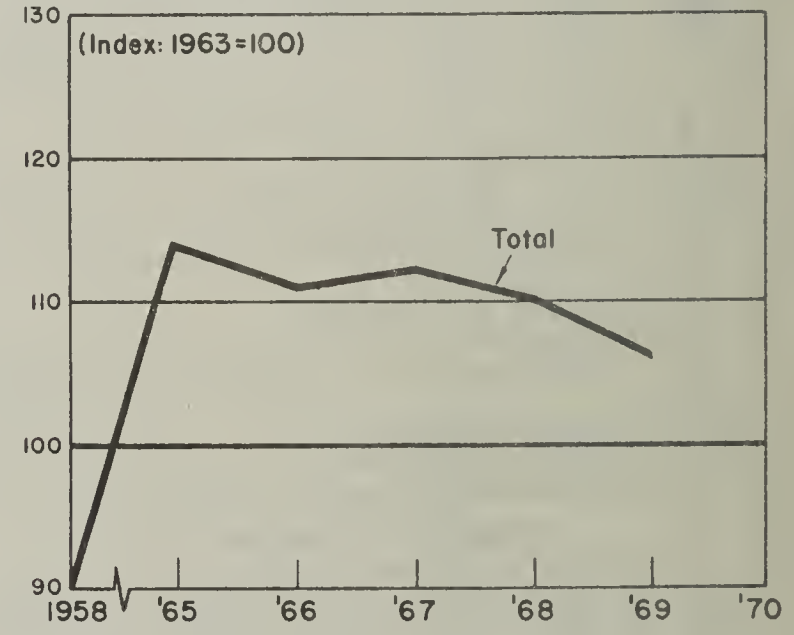
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)

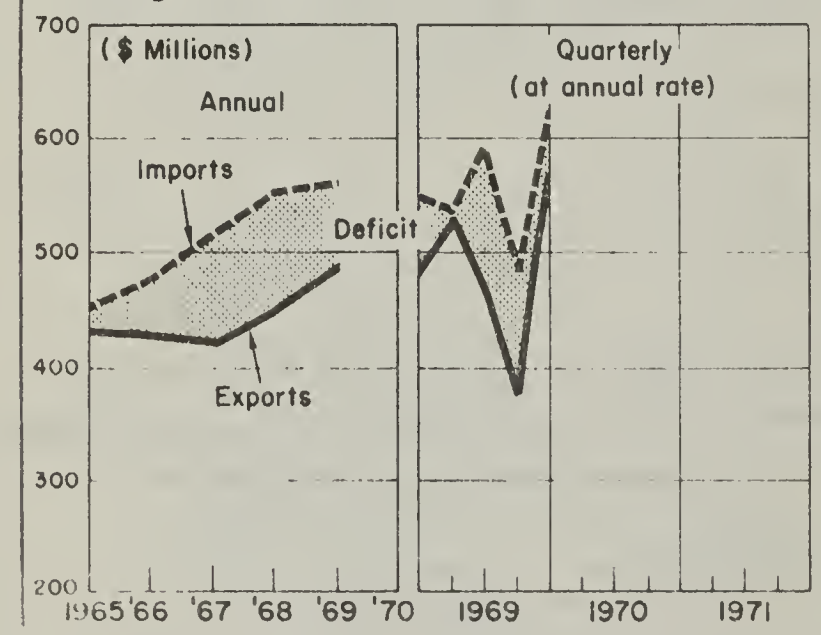
Agricultural Production



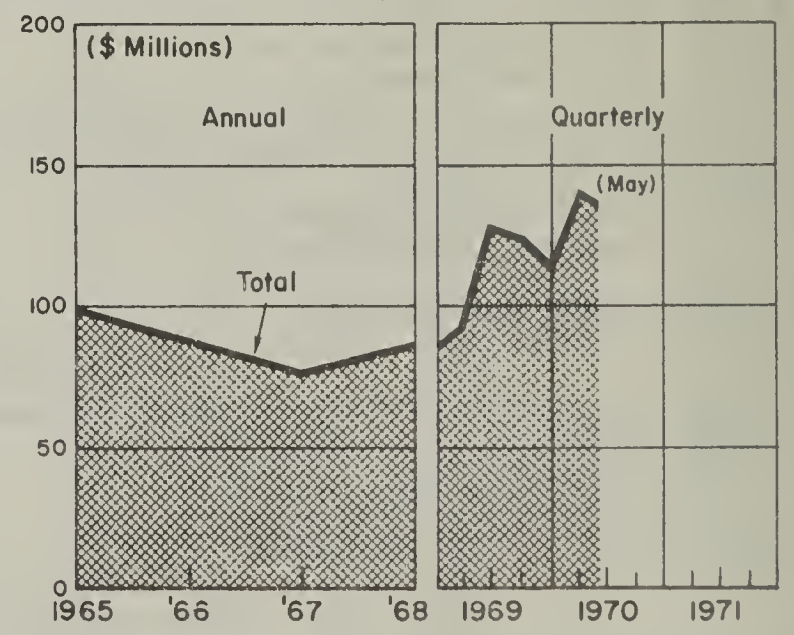
Mining Output



Foreign Trade



Official Reserves, Gross 1/



1/ End of period

MOROCCO

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†		Unit	1958	1960	1969P
1	*SA.* **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY**				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	32.8	29.2	31.2
	2. Mining	"	5.3	5.9	4.5
	3. Manufacturing	"	11.3	12.1	11.5
	4. Construction	"	3.5	3.5	4.5
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	a/	a/	a/
	6. Trade and finance	"	20.8	21.0	19.6
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"	26.3	28.3	28.7
	a - Transport, communication, utilities and finance included in line 7.				

		Unit	1952a	1960	
2	*SB.* **LABOR FORCE**				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	39.0	28.0	
	2. Female component	"	31.7	n.a.	
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	32.0	34.7	
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	71.2	56.3	
	5. Mining	"	0.6	1.2	
	6. Manufacturing	"	5.9	8.2	
	7. Construction	"	3.0	1.7	
	8. Transport	"	8.3	2.5	
	9. Other	"	10.0	30.1b	
	a - Former French Zone only. b - Includes 9.3 percent unemployed.				

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
	SC. **DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**				
3	*Population, by Age and Sex (1968):*				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	50.0	50.0
	2. Less than 5 years	"	18.8	9.4	9.4
	3. 5-14 years	"	27.5	13.8	13.7
	4. 15-19 years	"	10.4	5.2	5.2
	5. 20-39 years	"	26.3	13.2	13.1
	6. 40-59 years	"	12.8	6.4	6.4
	7. 60 plus	"	4.2	2.0	2.2
		Unit	1962	1969	
3,4	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio	149	n.a.	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	n.a.	50	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	n.a.	16-17	

		Unit	1956	1960	1967
5	*SD.* **EDUCATION**				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	438.92	795.89	1,105.24
	3. Secondary (general)	"	23.94	58.98	248.70
	4. Vocational	"	7.32	25.97	17.77a
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.11	1.10	1.16
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	11.29	18.78b	31.67b
	8. Secondary (general)	"	1.15	n.a.	9.27a
	9. Vocational	"	0.48	n.a.	n.a.
	10. Teacher-training	"	n.a.	n.a.	0.09
	11. Student Enrollment Ratios	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	17	27	32c
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	4	7	15c
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	13	21	27c
	* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training. a - Public only. b - Includes pre-school. c - 1965.				

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts and IBRD.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

MOROCCO

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[a]	
	Millions of dirhams					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	2,500	2,814	3,019	3,515	3,575	707
1. Domestic revenue	2,240	2,654	2,778	3,193	3,227	638
a. Income taxes	419	443	529	548	550	109
b. Sales taxation	735	770	853	1,103	1,138	225
c. Customs	453	475	453	513	540	107
d. Profits of fiscal monopolies	233	306	305	322	294	58
e. Other tax revenue	257	292	279	311	346	68
f. Receipts from gov't. ent.	24	186	207	180	212	42
g. Other nontax revenue	119	182	152	216	147	29
2. Government enterprise surplus used for capital outlay	260	160	241	322	348	69
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL[b]	3,035	3,449	3,974	4,070	4,468	883
1. Current	2,215	2,295	2,639	2,659	2,879	569
a. Defense (Total)	355	381	446	491	475	94
b. Agriculture	143	158	167	175	186	37
c. Education	477	512	558	627	625	123
d. Health	187	199	203	211	216	43
e. Transportation (ports only)	-	-	9	8	9	2
f. Communication	-	-	11	11	13	2
g. Interest	150	140	190	197	216	43
h. Other current	903	905	1,055	939	1,139	225
2. Capital[b]	820	1,154	1,335	1,411	1,589	314
a. Agriculture	170	347	419	524	551	109
b. Education	26	21	46	50	57	11
c. Health	16	10	10	8	21	4
d. Transportation	86	90	101	145	137	27
e. Communication	22	33	27	30	62	12
f. Industry and power[b]	433	555	632	580	663	131
g. Other capital	67	98	100	74	98	20
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-535	-635	-955	-555	-893	-176
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	535	635	955	555	893	176
1. Domestic sources (net)	200	323	691	303	517	102
a. Central Bank borrowing						
b. Other						
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	335	312	264	252	376	74
a. U.S. Government	118	106	135	90	195	38
b. Other	217	206	129	162	181	36

* Converted at 5.06 dirhams per U.S. dollar.

a - Revised budget. b - Includes capital outlay of enterprises not financed by central government as follows: 1966 - 260; 1967 - 160; 1968 - 334; 1969 - 395; 1970 - 426 million dirhams.

NOTE: Form A.I.D. 10-74 is a standardized compilation of a country's central government finances covering all the budgetary and extrabudgetary accounts of the central government sector except the operations of government enterprises and social insurance funds.

MOROCCO

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1968	1969	TOTAL 1946-1969		
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	14.6	9.2	320.2	73.5	246.7
Loans	12.7	8.0	296.3	73.5	222.8
Grants	1.8	1.2	23.9	-	23.9
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	60.8	27.0	339.6	3.0	336.6
Title I - Total	39.5	6.0	94.4	3.0	91.4
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	22.1	6.0	42.3	0.9	41.4
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY—Planned for Country Use	17.4	-	52.1	2.1	50.0
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(22.0)	(-)	(73.4)	(-)	(73.4)
Planned for Country Use	17.4	-	52.1	2.1	50.0
Economic Development Loans	15.7	-	49.9	2.1	47.8
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans	1.7	-	2.2	-	2.2
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total	21.3	21.0	245.2	-	245.2
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM.	15.1	15.1	158.7	-	158.7
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	6.2	5.9	86.5	-	86.5
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	7.3	26.9	2.6	24.3
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	0.9	0.6	6.0	-	6.0
PEACE CORPS	0.9	0.6	6.0	-	6.0
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC	76.3	44.1	692.7	79.1	613.6
Loans	52.2	21.3	417.6	79.1	338.5
Grants	24.0	22.8	275.1	-	275.1
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/	7.5	5.4	66.2	3.7	62.5
Credit Assistance	0.9	3.4	29.7	3.7	26.0
Grants	6.6	2.0	36.5	-	36.5
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(*)	(0.1)	(5.3)	(-)	(5.3)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY	7.5	5.4	66.2	3.7	62.5
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	83.8	49.5	758.9	82.8	676.1
Loans	53.1	24.7	447.3	82.8	364.5
Grants	30.6	24.8	311.6	-	311.6

OTHER PROGRAMS

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1946-69
TOTAL	3.5	18.3	116.1
IBRD-World Bank	-	15.0	74.7
Int'l Dev. Association	-	-	11.0
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	-	2.9
UNDP-Special Fund	2.6	2.3	18.4
UNDP-TA (CY)	0.6	0.6	5.0
Other UN (CY)	0.3	0.4	4.1

D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES

DONOR	CY 1967	CY 1968	CY 1960-68
TOTAL	37.1	49.4	341.5
France	19.6	21.6	277.1
Germany	14.4	25.0	54.3
Other	3.1	2.7	10.1

ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)

1968 (Calendar Year)	-
1969 (Calendar Year)	-
Cumulative thru 1969	79

*Less than $50,000.

a/ Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

MOROCCO

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	+24	-63	-88	-92	-49
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	436	428	424	450	484
b. Imports, f.o.b.	400	-443	-480	-511	-522
Trade balance	+36	-15	-56	-61	-38
2. Nonmonetary gold[b]	(-4)				
3. Freight and insurance	-27	-23	-25	-23	-30
4. Other transportation	2	-9	-9	-11	-9
5. Travel	51	42	42	42	69
6. Investment income	-29	-42	-36	-44	-41
7. Government, n.i.e.	-2	-5	-9	8	-22
8. Other services	-7	-11	5	-3	22
Total services	-12	-48	-32	-31	-11
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	-38	-17	-4	3	7
10. Central government	18	29	23	32	30
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment					
12. Other private long-term	5	7	10	6	4
13. Other private short-term	*	-1	-1	-	1
14. Local government	-	-12	-18	-20	-10
15. Central government	96	44	58	44	40
a. L/C liabilities to U.S.[c]	*	-12	-4	1	-9
b. Loan receipts	103	96	86	95	83
France	(31)	(45)	(32)	(9)	
United States	(37)	(27)	(25)	n.a.	
c. Loan repayments	-20	-43	-25	-52	-35
d. Other liabilities	13	3	1	*	1
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities	-1	-	-	4	-2
17. Commercial banks: assets (increase -)	7	2	-1	-2	-6
18. Central bank: liabilities	1	3	-2	-6	21
a. Use of IMF credit	-	-	-	34	3
19. Central bank: assets (increase -)	-52	8	23	-16	-37
a. Changes in reserve position in the IMF	-11	-1	-1	13	-
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-60[d]	-	-1	-2	

* - Converted at rate of 5.06 dirhams per U.S. dollar.

Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

MOROCCO

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

a - Balance on Goods and Services:

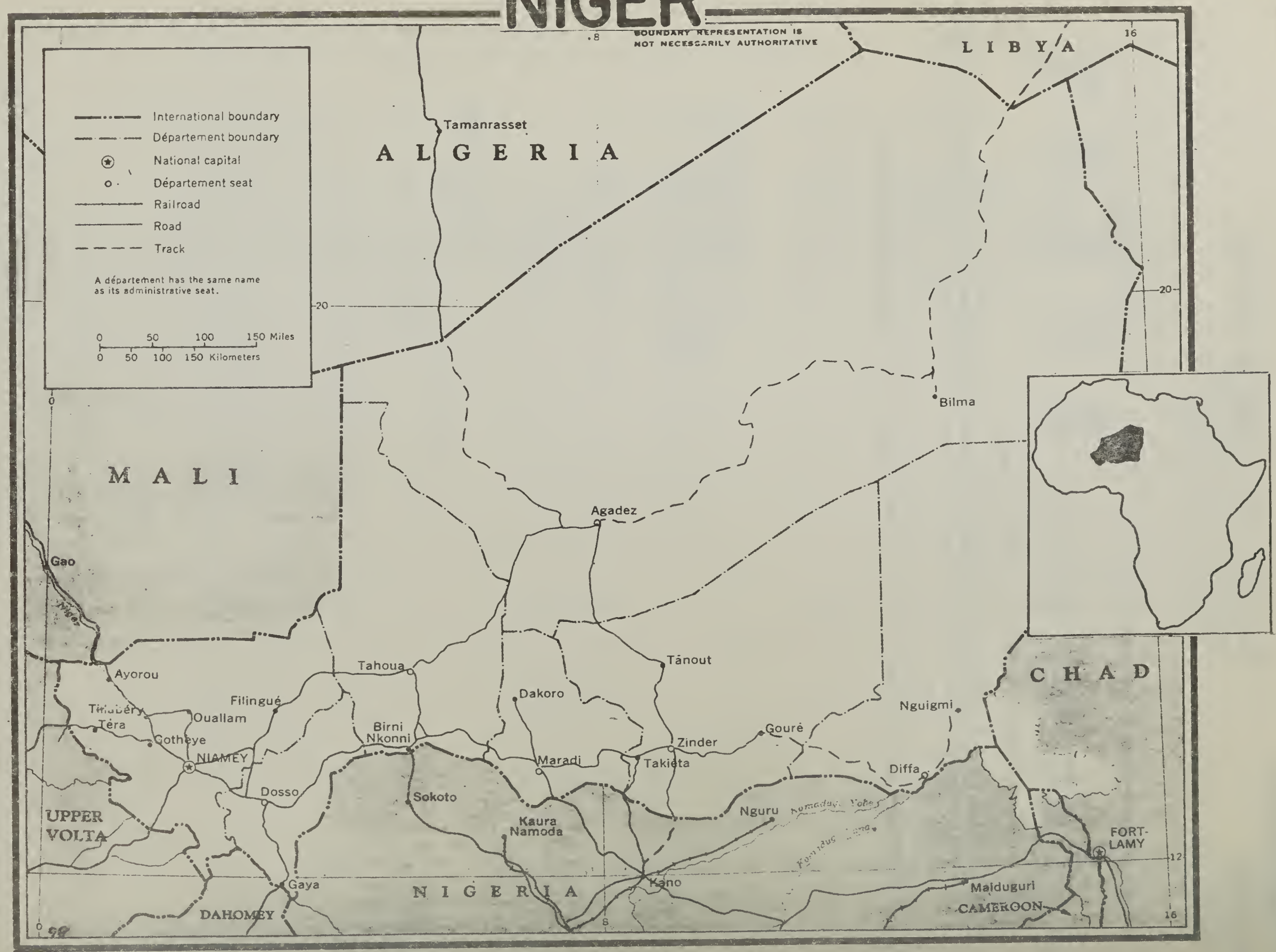
	($ Millions)				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Exports of goods and services	580	616	629	682	772
2. Imports of goods and services	-556	-679	-717	-774	-821
3. Net	+24	-63	-88	-92	-49

b - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

c - Changes in U.S. Government holdings of dirhams arising from Moroccan Government purchases of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities (i.e., deposits to U.S. account and U.S. withdrawals).

d - Believed to relate mainly to unrecorded private short-term capital movements.

NIGER



Base 55816 7-67

NIGER

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			2.0	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	-*	9.8	*	9.8
Loans			-	-	0.5	1.8	-	-	-	0.9	-0.2	3.0	*	3.0
Grants			2.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	6.8	-	6.8
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			*	*	-	0.1	-	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.7	-	2.7
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1961		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			*	*	-	0.1	-	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.7	-	2.7
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	0.1	-	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.7	-	2.7
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	*	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	4.0	-	4.0
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	4.0	-	4.0
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			2.0	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.4	16.5	*	16.5
Loans			-	-	0.5	1.8	-	-	-	0.9	-0.2	3.0	*	3.0
Grants			2.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.5	13.5	-	13.5
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/			-	0.1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Credit Assistance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	0.1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY			-	0.1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	7.3	7.2	12.1	3.0	4.5	12.9	13.2	1.5	12.2	73.8		
IDA			-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	6.1	7.6		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	5.7		
UNDP-TA		-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.6		
Other UN			*	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.6		
EEC			7.3	7.0	11.6	0.1	2.7	11.3	11.3	-0.3	5.3	56.3		

* - Less than $50,000. a - Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... The climate of this landlocked country is hot and dry, particularly in the north where the heat is intense and there is virtually no rainfall. However, differences between day and night temperatures are great. In the south, annual rainfall varies from about 9 to 30 inches, most of it falling in the rainy season from June through September. Niger consists of a vast plateau with a mean altitude of about 1,200 feet. The southern part of the country consists mainly of savannah, with a varying mixture of trees and shrubs. Most of central and northern Niger forms part of the Sahara. A mountainous area in the center of the country has peaks up to about 6,000 feet, and massifs along the Libyan border average about 2,600 feet.

AREA ..... 489,000 sq. mi. (approximately the size of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico combined).

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 11% of total area: 10 acres per capita. Due to poor soil, erosion, primitive methods and inadequate fertilizer and tools, only 3% of the total land area is cultivated. Maradi and Zinder are main agricultural regions producing half of entire peanut and cotton crops.

MAIN CROPS ..... Agriculture is mainly based on a few crops: millet and sorghum for local consumption and peanuts for export. Other crops include rice, cotton, cassava, corn, sugar cane and vegetables (especially beans and onions). Settled agriculture carried on mainly by Negro population in the south. Dates are grown in the northern oases.

LIVESTOCK ..... Animal husbandry is a very important element in Niger's economy. It is the exclusive occupation of some 600,000 nomads (Tuaregs and Fulani) inhabiting the northern and central portions of the country, who account for about 60% of livestock production. Nearly 60% of the total area of the country (about 270,000 sq. mi.) is given over to animal husbandry. Livestock (mainly to Nigeria) and products (meat, hides, skins) account for roughly 10% of the total value of Niger's exports.

FISHERIES ..... Not commercially important. Niger River, Lake Chad, and other waters have limited fishing, of which most is exported.

FORESTS ..... Over 10% of total area, almost all in southwest.

MINERALS ..... Over 100 million tons medium quality iron ore (Fe content 45-65%) found at Say, 40 miles south of Niamey. Tin and tungsten located near Agades. Small amounts of tin are produced and exported. Important uranium deposits discovered in 1967.

FUELS ..... All fuel (mostly petroleum) is imported. Extensive use of firewood.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Principal river is the Niger which flows 185 miles across the southwestern section of the country. It is navigable, October to March, from Niamey, the capital, to Gaya on Nigerian border.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 3.7 million; mid-1970; almost 100% African.

Annual growth ..... 2.9%.

Density & concentration ... Density 8 per sq. mi. Over 95% of the population can be classified as rural. The bulk of the population is concentrated in the Niger River Valley and in a narrow band extending eastward from the Niger River along the southern boundary with Nigeria. The rest of the country (about five-sixths of the area) is rather sparsely inhabited by perhaps one-fourth of the population. Urban population is concentrated in the cities of Niamey (capital) about 60,000; Zinder, 25,000 Tahoua, 13,000; and Maradi, 15,000; all in the southern part of Niger.

The people ..... The Negroid people, constituting about three-quarters of the population, are mainly settled farmers or fishermen along the Niger River. The main groups are the Hausa of the southeast area, comprising over half the population, and the Djerma-Songhai in the southwest, together another 25% of the population. The non-Negro element, about one-quarter of the population, is composed mainly of nomadic herdsmen in the north; the largest groups are the Fulani (Peuls) and the Tuaregs.

Religion ..... About 80% of the population are Muslim. The non-Negro groups are almost entirely Muslims; the Hausa and Djerma are also Muslim.

NIGER

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

Language ..... French is official language and main unifying tongue of great variety of languages, mainly Sudanic; Hausa is language of trade. Only written languages are Semitic of Arabs and Hamitic of Touaregs.

Labor force ..... Roughly 95% of the population is engaged in agriculture and livestock. Only about 25,500 were wage and salaried workers in 1965.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 5%.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 2,176 primary; 209 secondary, general; 107 vocational; 33 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 77,261 primary; 3,650 secondary, general; 548 vocational; 556 teacher-training. 14% of the primary school-age population attended school in 1967-68.

HEALTH

Infant mortality ... 150-160 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

Medical personnel .. 1967: 63 doctors, 1 per 53,500 persons; U.S. 650.

Health facilities .. 1964: 2 hospitals, 22 medical centers, 92 dispensaries, 22 medical centers, 22 maternities, 19 rural dispensaries, 4 maternal and child care centers. 2,553 beds in 1966; 1 per 1,321 persons.

Main diseases ..... Sleeping sickness, malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, and trachoma.

Life expectancy .... 37 years; U. S. 70.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake per person is 2,170.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... None.

ROADS ..... 1969: 4,191 miles, of which 2,083 improved (297 paved). Niamey and Zinder are terminals of two trans-Sahara motor routes. The main links with Nigeria are roads from Zinder to Kano (Nigeria), and from Maradi to Katsina (Nigeria).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 9,218 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Niamey, an international jet airport, 4 commercial airports, and 11 landing strips.

PORTS ..... Niger is landlocked. Its outlet to the sea is the port of Cotonou in Dahomey, over 600 miles from the capital, Niamey.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 25 million KWH produced in 1968 (7 KWH per capita) from five diesel plants, at Niamey, Zinder, Maradi, Agades, and Tahoua, with a total capacity of 10,725 kw. in 1966.

INDUSTRY ..... Consists only of 3 peanut oil mills, 10 metalworking shops, 4 soft-drink plants, 14 construction firms, several auto repair shops, 2 cotton gins, and 2 metal furniture plants. Also 1 each of a flour mill, rice mill, slaughterhouse, printing press, candy, plastic, brick and cement factory.

MINING ..... Only tin ore is mined - all of which goes to Nigeria for smelting.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

NOTE: The official trade data presented below are deficient because of omission of illicit trade and valuation problems.

FOREIGN TRADE - 1963-69
(Millions of Dollars)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Exports	22	21	25	35	35	38	24
Imports	-24	-33	-38	-45	-46	-41	-49
Trade Balance ...	-2	-12	-13	-10	-11	-3	-25

EXPORTS ..... Principal exports, by value, are peanuts and derivatives 66%; livestock 9%. Almost 60% of the exports goes to France, 20% to Nigeria, and 2% to Ghana (1966-68). Because of poor transportation facilities, part of the peanut exports are flown to the coast at Cotonou (Dahomey).

IMPORTS ..... Textiles and clothing account for about 25% of total imports; food, beverages and tobacco, 14%; machinery, 10%; motor vehicles and parts 10%; petroleum and products, 7%; and iron and steel 5%. About 50% of all imports by value come from France, and 4-5% each from Ivory Coast, Senegal and the United States (1966-68).

NIGERIA

75910 3-69

NIGERIA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Located on the Atlantic coast of West Africa, Nigeria has four distinct physical zones: coastal lowlands, a belt of dense rain forests further inland, grasslands, and arid near-desert in the north. Nigeria has the largest population in Africa and one of its highest population densities, although this varies widely from thickly settled areas in the east and in the Lagos-Ibadan section to sparsely settled areas in the north.

Nigeria became an independent nation within the British Commonwealth in 1960. Islam is the major religion and predominates especially in the north. Christians and followers of local beliefs in the other, more urbanized southern regions balance the Moslems in the north. The four geographic sections reflect the division of the people of Nigeria into major ethnic and tribal groups; the Hausa and Kanuris in the north, the Ibos in the east, and the Yorubas in the west. The differing languages and diverse religious, ethnic and tribal loyalties have contributed to an unstable political climate. The Hausa from the less developed northern region have traditionally controlled the central government while the main centers of industralization and economic expansion have been located in the more dynamic southern part of the country.

The potential for Nigerian economic growth and viability is favorable. The country has a wide range of natural resources which permits diversification of production for both the domestic and export sectors. A large national market, with a population of well over 50 million, offers an important advantage for accelerated industrialization. Nigeria also has a relatively free economy which, together with its broad resource base and large indigenous market, provides an attractive field for foreign private investment. The economy's prospects have been further strengthened by the relatively recent oil finds.

Prior to the civil war in 1967, Nigeria was experiencing a moderate growth of output, with particularly rapid expansion in the manufacturing and petroleum sectors. However, more than one-half of the value of national product is still derived from the agricultural sector. Normally the country is largely self-sufficient in food production. The chief commercial crops are cocoa, peanuts, palm kernels, palm oil, cotton and rubber. There is considerable subsistence farming and many Nigerian farmers produce, in addition to the above export crops, yams, cassava, kola nuts, corn, sorghum and millet.

A most striking recent change in the foreign trade and payments position of Nigeria has been the discovery of extensive reserves of petroleum. The major oil-producing area lies in the southern part of the country,including discoveries in the coastal and offshore areas of the Niger delta. Oil production began in 1958; exports are the principal source of foreign exchange, amounting to what total exports were in 1958, and now represent over 40 percent of all current exports. A refinery has been established at Port Harcourt which has the capacity to fulfill domestic requirements and produce a small surplus of refined products for export. In addition to its expanding returns from petroleum exports, earnings from exports of cocoa and of peanuts and peanut oil have been increasing substantially in value. The United Kingdom remains Nigeria's most important trading partner, accounting for about 30 percent of both export and imports.

Although Nigeria is well-endowed with natural resources, efforts to raise the standard of living must cope with a high rate of population growth, serious unemployment and underemployment and the growing pressures of rapid urbanization. In addition,the recent civil war has left Nigeria with needs for reconstruction and rehabilitation in the ravaged southeastern area, as well as the problem of building a politically and economically united country.

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... The climate is generally hot and humid but with regional variations. The coast has no marked seasons. Inland, there is a wet season from May to October with lower temperatures and a dry season from November to April with day temperatures surpassing 100°F, but relatively cool nights. On the Jos Plateau temperatures are more moderate. Topographically, the country changes from the mangrove swamps of the coast to a belt of tropical rain forest and then rises to a 2,000 to 6,000 foot plateau. The extreme north approaches the Sahara Desert.

AREA ..... 356,700 sq. mi., about the size of California, Oregon and Nevada combined.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 54 million acres; 52% of total area; 2.1 acres per capita.

MAIN CROPS ..... About 80% of agricultural production is locally consumed, mainly yams, cassava (manioc), sorghum and millet, corn, rice, cocoyams, and pulses. Nigeria is world's largest exporter of peanuts and palm kernels, and second largest producer and exporter of cocoa beans. Other export crops are palm oil, cotton and rubber. Some palm oil, peanuts and cotton are consumed domestically. Export crops represent about 40% of foreign exchange earnings.

LIVESTOCK ..... Cattle raising is confined to the tsetse-free areas of the north. Goats, sheep and poultry are widely distributed.

FISHERIES ..... Both fresh and salt water fishing important to the economy. There are continued efforts to improve cold storage facilities and fishing techniques.

FORESTS ..... About 122,000 sq. mi. or 34% of area, but only about 10% is high forest useful for timber. Almost 90% of the timber is exported as logs.

MINERALS ..... Iron ore, tin, columbite, coal and limestone are principal commercial minerals. Tantalite, gold, monazite, lead and zircon mined in lesser quantities.

FUELS ..... Oil production began in 1958 and crude and partially refined oil now account for about 30% of total exports. Coal is mined near Enugu. Natural gas exists in large quantities.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... The Niger River, entering the country from the west, and its principal tributary the Benue, flowing from the east, supplemented by smaller rivers and creeks, constitute an extensive waterway system of some 4,000 miles, and provide an important means of transportation.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Agriculture, forestry, fishing, 56%; trade and finance, 14%; manufacturing, 6%; mining, 5%; utilities-transport-communication 5%; and other (incl. services) 9% (1966-67)

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 56.5 million; mid-1970 estimate. 18% of total population of Africa, excluding U.A.R.

Annual growth ..... 2.8%.

Density and concentration. 158 per sq. mi. Lagos State and the Eastern States are the most densely populated areas. Principal cities: Ibadan (627,000), Lagos, the capital (665,000) and Kano (295,000). 24% of the population live in urban areas.

The people ..... The African population consists of 250 tribal groups. The 5 largest tribes are the Hausa, the Kanuris and Fulanis in the north, the Ibos in the east and the Yorubas in the west. These five tribes represent about 60% of the population. There are about 40,000 non-Africans.

Religion ..... About 47% are Moslems (mainly in the north), 35% Christians, and 18% "other", according to official sources.

Language ..... English is the official language. Hausa is in common use in the north, Yoruba and Ibo are widely spoken in the other regions.

Labor force ..... Almost 80% of the labor force was in agriculture, forestry or fishing in 1965. Of 561,500 wage and salaried workers, 39% were in services; 14% in construction; 11% in manufacturing; 10% in transportation-communication; 9% in mining; the remainder in agriculture, electricity and commerce.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 25 percent.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 81,469 primary, 9,917 secondary, general; 1,116 vocational, 1,600 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 2,603,576 primary, 188,637 secondary, general; 18,414 vocational; 26,550 teacher-training. 30% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965-66.

HEALTH

Life expectancy .... 50 years; U.S. 70.

Infant mortality ... 68 deaths per 1,000 live births (in Lagos); U.S. 21.

Medical personnel .. 1967: 1,982 doctors, 1 per 26,200 persons; U.S. 650 in 1967.

Health facilities .. In 1966: 249 hospitals; 54 special hospitals; 1,278 maternity centers, clinics and rural health centers; and 1,782 dispensaries. 26,557 beds (1 bed per 1,958 persons in 1967).

Main diseases..... Malaria, tuberculosis, bilharziasis, guinea worm, trachoma, yaws, and leprosy. Incidence of smallpox and yellow fever is declining.

Diet ..... Caloric intake per person per day, 2,170, U.S. 3,180.

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... 2,178 total route miles of 3 ft. 6 inch-gauge railroad. The western line runs 843 miles from Lagos to Nguru with a branch to Kaura Namoda (cotton and peanut region) and one to Baro. The eastern line runs from Port Harcourt through Makurdi and joins the western line at Kaduna. A branch of this line runs from Kafanchan to Maiduguri.

ROADS ..... 1969: 55,256 miles of which 9,476 paved.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969:109,254 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Lagos and Kano are the major airports serviced by international jet airlines. Also 12 major non-jet airports and many more airfields suitable for light aircraft.

PORTS ..... Lagos and Port Harcourt handle most of Nigeria's foreign trade. Other ports include Warri, Burutu, Sapele, Calabar and Koko.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 430,000 KW installed capacity in 1967. 1,223 million KWH produced in 1969, 22 KWH per capita. The $245 million Niger River Dam at Kainji was officially opened in February 1969. The dam will have four 80,000 KW generators, and almost 800 miles of transmission lines.

INDUSTRY ..... Production of consumer goods for the home market accounts for the largest part of manufacturing. Processing of palm products, peanuts, cotton, rubber, wood, hides, skins and ores for export. An oil refinery at Port Harcourt began operation in 1965.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... 1967-69: Three commodities accounted for nearly 70% of total exports: petroleum, 32%; cocoa, 20%; peanuts and oil, 17%; Petroleum exports began in 1958. The United Kingdom, Nigeria's principal customer, took over 25% of total exports, followed by Netherlands, United States, and West Germany.

IMPORTS ..... In 1967-69, manufactured goods accounted for 37% of imports (mainly cotton textiles, paper products and clothing); followed by machinery and transport equipment, 34% ; food, and live animals, 9%, and chemicals, 11%. The United Kingdom was principal supplier, representing about 35% of total imports, followed by United States, West Germany and Italy.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION:[E] (Annual Growth: 2.8%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 24%)	Thousands	42,949	50,553	51,988	53,465	54,983	56,530
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	93	109	101	101	114	110
	2. Per capita production index	"	101	100	90	88	97	91
	3. Peanuts, unshelled	1,000 MT	1,152	1,755	1,258	1,445	1,360	1,175
	4. Palm kernels (commercial prod.) .	"	430	435	250	225	265	300
	5. Palm oil	"	552	508	325	370	425	480
	6. Cocoa	"	198	267	239	195	225	290
	7. Rubber, crude	"	60	71	48	53	53	61
	8. Yams	"	11,000	12,196	11,685	11,481	11,814	13,209
	9. Cassava	"	9,750	8,840	8,331	8,128	11,807	9,144
	10. Sorghum	"	3,100	3,759	3,556	3,455	4,166	3,556
3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Cement[b].....	1,000 MT	168	1,002	784	574	557	286(6 mos)
	2. Petroleum, crude	"	852	21,000	15,588	7,296	26,628	31,696(8 mos)
	3. Tin concentrates (tin content)[c] ..	"	11	10	9	10	9	7 "
	4. Columbite	"	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.1
	5. Natural gas	1,000 cu.met	-	102	92	52	146	
3	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Exports of logs and sawn wood	Mill.cu.ft.	24.3	18.2	11.1	10.8	12.1	7.4(7 mos)
4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	530	1,280	1,112	1,109	1,223	990(8 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	12	25	21	21	22	
1	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					4,830	
	3. Total GNP, 1967 dollars	"					4,830	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1967 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1967 dollars	Dollars					88	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
	G. PRICE INDEXES[d]							
3,4	1. Cost of living, total: Lagos	1963=100	91	116	111	113	124	139(9 mos)
3,4	2. Cost of living, food: Lagos	"	92	122	110	106	128	156 "
3	3. Cost of living, total: Ibadan	"	91	114	110	106	116	130 "
5	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[●]	1963=100	89	133	120	124	166	204(Nov)
6	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES			(Fiscal Years Beginning April 1)				
	1. Total revenues	Mill.N.pounds		170.7	151.3	151.1	218.3[e]	340.0[f]
	2. Total expenditures	"		194.0	213.0	239.8	409.7[e]	475.0[f]
	3. of which: Defense	"		(21.5)	(60.1)	(90.0)	(180.0)	(135.0)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-23.3	-61.7	-88.7	-191.4	-135.0
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		12.2	52.6	87.6	189.6	
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		11.1	9.1	1.1	1.8	
7	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[ℓ] ..	Million US$	53.9	280.3	331.5	383.3	438.0	440.9
	2. Annual payments	"	2.3	46.8	39.8	42.1	60.4	
	3. of which: Amortization	"	(0.5)	(35.9)	(27.6)	(27.0)	(39.7)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ● - End of period. ℓ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at $2.80 per Nigerian pound.
a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Excludes production in three Eastern States beginning 1967.
c - Estimated metal content 74%. d - For lower income groups. e - Revised budget. f - Budget estimates.

NIGERIA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

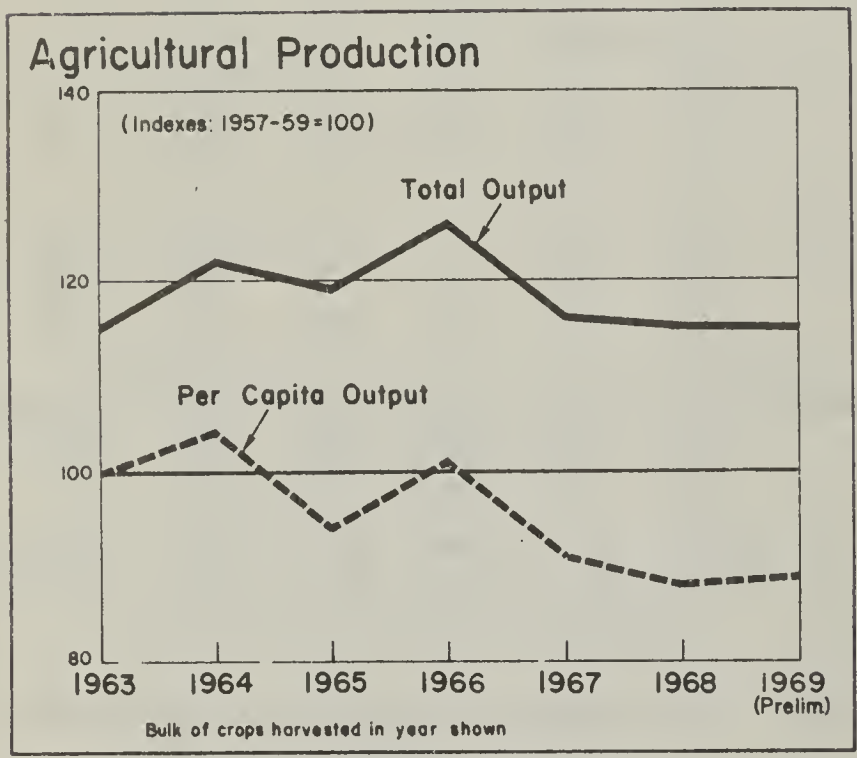
†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
3,5,8	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	475	793	680	587	905	1,235E
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-604	-718	-626	-541	-696	-1,100E
	3. Trade balance	"	-129	75	54	46	209	135
3,8,9	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	45	63	53	49	112	71(7 mos)
	2. United Kingdom	"	226	295	199	174	246	211 "
	3. Netherlands	"	60	73	87	76	120	111 "
	4. Germany (Fed.Rep.) ...	"	36	78	71	50	54	45 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	2	9	21	28	29	25 "
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	32	116	78	62	82	77 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom		256	214	181	168	242	179 "
	3. Japan	"	78	40	53	20	26	33 "
	4. Germany (Fed.Rep.) .	"	43	77	71	59	74	50 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	11	27	38	33	38	28 "
3,5	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Petroleum, crude & partly refined.	Million US$	12	257	203	101	381	710E
	2. Cocoa	"	103	79	153	142	147	180E
	3. Peanuts and peanut oil	"	79	141	116	132	130	95E
	4. Tin metal	"	11	43	37	38	34	45E
	5. Palm kernels and oil	"	112	94	25	29	29	35E
3,8	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[a]							
	1. Manufactured goods incl. misc. ...	Million US$	294	275	251	192	241	217(8 mos)
	2. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	145	267	200	169	205	237 "
	3. Chemicals	"	34	58	60	63	85	74 "
	4. Food and live animals	"	67	72	60	40	59	54 "
5	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Cocoa (unit value)	US$/100 lbs.	29.8	18.7	28.0	31.3	38.5	44.9(7 mos)
	2. Peanuts (shelled, London)	"	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.5	9.4	10.4(11 mos)
5	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
10	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-190	-264	-254	-283	-171	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	53	138	111	171[b]	22[b]	
	3. Official grants (net)[c].....	"	11	25	34	39	25	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	23	3	21	6	6	
5	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	434	227	122	126	138	226
	1. Gold	"		20	20	20	20	20
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	17
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	8	3	8	11	11
	4. Foreign exchange	"	434	199	94	98	107	178
5	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$	120	29	22	11	14	29(Aug)
5	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"	60	69	42	4	8	7
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
5	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	$ per N.pound	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
		N.pound per$	.357	.357	.357	.357	.357	.357

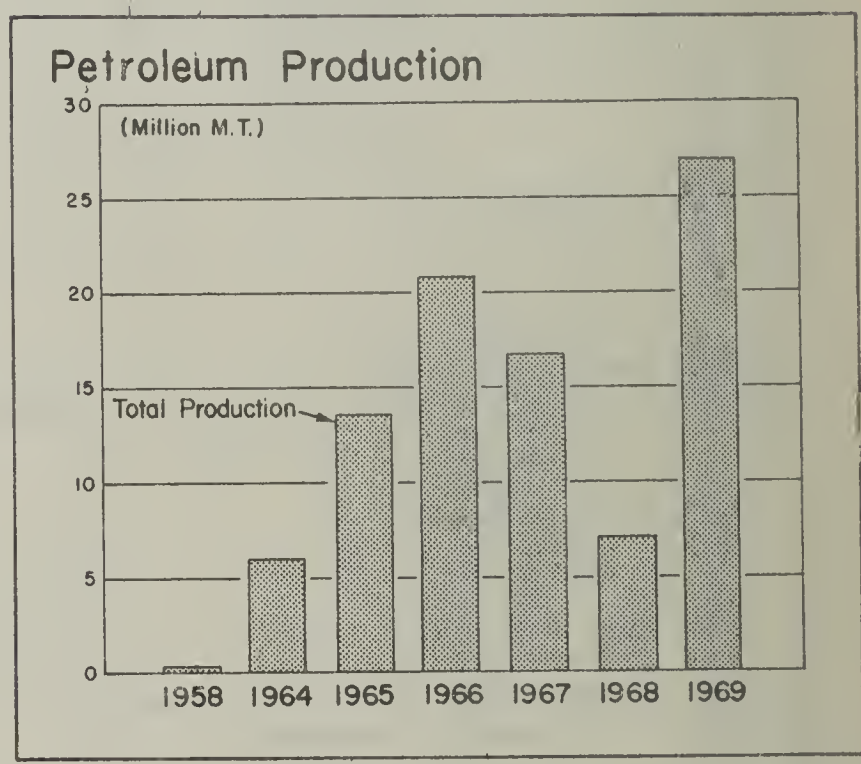
† BASIC SOURCES:
1. AID/W estimates.
2. USDA-Economic Research Service.
3. Nigeria "Economic Indicators."
4. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
5. IMF, "International Financial Statistics."
6. Based on data submitted by USAID Mission.
7. IBRD.
8. "Nigeria Trade Summary."
9. IMF "Direction of Trade."
10. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

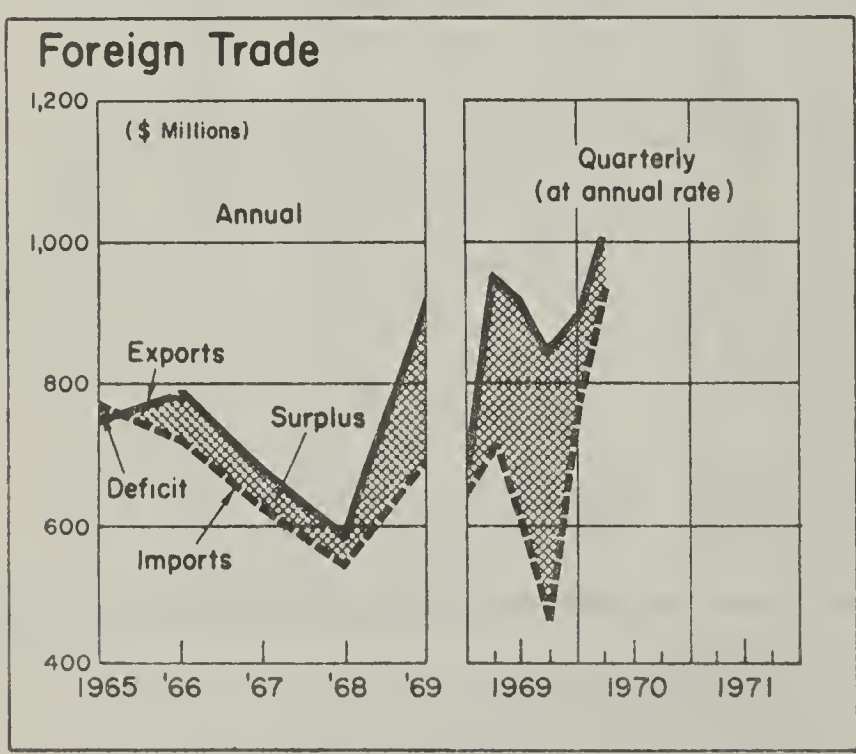
n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - Includes "Other private long-term."
c - USAID reports that official grants shown are incomplete.

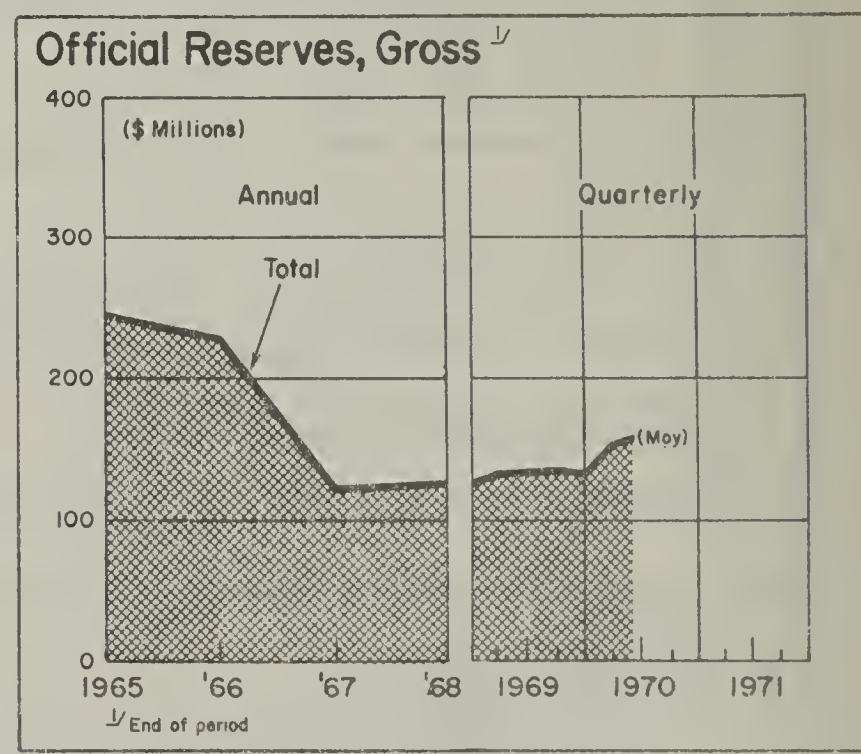
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)









NIGERIA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY [a]				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	Not Available	63.2	55.5
	2. Mining	"		1.2	5.1
	3. Manufacturing	"		4.8	6.1
	4. Construction	"		4.2	5.2
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"		4.8	4.7
	6. Trade and finance [b]	"		12.6	13.5
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"		9.2	[illegible]

a - Fiscal years beginning April 1. b - Finance included in item 7.

		Unit	1962	1963	Dec.1964
1,2	SB. LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	n.a.	32.9	n.a.
	2. Female component	"	n.a.	24.1	n.a.
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Sector of Employment: [a]				
	4. Agriculture	"	6.0		6.3
	5. Mining	"	9.2		[illegible]
	6. Manufacturing	"	10.2		11.[illegible]
	7. Construction	"	19.4		13.[illegible]
	8. Transport	"	9.6		10.3
	9. Commerce, utilities, services	"	45.6		49.4

a - Wage and salary earners only.

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1963):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	50.5	49.5
	2. Less than 5 years	"	17.2	8.5	8.7
	3. 5-14 years	"	25.8	13.7	12.1
	4. 15-19 years	"	9.4	4.5	4.[illegible]
	5. 20-39 years	"	34.7	16.5	18.2
	6. 40-59 years	"	9.4	5.3	4.1
	7. 60 plus	"	3.5	2.0	1.5
		Unit			1969
4	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio			n.a.
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"			50
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"			22-26

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
5	SD. EDUCATION	1,000			
	1. Students				
	2. Primary	"	1,702.76	2,912.62	3,025.98
	3. Secondary (general)	"	39.50[a]	135.36[b]	202.64
	4. Vocational	"	2.60[a]	4.74	26.09
	5. Teacher-training	"	20.46[a]	26.21	28.67
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	n.a.	96.32	91.05
	8. Secondary (general)	"	1.96	6.89	11.06
	9. Vocational	"	n.a.	0.36	1.88
	10. Teacher-training	"	1.48[a]	1.50	1.74
	11. Student Enrollment Ratios	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	27[a]	35	30[c]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	2[a]	5	6[c]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	19[a]	26	23[c]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.

a - 1956. b - Includes commercial. c - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. Nigeria "Digest of Statistics."
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. Nigeria "Annual Abstract of Statistics."
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year beginning April 1					
	1966	1967	1968	1969[a]	1970[b]	
	Millions of Nigerian Pounds					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	170.7	151.3	151.1	218.3	340.0	952.0
1. Domestic revenue	169.6	150.1	150.0	218.0	340.0	952.0
a. Income taxes	16.0	22.1	17.9	30.3		
b. Sales taxation	36.0	24.8	28.2	39.0		
c. Customs	72.7	68.5	73.0	99.8		
d. Petroleum&mining royalties	18.4	17.0	10.8	22.9		
e. Receipts from Government enterprises	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.3		
f. Other non-tax revenue	22.0	13.1	15.2	21.7		
2. From foreign grants	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.3	n.a.	
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	194.0	213.0	239.8	409.7	475.0	1,330.0
1. Current	146.3	177.3	202.5	378.2	438.0	1,218.0
a. Defense (Total)	21.5	60.1	90.0	180.0	135.0	378.0
b. Agriculture	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.3		
c. Education	7.6	7.2	6.1	6.3		
d. Health	5.6	6.1	3.3	3.9		
e. Transportation and communication	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.4		
f. Grants and shared taxes ..	68.6	61.4	53.0	91.0		
g. Interest	10.6	12.1	20.6	13.5		
h. Other current	26.7	25.1	23.7	76.8		
2. Capital	47.7	35.7	37.3	31.5	40.0	112.0
a. Agriculture	2.0	0.3	1.2			
b. Education	4.2	1.7	0.8			
c. Health	0.2	0.2	0.1			
d. Transp. and communication.	12.3	11.3	6.3			
e. Industry and power	8.0	13.0	12.0			
f. Transfers to states	16.9	7.6	12.0			
g. Other capital	4.1	1.6	4.9			
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-23.3	-61.7	-88.7	-191.4	-135.0	-378.0
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	23.3	61.7	88.7	191.4	135.0	378.0
1. Domestic sources (net)	12.2	52.6	87.6	189.6	n.a.	n.a.
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	11.1	9.1	1.1	1.8	n.a.	n.a.

* Converted at $2.80 per Nigerian pound.

a - Revised budget.
b - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

NIGERIA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1968	1969	TOTAL 1946-1969		
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	17.9	32.9 a/	222.8 a/	2.3	220.5
Loans	7.9	-0.4	68.7	2.3	66.4
Grants	10.0	33.3	154.2	-	154.2
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	2.1	24.0	29.8	-	29.8
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY—Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total	2.1	24.0	29.8	-	29.8
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM.	-	17.9	17.9	-	17.9
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	2.1	6.1	11.9	-	11.9
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	6.5	3.4	3.1
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	2.3	1.3	28.5	0.2	28.3
PEACE CORPS	2.3	1.3	28.3	-	28.3
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	0.2	0.2	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC	22.3	58.2 a/	287.6	5.9	281.7
Loans	7.9	-0.4	75.4	5.9	69.5
Grants	14.4	58.6	212.3	-	212.3
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) b/	0.2	*	1.5	0.3	1.2
Credit Assistance	-	-	0.3	0.3	-
Grants	0.2	*	1.2	-	1.2
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY	0.2	*	1.5	0.3	1.2
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	22.5	58.2 a/	289.1	6.2	282.9
Loans	7.9	-0.4	75.7	6.2	69.5
Grants	14.6	58.6	213.5	-	213.5

OTHER PROGRAMS

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1946-69
TOTAL	2.5	22.9	278.5
IBRD-World Bank	-	20.5	206.0
Int'l Dev. Association	-	-	35.5
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	-	2.7
UNDP-Special Fund	1.0	1.3	20.4
UNDP-TA (CY)	0.9	1.1	7.6
Other UN (CY)	0.6	*	6.3

D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES

DONOR	CY 1967	CY 1968	CY 1960-68
TOTAL	41.5	38.2	274.7
United Kingdom	16.2	15.4	175.5
Germany	11.0	4.8	32.5
Italy	7.6	2.8	30.1
Other	6.7	15.2	36.5

ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)

1968 (Calendar Year)	-
1969 (Calendar Year)	-
Cumulative thru 1969	14

*Less than $50,000.

a/ Includes $26.3 million for Nigerian-International Relief Effort.

b/ Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

NIGERIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-258	-264	-254	-283	-171
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	742	786	669	582	876
b. Imports, c.i.f.	-749	-702	-612	-535	-641
Trade balance	-7	+84	+57	+47	+235
2. Nonmonetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
3. Freight and insurance	17	18	11	20	20
4. Other transportation	-6	-8	-8	-14	-8
5. Travel	-37	-35	-30	-45	-36
6. Investment income[b]	-147	-208	-113	-151	-154
7. Government, n.i.e.	6	7	-64	-42	-67
8. Other services	-84	-122	-107	-98	-161
Total services	-251	-348	-311	-330	-406
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	-19	-19	-13	11	6
10. Central government[c]	26	25	34	39	25
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment[b]	155	138	111	} 171	} 22
12. Other private long-term[d]	41	37	28		
13. Other private short-term[d]	18	-4	6	50	81
14. Local government, net	33	1	2	-3	-3
a. Loan receipts by state governments[e]	31	6	8		
b. Loan repayments by state governments[e]	-6	-8	-10		
c. State governments' assets (incr.-)[f]	9	-4	-		
d. Marketing boards' assets (incr.-)[f]	2	5	5		
e. Municipal assets (incr.')[f]	-2	2	-1		
15. Central government, net	24	-3	24	6	6
a. Loan receipts[g]	32	31	30	17	20
b. Loan repayments	-8	-28	-9	-11	-14
c. Capital subscriptions[h]	-4	-2	-		
d. Other Federal Gov't. assets (incr.-)	4	-4	3		
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks; liabilities	-17	17	-14	-31	-
17. Commercial banks: assets (incr.-)	-11	-10	20	36	-
18. Central institutions: liabilities	-	-	-	-	
19. Central institutions: assets (incr.-)	-14	28	87	-6	-11
a. Changes in reserve position in the Fund	-	-3	-	-	-3
b. Central Bank foreign exchange	-14	31	87	-6	-8
c. Monetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS[d]	+22	+54	-31	+10	+45

Source: International Monetary Fund. * - Less than $500,000. P - Preliminary.
Note: Converted to U.S. dollars at the rate of $2.80 per Nigerian pound. The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces mean data are not available.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

a - Balance on Goods and Services:	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
			($ Millions)		
1. Exports of goods and services ..	819	867	739	661	966
2. Imports of goods and services ..	-1,077	-1,131	-993	-944	-1,137
3. Net.....	-258	-264	-254	-283	-171

b - Item 6 includes following amounts of undistributed earnings ($ millions): 1965 - $106; 1966 - $167; 1967 - $108; 1968 - $139. The reinvestment of these undistributed earnings is included in item 11.

c - USAID reports that official grants shown are incomplete.

d - Most trade credits (mainly appropriate to items 12 and 13) are not recorded in the 1965-67 balance of payments statistics, and the amounts are included in Errors and Omissions.

e - Mainly Germany (Fed. Rep.) and Israel.

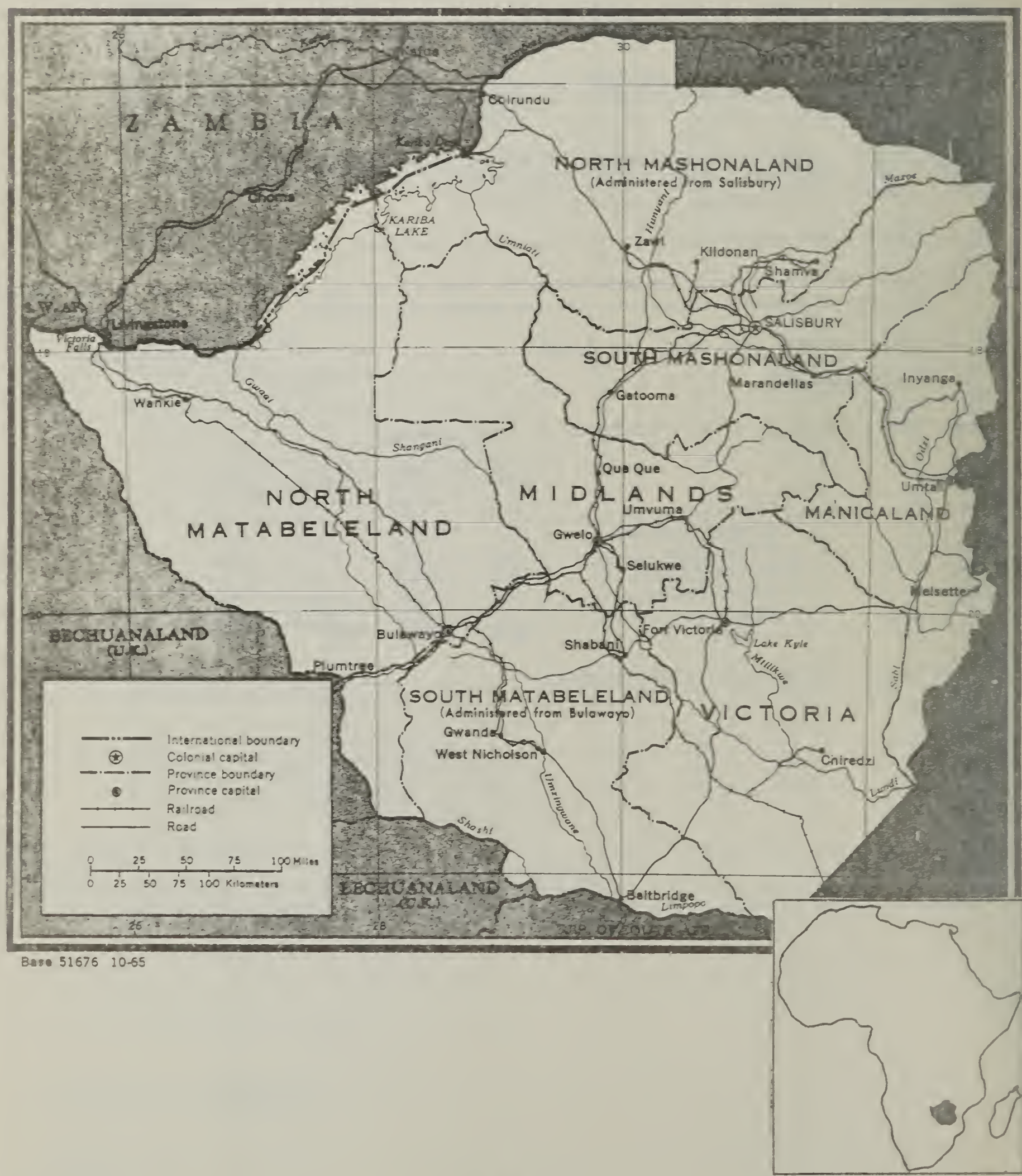
f - Mainly sterling.

g - Loan receipts by Federal Government in ($ millions):

	1965	1966	1967	1968
France	4.2	5.6	2.5	-
Germany (Fed.Rep.) ..	-	8.1	4.5	1.1
Netherlands	1.7	2.8	1.7	0.6
United Kingdom	25.2	10.6	8.4	-
United States	1.1	0.8	4.2	4.2
Other	-	2.9	8.4	10.3
Total	32.2	30.8	29.7	16.2

h - To IDA and African Development Bank.

RHODESIA



Base 51676 10-65

272

RHODESIA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM a/	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			5.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	-*	-*	-	-	-*	7.0	5.3	1.7
Loans			5.0 b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.3	-0.3
Grants			0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	-*	-*	-	-	-*	2.0	-	2.0
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	NO PROGRAMS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	PRIOR		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use	TO FY 1954		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			5.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	-*	-*	-	-	-*	7.0	5.3	1.7
Loans			5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.3	-0.3
Grants			0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	-*	-*	-	-	-*	2.0	-	2.0
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	28.0	55.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	4.0	0.2	0.1	*	*	88.6		
IBRD		28.0	55.1	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	86.9		
UNDP-TA c/		-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	1.0		
Other UN c/			0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	*	0.7		

* - Less than $50,000. a - Includes assistance during the period Rhodesia was part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. b - Represents half of a loan to the Rhodesian Railway jointly guaranteed by Rhodesia and Zambia. c - Data prior to 1965 include UN assistance to former Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Nyasaland (now Malawi).

RHODESIA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

†

		Unit			
1	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				1968
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent			15.8
	2. Mining	"			6.1
	3. Manufacturing	"			19.1
	4. Construction	"			6.1
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"			12.4
	6. Trade and finance	"			16.9
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			23.6

		Unit			
	SB. LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent			
	2. Female component	"			
	3. Wage and salary earners	"			
	Sector of Employment:		Not	Available	
	4. Agriculture	"			
	5. Mining	"			
	6. Manufacturing	"			
	7. Construction	"			
	8. Transport	"			
	9. Other	"			

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
2	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1962):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	51.4	48.6
	2. Less than 5 years	"	18.7	9.4	9.3
	3. 5-14 years	"	27.1	13.6	13.5
	4. 15-19 years	"	9.8	4.8	5.0
	5. 20-39 years	"	28.8	15.2	13.6
	6. 40-59 years	"	12.3	6.7	5.6
	7. 60 plus	"	3.3	1.7	1.6
		Unit		1969	
3	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		83[a]	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		47	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		12	

a - 1962.

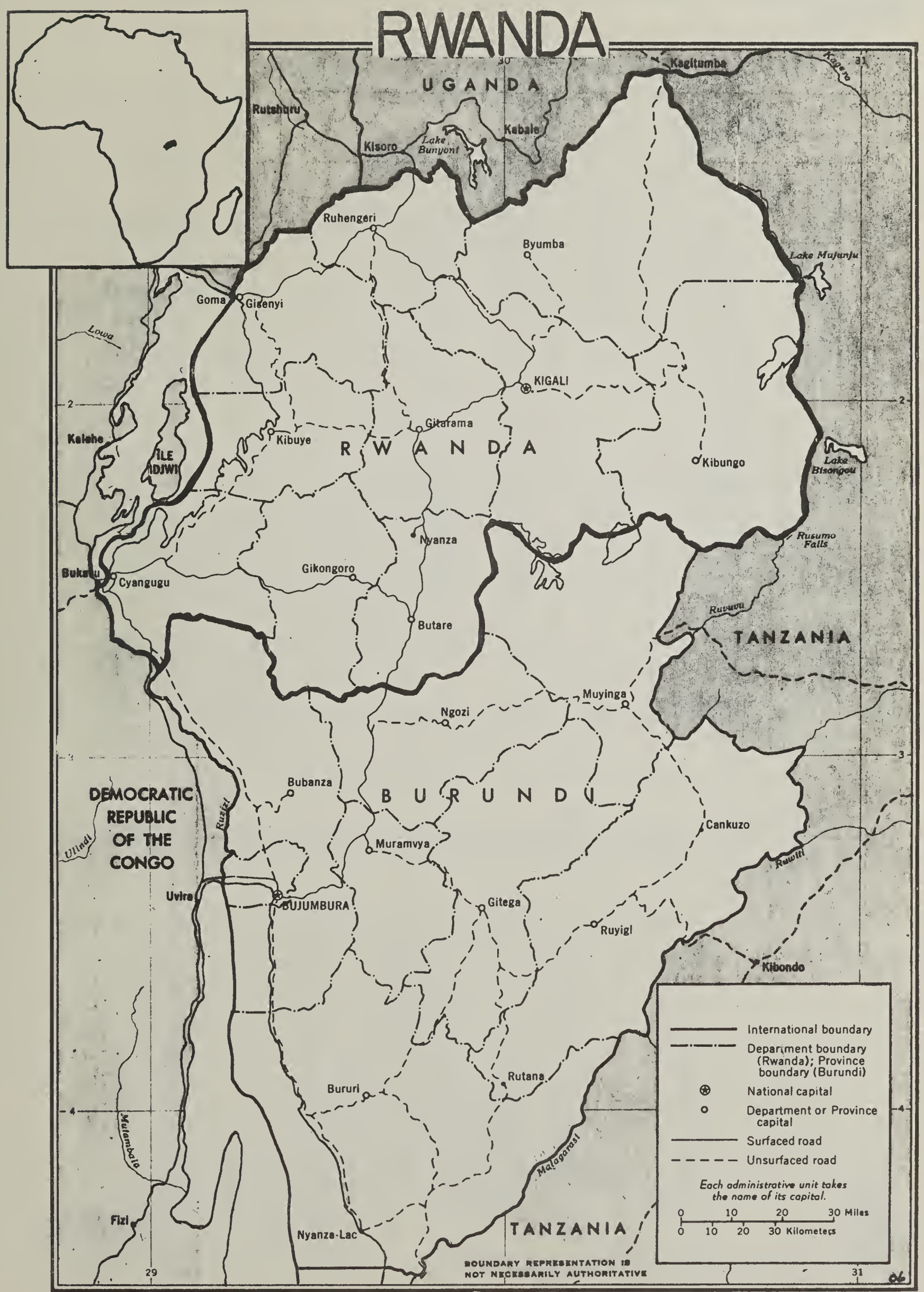
		Unit	1955	1960	1965
4	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	337.77	484.30	627.81
	3. Secondary (general)	"	1.53	4.14	11.50
	4. Vocational	"	1.07	1.36	0.83
	5. Teacher-training	"	1.40	2.52	2.82
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	9.51	12.84	17.09
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.09	n.a.	
	9. Vocational	"	0.07	0.06	
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.10	0.16	
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	53	64	58
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	2	3	3
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	38	46	42

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - African only.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. UN Demographic Yearbook.
3. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
4. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.



Base 56642 6-68

RWANDA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL				-	-	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.4	*	0.1	2.8	-	2.8
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants				-	-	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.4	*	0.1	2.8	-	2.8
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL				0.8	*	-	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	4.1	-	4.1
Title I - Total				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1962			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use				-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)				(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-
Other Grants				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total				0.8	*	-	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	4.1	-	4.1
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM				0.8	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.8	-	2.8
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES				-	*	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.3	-	1.3
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC				0.8	*	0.5	0.4	3.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	6.9	-	6.9
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants				0.8	*	0.5	0.4	3.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	6.9	-	6.9
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	1.5	2.2	1.7	0.8	3.4	7.9	4.8	1.6	5.8	29.5		
UNDP-SF		-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	0.5	-	1.3	5.2		
UNDP-TA			*	*	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.2		
Other UN			*	0.1	*	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3		
EEC			1.5	2.1	1.3	0.1	2.9	4.2	3.8	1.1	3.9	20.8		

* - Less than $50,000.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969[a]	1970[b]	
	Millions of Rwanda francs					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	1,312	1,391	1,393	1,449	1,659	16.6
1. Domestic revenue	1,172	1,251	1,323	1,339	1,647	16.5
a. Income taxes	148	197	237	288	318	3.2
b. Sales taxation	216	216	224	211	253	2.5
c. Customs	521	539	565	530	585	5.9
d. Other taxes	176	181	183	190	304	3.0
e. Non-tax revenue	111	118	114	120	187	1.9
2. From foreign grants	140	140	70	110	12	0.1
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	1,424	1,455	1,570	1,778	1,770	17.7
1. Current	1,339	1,387	1,513	1,700	1,690	16.9
a. Defense (Total)	480	391	414	400	390	3.9
b. Agriculture	52	50	67	84	85	0.9
c. Education	288	357	380	423	430	4.3
d. Health	95	120	127	135	111	1.1
e. Other current	424	469	525	658	674	6.7
2. Capital	85	68	57	78	80	0.8
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-112	-64	-177	-329	-111	-1.1

* - Converted at 100 Rwanda francs per U.S. dollar.

a - Revised budget. b - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

SENEGAL

BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
MAURITANIA
MALI
GUINEA
PORTUGUESE GUINEA
GAMBIA
F L E U V E
D I O U R B E L
THIÈS
S I N E S A L O U M
SÉNÉGAL ORIENTAL
C A S A M A N C E
LOWER RIVER
UPPER RIVER
MACCARTHY ISLAND
CAP VERT
CAPE SAINT MARY
WESTERN
Rosso
Podor
Saint-Louis
Louga
Linguère
Kébémer
Darou Khoudos
Mékhé
Vélingara
Touba
Thiès
Rufisque
DAKAR
Diourbel
Mbour
Fatick
Kaolack
Koungheul
Kuntaur
Mansa Konko
Georgetown
Basse Santa Su
BATHURST
Brikama
Bignona
Ziguinchor
São Domingos
Ferlin
Youkounkoun
Kédougou
Tambacounda
Goudiry
Kidira
Kayes
Bakel
Matam
Podor
Kaédi
Sénégal
Vallée du Ferlo
Sine
Saloum
Sandougou
Songrougrou
Casamance
Rio Cacheu
Kayanga
Koulountou
Cambie
Falémé
Karakoro
International boundary
Region boundary (Senegal), Division boundary (Gambia)
National capital
Region or Division capital
Railroad
Road
0 25 50 Miles
0 25 50 Kilometers
10-66

278

SENEGAL

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1961		3.6	3.0	0.1	1.8	*	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.8	-	9.8
Loans			-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	1.3
Grants			3.6	3.0	0.1	0.5	*	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.5	-	8.5
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			-	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.8	1.3	5.9	1.5	2.6	15.9	*	15.9
Title I - Total			-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	*	1.6
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	*	1.6
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(3.3)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3.3)	(-)	(3.3)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	*	1.6
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	*	1.6
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			-	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	5.9	1.5	2.6	14.3	-	14.3
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	0.2	-	0.4	4.2	-	0.4	5.3	-	5.3
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			-	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.2	9.0	-	9.0
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	0.3	-	-	3.0 b/	-	0.9	-	4.2	2.0	2.2
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	*	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	5.4	-	5.4
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	*	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	5.4	-	5.4
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			3.6	3.4	1.7	5.2	1.5	5.7	6.8	3.4	3.6	35.3	2.0	33.3
Loans			-	-	0.3	2.9	-	3.0	-	0.9	-	7.1	2.0	5.1
Grants			3.6	3.4	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.7	6.8	2.5	3.6	28.2	-	28.2
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/			-	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.8	-	2.8
Credit Assistance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.8	-	2.8
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			(-)	(-)	(*)	(-)	(*)	(-)	(-)	(*)	(-)	(*)	(-)	(*)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY			-	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.8	-	2.8
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	14.3	17.6	7.9	3.9	14.8	26.5	26.7	32.1	9.4	153.4		
IBRD			-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	3.5	7.5		
IFC			-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	3.5		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	6.0	15.0		
UNDP-SF			0.5	2.6	0.9	1.0	-	3.9	-	1.3	0.2	10.4		
UNDP-TA		-	*	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.8		
Other UN			0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0		
EEC			13.7	14.8	6.2	2.4	14.3	21.9	9.5	30.2	-0.8	112.2		

* - Less than $50,000. a - Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program. b - Includes $3.0 million representing half the loan to Air Afrique guaranteed jointly by the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

Revision No. 241
June 1970

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Senegal's two well-defined seasons - dry from November to July, and moist the rest of the year - are the result of alternating winds from the northeast in the winter and from the southwest in the summer. Rainfall varies from less than 15 inches in the north to 72 inches in the southwest. The coastal climate, except in Casamance, is uniform, with low rainfall and high humidity. The northern part is generally hot and dry. Temperatures vary according to season, with a range of 75° to 100°F, the highest being in the northeast. Senegal is mostly a region of high plains. The 300 mile coastline has dunes north of Cape Verde, while south of the Cape the coast is indented by muddy estuaries. The Casamance region in the south, isolated from the rest of Senegal by Gambia, is low and more varied in relief. To the southeast, plateaus form the foothills of the Futa Djallon mountains. Much of the northwest is semidesert, but the center and most of the south, (except for the forest of Casamance) is open savannah.

AREA ..... 75,700 square miles, about the size of South Dakota.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 58% of area; 7 acres per capita. Generally the soil lacks nitrogen, phosphates, phosphorus; the topsoil is thin and eroded. However, with very low clay content, the soil is ideally suitable for peanuts. The best farm land is found in the great valley of the Senegal River.

MAIN CROPS ..... The only important cash crop is peanuts which account for about 70% of total value of exports. Basic food crops are millet and sorghum (grown in rotation with peanuts), rice, manioc (cassava), potatoes and sweet potatoes, beans and corn.

LIVESTOCK ..... Important activity with large potential. Cattle raised mainly by nomadic Fulani in northeast. Sheep and goats important in parts of southwest.

FISHERIES ..... The coastal waters are rich in fish, and sea-fishing is an important source of local foodstuffs. The Senegal River is extensively fished. Most of the catch is locally consumed. There is good potential for development of a fishing industry.

FORESTS ..... About 13 million acres (27% of total area), mostly in the southern part of the country; production is relatively minor.

MINERALS ..... Large deposits of calcium phosphate are being mined near Dakar and aluminum phosphate near Thies. Marly limestone is abundant and furnishes material for a portland cement plant. Deposits of titanium and salt are being worked.

FUELS ..... Oil and natural gas have been discovered in the Dakar region, and further exploration work continues.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... The four major rivers flow westward to the Atlantic in almost parallel courses. The Senegal River (1,054 mi.) is navigable for about 150 miles all year (Saint-Louis to Podor); the Saloum River, rising in the central part of the country service the peanut port of Kaolack; the upper Gambia River; and the Casamance River.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Trade-finance, 33%; agriculture-forestry-fishing, 30%; manufacturing-mining-utilities, 18%; transport-commerce, 6%; other (incl. services), 13% - 1967.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 3.9 million, mid-1970.

Annual growth ..... 2.5%.

Density and concentration per square mile. 27% live in urban areas.

Major cities: Dakar, (capital) 375,000; Thies, 69,000; Kaolack, 70,000; Rufisque, 50,000; Saint Louis, 49,000; Ziguinchor, 30,000; Diourbel, 29,000.

The people ..... About 35% of the population is Wolof (Oulof), 18% Fulani, and 17% Serer. Other important tribes are Toucouleur, Diola, and Mandingo. In 1967, only 47,000 non-Africans.

Religion ..... The country is 95 percent Moslem. The remainder, are mostly animists, with a few Christians.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

Language ..... French, the official language, is the language of administration and the schools. Over one-third of the people speak Ouolof and another third understand it.

Migration ..... Considerable seasonal migration into Gambia and from Guinea and Gambia into Senegal in connection with peanut cultivation and harvest.

Labor Force ..... 1.1 million, 42% of population (1965). Distribution: 74% in agriculture. Seasonal underemployment during 4-5 months of dry season. There were about 120,000 salaried employees in 1965.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 5-10% for persons 14 years and over.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 6,000 primary; 900 secondary, general; 706 vocational.

Students ..... 1967-68: 243,000 primary; 31,103 secondary, general; 8,585 vocational; 900 teacher-training. 23% of the primary school-age children in school - 1965.

HEALTH

Infant mortality .... 155-185 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, (U.S. - 21.)

Physicians ..... 1968: 217 doctors, 1 per 17,300 people; U.S. 650.

Health facilities ... 1965: 7 hospitals, 38 health centers, 39 maternity units, 259 rural dispensaries and 77 maternal and child health centers. 5,419 beds, 1 per 661 persons in 1966.

Life expectancy ..... 45 years; U.S. 70.

Diet ..... Daily caloric intake is 2,300 calories per capita.

Main diseases ..... Malaria, TB, sleeping sickness, leprosy, smallpox and trachoma.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... 650 miles of single track: one line connecting Dakar with Koulikoro in Mali, and the Dakar-St. Louis line, both of which serve the main peanut areas of west and south-central Senegal. The system is being modernized.

ROADS ..... 1969: 5,792 miles, of which 2,659 improved (1,270 paved).

AVIATION ..... Dakar is an international airport equipped to handle the largest jets. 16 other airports link the major cities with the hinterland.

PORTS ..... Dakar is one of major ports in Africa and is also an important fishing port, principally for tuna. Kaolack handles some of the peanuts and peanut oil exports. Other ports are Ziguinchor and Saint-Louis.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... Generation is all thermal, installed capacity 110,000 KW in 1966. 280 million KWH produced in 1969, 73 kwh per capita.

INDUSTRY ..... Most industrialized country of former French West Africa. Peanut oil extraction is largest industry and continues to grow. A $12 million fertilizer plant began operating in 1968. Other industries include textiles, cement, food and fish processing. An oil refinery was inaugurated in 1964.

MINING ..... Second to peanuts as a source of foreign exchange. Calcium phosphate is most important; also aluminum phosphate and titanium.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Peanuts and their products account for almost 70% of total exports, followed by phosphates and canned fish. The main customer is France, with 70% of the total; followed by Italy and the Malagasy Republic.

IMPORTS ..... Principal imports are food and manufactured items. France accounts for about 45% of imports, followed by Germany (Fed. Rep.), Cambodia, the Communist bloc and the United States.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.5%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 27%)	Thousands	3,110	3,580	3,670	3,760	3,850	3,945E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	88	94	116	91	102	77
	2. Per capita production index	"	94	87	105	80	88	65
	3. Peanuts, in shell	1,000 MT	907	870	1,005	830	800	500
	4. Millet and sorghum	"	392	423	655	450	625	425
	5. Rice, paddy	"	71	125	138	58	120	105
	6. Cassava	"	168	241	239	232	250	260
	7. Milk	"	99	114	118	115	113	110
	8. Meat	"	31	36	37	38	39	39
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
1	1. Industrial production index	1963=100	89	122	122	122	120	136(3 mos)
1	2. Manufacturing prod. index	"	97	116	112	111	111	95 "
1,3	3. Cement	1,000 MT	168	194	173	203	206	186(9 mos)
3	4. Peanut oil, unrefined	"	106	127	121	194	158	150 "
3	5. Peanut oil, refined	"	38	58	59			
1	6. Mining production index	1963=100	38	179	199	197	219	209(3 mos)
3,4	7. Calcium phosphate	1,000 MT	108	990	1,115	1,110	1,035	932(9 mos)
3,4	8. Aluminum phosphate	"	129	145	161	160	164	130 "
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	E. ELECTRICITY b							
1,3	1. Total production	Million KWH	127	222	240	247	280	182(8 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	40	62	65	65	73	
5	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					712	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"					712	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					185	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES (Dakar)							
	1. Wholesale prices (bldg. materials)	1963=100	91	110	112	115	118	
	2. Consumer prices c,d	"	90	109	108	109	113	116
6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX⊕	1963=100	-	88	82	92	92	113
5	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES	Bil. CFA francs		(Fiscal Years Ending June 30)				
	1. Total revenues			35.8	35.4	35.8	36.2	38.9e
	2. Total expenditures	"		36.0	38.1	38.1	42.1	38.7e
	3. of which: Defense	"		(3.6)	(4.0)	(4.1)	(4.4)	(4.6)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-0.2	-2.7	-2.3	-5.9	+0.2
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
7	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1ℓ ..	Million US$		58.7	60.0	60.0	59.6	58.3
	2. Annual payments	"		3.6	3.7	3.9	4.9	
	3. of which: Amortization	"		(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(3.8)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ℓ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 247 CFA francs per U.S. dollar.

a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Consumption. c - For Europeans. d - Excludes rent. e - Revised budget.

SENEGAL

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
3,6	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	124[a]	150	139	151	123	124(9 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-155[a]	-160	-157	-180	-198	-142 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-31	-10	-18	-29	-75	-18 "
3,8	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	*[a]	*	*	1	*	
	(f.o.b.) 2. France	"	94[a]	110	110	100	74	
	3. Italy	"	1[a]	6	1	4	4	
	4. Malagasy Rep.	"	*[a]	2	1	3	3	
	5. Communist bloc	"		*	*	*	*	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	3[a]	7	4	7	13	
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	103[a]	82	76	79	80	
	3. Germany (Fed. Rep.).	"	6[a]	9	9	11	22	
	4. Cambodia	"	6	6	10	9	7	
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	7	13	8	8	
	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
3,6	1. Peanuts and products	Million US$	103[a]	116	106	109	66	65(9 mos)
3,6	2. Phosphates	"	5[a]	10	10	10	10	9 "
3	3. Fish (fresh, smoked, canned)	"	4[a]	6	6	6	7	5 "
3	4. Gum arabic	"	*[a]	*	1	1	3	2 "
9	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[b]							
	1. Manufactured goods incl. misc. ...	Million US$	59[a]	48	48	50		
	2. Food and live animals	"	46[a]	55	56	63		
	3. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	26[a]	25	28	32		
	4. Chemicals	"	10[a]	13	13	17		
6	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Peanuts (shelled in bulk)[c].....	US $/100 lbs.	9.6[a]	9.7				
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$						
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"						
	3. Official grants (net)	"						
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"						
							1970	1971
6	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	76[d]	46	37	16	8	22 26(Jan)
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	- - "
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	2	2	2	3	3 3 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	76	44	35	14	5	18 18 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"						
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
6	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕.....	CFA francs per US $	247	247	247	247	278[e]	278

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. "Bulletin Statistique et Economique Mensuel."
4. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
5. AID/W estimates.
6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
7. IBRD.
8. IMF "Direction of Trade."
9. UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - 1961. b - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. c - Including freight, Marseille.
d - 1962. e - Effective August 11, 1969.

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit	1955	1960	1967
1	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent			30.3
	2. Mining	"			a/
	3. Manufacturing	"			17.5 a
	4. Construction	"	Not	Available	3.4 a
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"			6.2
	6. Trade and finance	"			33.1
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			9.5

a - Mining and utilities included in manufacturing.

		Unit		1960-61	
2	*SB.* LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent		42.4	
	2. Female component	"		41.2	
	3. Wage and salary earners	"		n.a.	
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	Not	Available	
	5. Mining	"			
	6. Manufacturing	"			
	7. Construction	"			
	8. Transport	"			
	9. Other	"			

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1961):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	49.2	50.8
	2. Less than 5 years	"	18.7	9.2	9.5
	3. 5-14 years	"	23.7	12.3	11.4
	4. 15-19 years	"	7.6	3.3	4.3
	5. 20-39 years	"	30.2	13.5	16.7
	6. 40-59 years	"	14.2	7.7	6.5
	7. 60 plus	"	5.6	2.8	2.8
		Unit		1969	
3,4	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		155-185	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		45	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		21	

		Unit	1955	1960	1965
5	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	62.10	128.75	218.80
	3. Secondary (general)	"	4.82 a	8.71	25.57
	4. Vocational	"	2.07	2.87	8.24
	5. Teacher-training	"	-	0.84	0.83
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	1.24 b	n.a.	5.13
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.21	n.a.	0.89 c
	9. Vocational	"	n.a.	n.a.	0.38
	10. Teacher-training	"	n.a.	n.a.	0.08
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	11	20	23
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	3	5	12
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	8	16	21

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Includes teacher-training. b - Includes pre-primary. c - Public only.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

SENEGAL

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

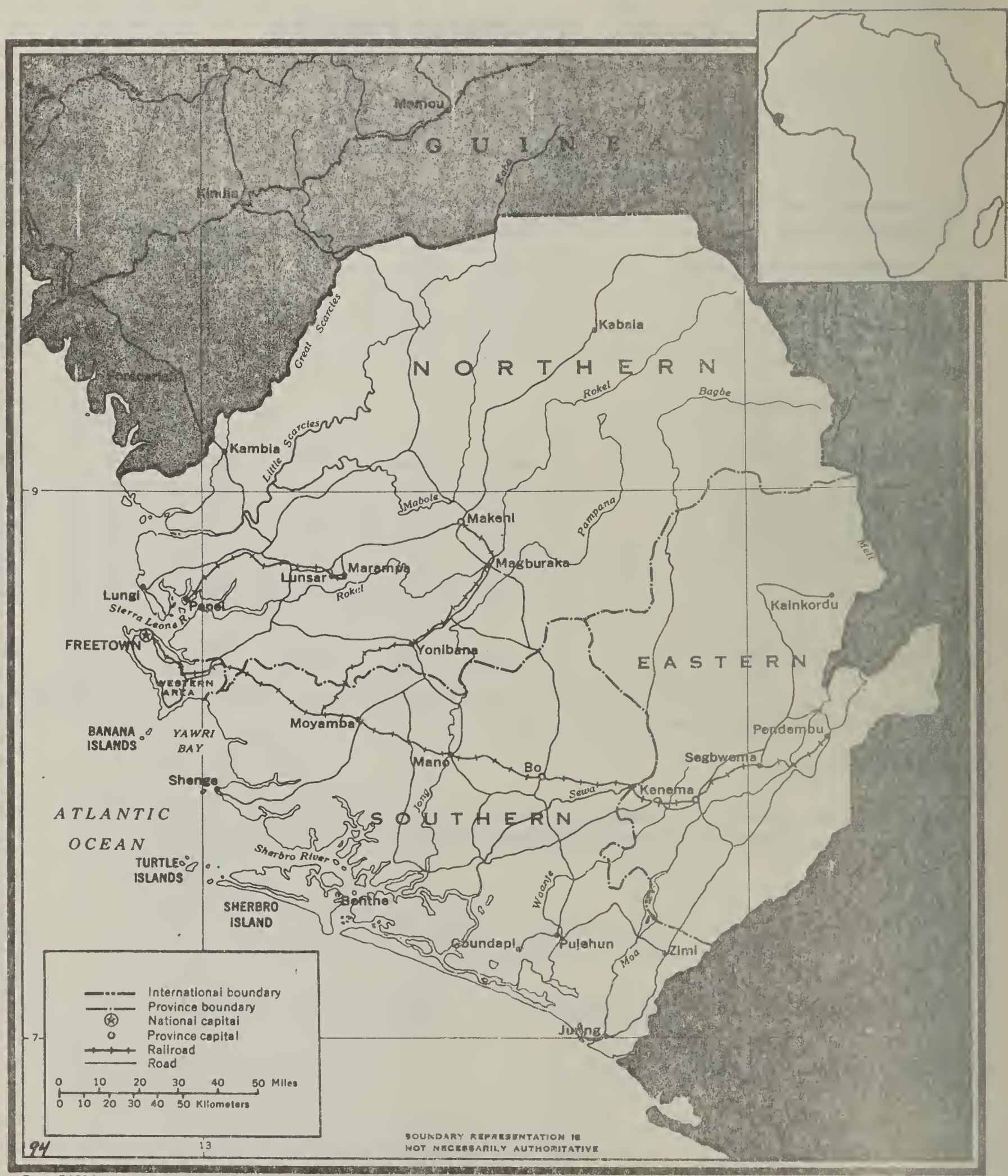
ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[a]	
	Billions of CFA francs					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	35.8	35.4	35.8	36.2	38.9	139.9
1. Domestic revenue	35.8	35.4	35.8	36.2	38.9	139.9
a. Income taxes	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.5	8.0	28.8
b. Sales taxation	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.1	29.1
c. Customs	17.5	18.1	18.4	17.4	16.9	60.8
d. Other taxes	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.0	10.8
e. Other revenue	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.9	10.4
2. From foreign grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	36.0	38.1	38.1	42.1	38.7	139.2
1. Current	33.1	33.3	34.2	36.2	37.0	133.1
a. Defense (Total)	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	16.5
b. Education	5.5	6.4	6.1	7.0	6.2	22.3
c. Other	24.0	22.9	24.0	24.8	26.2	94.3
2. Capital	2.9	4.8	3.9	5.9	1.7	6.1
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-0.2	-2.7	-2.3	-5.9	+0.2	+0.7

* - Converted at 278 CFA francs per U.S. dollar.

a - Revised budget.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

SIERRA LEONE



Base 54206 12-66

186

SIERRA LEONE

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	-	-	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	11.3	-	11.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	11.3	-	11.3
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	-	*	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	8.7	0.2	8.5
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.2	2.0
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.2	2.0
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total	-	*	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	6.5	-	6.5
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	*	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	6.4	-	6.4
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	-	-	-	-	1.3	11.5	2.8	8.7
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	11.6	-	11.6
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	11.6	-	11.6
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC	-	*	1.1	2.5	3.9	13.8	5.3	5.2	3.6	3.7	4.2	43.1	3.0	40.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	1.1	0.5	-	0.3	1.6	13.7	3.0	10.7
Grants	-	*	1.1	2.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.7	3.6	3.4	2.6	29.4	-	29.4
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.5	2.1	0.5	0.4	4.8	14.6		
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	3.9	7.7		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	-	1.3	1.6	-	-	0.6	3.6		
UNDP-TA		-	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.1		
Other UN			*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Situated in the western bulge of Africa, Sierra Leone has a tropical climate with temperatures and humidity high and rainfall heavy. The rainy season extends from May to October, with the heaviest rains falling between July and September. The rainfall decreases from the coast inland, e.g., about 150 inches in the coastal city of Freetown to 86 inches in Kabala. Topographically the country can be divided into 3 broad zones: the low-lying, swampy coastal area; the interior 1,500 foot plateau; and the mountain ranges in the northeast (with peaks over 6,000 feet).

AREA ..... 27,699 square miles, about the size of South Carolina

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 14.5 million acres, 82% of total area, 6 acres per capita. Much of the agricultural production comes from small holdings, mostly on a subsistence level, though rice plantations, peanuts and coffee cover large areas. Elsewhere land is owned communally by tribes.

MAIN CROPS ..... Rice is the leading subsistence crop; others include cassava (manioc), yams, bananas, peanuts, palm oil, millet and sorghum, fruits and vegetables. Major export crops are palm kernels, coffee, cocoa and ginger.

LIVESTOCK ..... Sierra Leone is deficient in livestock. Important mainly in north where the government has undertaken improvement to increase the cattle population. Most herds are individually owned. Also poultry, sheep and goats.

FORESTS ..... Cover only 1,160 square miles (4% of total area) since the bulk of the original rain forest was cut down to provide farming land.

FISHERIES ..... Fishing an important economic activity. The "open door policy" of the country encourages many countries to participate in the expansion of the industry. Sizeable amounts are imported, although improvements in the industry are increasing the domestic supply.

MINERALS ..... Diamonds are by far the most important mineral; followed by production of iron ore and bauxite. Production of rutile, a titanium ore, from world's largest reserve (60 miles from Freetown) began in 1967.

FUELS ..... There are no known petroleum or coal deposits, and the lignite deposits are not commercially exploitable. An oil refinery began prpduction in 1969, using crude oil from Gabon.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Inland waterways stretch almost 500 miles, but several are navigable for only 3 months of the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Agriculture, forestry, fishing, 31%; mining, 19%; trade and finance, 16%; transport-communication-utilities 9%; manufacturing, 6%; construction, 4%; public administration, defense and other (incl. services), 15%. (1966)

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 2.7 million, mid-1970.

Annual growth 2.1%

Density and concentration. 97 per square mile. 86 % live in rural areas. Major cities: Freetown, the capital (128,000), Bo (30,000), Mankeni (7,500) and Kenema (6,300).

The people ..... Of almost 20 tribes, the Temne and the Mende constitute about 60% of the population. Other tribes are: the Limba, and Korankos ; the Creoles, former slaves who found asylum in Freetown; the Vai and Gallina, the only people who have a written language of their own; the Mandingo, a pastoral Muslim tribe from the north; the Foulahs, also Muslim, mostly cattle farmers; and the Kono and Kuranko, who are skillful hunters. Also 2,000 Europeans, 3,000 Asians.

Religion ..... Almost 70% animist; Islam 28%, remainder Christians.

Language ..... English is the official language. Krio is a pidgin English spoken throughout the country. The language of the Mende and Temme predominates.

Labor force ..... 937,700, 43% of population (1963). Distribution: 75% agriculture forestry, fishing; 5% mining; 4% manufacturing; 16% other (1963).

Migration ..... Very little internal or external migration for the puprose of employment.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... About 10%.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 4,997 primary; 1,107 secondary, general; 97 vocational; 95 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 136,824 primary; 22,119 secondary, general; 1,732 vocational; 807 teacher-training. 19% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965-66.

HEALTH

Infant mortality .. 147 deaths per 1,000 live births, U.S. 21.

Physicians ..... 1965: 144 doctors, 1 per 16,600 people; U.S. 650.

Health facilities . 1965: 20 government hospitals, 1 military hospital, 6 mission hospitals and 2 mining company hospitals. 1,895 beds (1 per 1,213 persons.

Main diseases ..... Malaria, yaws, leprosy, sleeping sickness and bilharziasis.

Diet ..... Daily caloric intake is 2,120 calories per capita. Fish are important in diet, representing most of the protein consumption.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... The government-owned 227-mile main line crosses the country from Freetown eastward to Pendembu and an 83-mile branch runs from Bauya to Makeni in the Northern Province. A privately-owned railroad carries iron ore 58 miles from the Marampa mines to the port of Pepel.

ROADS ..... 1969: 4,180 miles, of which 1,880 improved (297 paved). The heavy rains cause considerable damage to the roads and necessitate expensive maintenance work.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 13,903 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... There are 13 airfields. Lungi, only international airport, located near Freetown, has been modernized.

PORTS ..... The major port is Freetown, one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Bonthe-Sherbro is also important, and Pepel is the port for iron ore exports.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 165 million KWH produced in 1969 - 64 KWH per capita. Installed capacity of the Electricity Corp. in 1966 was 29,200 KW. In addition, 4 mining companies operate plants for their own use.

INDUSTRY ..... Manufacturing industry is small, although some growth has occurred in recent years to meet the needs of the local market. Some factories now exporting to neighboring countries. Building and construction provide significant amounts of employment.

MINING ..... The mining industry of Sierra Leone is only about 30 years old, but has become the most important sector of the economy. Diamonds are the largest single item of the country's exports. Iron ore production is second to diamonds as an export earner, followed by bauxite and rutile.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Minerals account for over 70% of total recorded exports, mainly diamonds and iron ore. Palm kernels are the third largest export item followed by coffee, cocoa, piassava and bauxite. Over two-thirds of total recorded exports go to the United Kingdom, followed by Netherlands, Germany (Fed. Rep.) and the United States. Most of the diamonds and palm kernels go to the United Kingdom. Iron ore is sold mainly to the Common Market countries and the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS ..... Manufactured goods account for the largest group of recorded imports (one-third the total). Also, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, and food, mainly rice. The United Kingdom has been the leading supplier (42%), followed by the Communist bloc, Japan and the United States.

SIERRA LEONE

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.[illegible]%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 14%)	Thousands	2,182	2,434	2,483	2,535	2,590	2,650
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	94	100	103	107	104	109
	2. Per capita production index	"	99	94	95	97	92	95
	3. Rice, paddy	"	368	390	400	433	407	425
	4. Millet and sorghum	"	25	29	30	30	31	31
	5. Palm kernels[b].....	"	55	56	57	60	52	60
	6. Palm oil[b].....	"	35	40	41	43	46	50
	7. Coffee[b].....	"	5	4	5	6	4	6
	8. Cocoa beans	"	4	4	5	4	4	4
	9. Cassava	"	422	469	476	480	478	495
	10. Citrus fruit[b].....	"	84	95	97	100	101	104
3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Mining							
3	2. Diamonds	1,000 cts.	1,909	1,469	1,433	1,522	1,937	
1	3. Iron ore	1,000 MT	1,470	2,304	2,908	3,000	2,360	
1	4. Bauxite	"	-	272	341	421	445	
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	60	109	129	144	165	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	27	45	52	57	64	
5	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					425	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"					425	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					164	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES (Freetown)							
	1. Consumer prices, total	1963=100	100[c]	122	128	129	134	144(6 mos)
	2. Consumer prices, food	"	100[c]	117	122	121	126	144 "
6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[●]	1963=100	100[c]	109	108	131	151	154
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES	Mill.leones		(Fiscal Year Ending June 30)				
	1. Total revenues			35.0	41.3	37.4	46.3	45.4[d]
	2. Total expenditures	"		45.6	41.0	47.9	54.0	54.3[d]
	3. of which: Defense	"		(1.8)	(1.5)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.4)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-10.6	+0.3	-10.5	7.7	-8.9
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
8	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[‖] ..	Million US$	32.6[e]	64.4	64.3	65.1	60.9	54.6
	2. Annual payments	"	1.8[e]	6.9	7.8	6.6	9.0	
	3. of which: Amortization	"	(1.5)	(5.1)	(5.2)	(4.9)	(7.4)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ● - End of period. ‖ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at $ 1.20 per Sierra Leone leone.
a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - 1961.
d - Budget estimates. e - 1963.

Revision No. 258
May 1971

A.I.D (PPC/SR)

SIERRA LEONE

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
6	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	83	83	70	96	106	103
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-74	-100	-90	-91	-112	-116
	3. Trade balance	"	+9	-17	-20	+5	-6	-13
9	S SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Mill. US $	1	5	2	3	5	
	(f.o.b.) 2. United Kingdom	"	60	52	46	64	75	
	3. Netherlands	"	7	10	8	11	8	
	4. Germany (Fed. Rep.) ..	"	3	5	3	8	4	
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	-	-	-	-	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	2	6	10	9	9	
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom	"	31	28	26	26	35	
	3. Japan	"	8	10	10	11	11	
	4. Netherlands	"	3	6	6	4	4	
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	8	8	9	12	
4,6	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Diamonds	Million US$	46	44	41	56	73	63
	2. Iron ore	"	12	14	12	12	12	12
	3. Palm kernels	"	8	6	1	10	6	8
	4. Cocoa	"	2	2	2	3	3	
	5. Coffee	"	2	5	*	4	4	
4,10	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[a]							
	1. Manufactured goods incl. misc.	Million US$	32	31	29	35	46	
	2. Machinery & transport equipment ...	"	11	20	18	20	27	
	3. Food and live animals	"	21	17	15	16	18	
	4. Mineral fuels	"	9	7	6	7	7	
	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	20[b]	-31	-30	-6	-14	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	10[b]	7	6	7	16	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	3[b]	3	3	2	3	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	6[b]	1	2	-1	4	
							1970 / 1971	
6	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	13.6	19.2	15.9	27.5	35.4	34.5 / 36.1(Feb)
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	- / - "
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	0.5 / 3.2 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	0.8	-	-	-	4.9 / 4.9 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	13.6	18.4	15.9	27.5	35.4	29.1 / 28.0 "
6	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$	19.9	3.1	3.5	5.6	4.4	2.9(Sep)
6	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"		0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5)	0.1
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
6	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"		8.3	6.2	5.2	2.9	1.9
6	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕.....	$/WA pound/ Leone[c]	2.80	1.40	1.20[d]	1.20	1.20	1.20

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. "Statistical Bulletin."
5. AID/W estimates.
6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
7. Based on data submitted by USAID Mission.
8. IBRD.
9. IMF "Direction of Trade."
10. Chamber of Commerce Journal of Sierra Leone.
11. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - 1963. c - The Leone was introduced as a new monetary unit on August 4, 1964. d - Effective November 21, 1967.

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit	1955	1961	1965-66
1	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY[a]				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	Not Available		31.3
	2. Mining	"			19.2
	3. Manufacturing	"			6.3
	4. Construction	"			3.6
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"			8.5
	6. Trade and finance	"			15.9
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			15.2

a - See also GNP on p. 5.

		Unit		1963	
2	*SB.* LABOR FORCE (See also page 3)				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	Not Available	43.0	Not Available
	2. Female component	"		35.6	
	3. Wage and salary earners	"		n.a.	
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"		74.8	
	5. Mining	"		5.1	
	6. Manufacturing	"		4.4	
	7. Construction	"		1.7	
	8. Transport	"		1.7	
	9. Other (utilities, commerce, services, unemployed)	"		12.3	

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (See also pages 3-4,5)				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1963):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	49.5	50.5
	2. Less than 5 years	"	17.3	8.6	8.7
	3. 5-14 years	"	19.4	10.1	9.3
	4. 15-19 years	"	8.9	3.8	5.1
	5. 20-39 years	"	32.4	14.8	17.6
	6. 40-59 years	"	14.4	8.1	6.3
	7. 60 plus	"	7.6	4.1	3.5
		Unit			
3	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio	Not Available		
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"			
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"			

		Unit	1955	1960	1964
4	*SD.* EDUCATION (See also page 4)				
	1. Pupils, primary	1,000	48.9	86.2	119.6
	2. Pupils, secondary (general)	"	5.2	7.5	12.9
	3. Pupils, vocational	"	0.5	0.6	1.2
	4. Teachers, primary	"	1.6	2.4	3.8
	5. Teachers, secondary (general)	"	0.3	0.4	0.7
	6. Teachers, vocational	"	**	0.1	0.1
	7. Students at % of 5-19 age group*	Percent	7	11	15

* - See note A below.

** - Less than one-half the unit shown.

		Unit			
5	*SE.* FOOD PRODUCTION COMPARISON				
	1. USDA index[a], total	1957-59=100	Comparison Not Available		
	2. USDA index[a], per capita	"			
	3. FAO index, total	1952-56=100			
	4. FAO index, per capita	"			

a - Preferred series; see p. 5 for annual trend and details; also see note B below.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. UNESCO.
5. USDA/ERS-See p. 5; FAO Production Yearbook.

Notes: A. Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

B. Variation between indexes due mainly to differences in composition of component items and commodity weights, and to variations in crop years.

SIERRA LEONE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					
	1966[a]	1967	1968[R]	1969[R]	1970[b]	
	Millions of leones					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	35.0	41.3	37.4	46.3	45.4	54.5
1. Income taxes	6.5	8.7	9.6	11.8	12.3	14.8
2. Excise taxes	1.2	2.0	2.6	4.6	7.9	9.5
3. Customs	20.6	23.7	21.0	24.8	20.0	24.0
4. Receipts from gov't. enterprises	1.5	6.9	4.2	5.1	5.2	6.2
5. Other revenue	5.2					
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	45.6	41.0	47.9	54.0	54.3	65.2
1. Current	34.2	32.5	39.7	44.0	42.5	51.0
a. Defense	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.9
b. Police	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.5
c. Education	5.9	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.8	9.3
d. Debt service	2.7	1.9	7.9	8.8	8.3	10.0
e. Other current	22.0	20.8	20.9	23.7	21.9	26.3
2. Capital	11.4	8.5	8.2	10.0	11.8	14.2
a. Transport	4.9					
b. Communications	1.1					
c. Power and water	1.6					
d. Other capital	3.8					
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-10.6	0.3	-10.5	-7.7	-8.9	-10.7

* - Converted at rate of $1.20 per leone.

a - A.I.D. estimates covering 12 month period based on 15 months data.
b - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are based on published budgetary sources and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e., A.I.D. Form 10-74).

SIERRA LEONE

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-38.6	-30.6	-30.0	-6.4	-14.3
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	83.2	77.5	68.0	92.8	105.1
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-93.8	-86.6	-78.8	-80.8	-98.5
Trade balance	-10.6	-9.1	-10.8	+12.0	+6.6
2. Nonmonetary gold	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance	-9.7	-9.0	-8.1	-8.1	-10.0
4. Other transportation	6.3	5.5	8.2	8.2	7.8
5. Travel	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	-0.9	-0.9
6. Investment income	-12.0	-7.6	11.2	-9.7	-7.4
7. Other government	-3.9	-1.1	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0
8. Other private	-7.3	-7.8	-6.3	-6.9	-9.4
Total services	-28.0	-21.5	-19.2	-18.4	-20.9
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private, net[b]	0.4	2.1	-0.3	1.4	1.3
10. Government, net	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.2	3.0
C. CAPITAL FLOWS (excl. Group D)					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Direct investment[c]	17.3	6.8	6.3	6.9	16.2
12. Other private long-term[d]	8.3	2.1	5.4	2.3	0.4
13. Other private short-term	0.3	1.0	0.8	-0.7	-0.3
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government, net	4.4	4.6	8.9	6.6	2.2
a. Loan receipts	6.1	4.1	3.3	0.1	5.3
United Kingdom[e]	(4.0)	(2.3)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(1.6)
United States	(1.0)	(0.6)	(-)	(-)	(0.6)
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(-)	(3.1)
b. Loan repayments	-0.7	-3.5	-1.0	-0.7	-1.4
c. Long-term securities issued (repayments)	-5.6	-	-	-0.3	-
d. Prefinancing by foreign contractors	-0.1	2.4	6.4	9.8	0.9
e. Other liabilities	0.1	-	-	-	-
f. Capital subscriptions[f]	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
g. Other assets	5.1	1.7	0.4	-2.2	-2.4
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks	0.1	0.3	-1.0	-1.9	-1.6
17. Central institutions	-	-	-	-	-
D. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS					
18. Liabilities[g]	-	-	4.6	-	-1.5
19. Assets (increase -)	3.4	2.1	1.2	-11.6	-7.9
a. Monetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
b. Reserve position in the IMF	-	0.6	0.8	-	-
c. Bank of Sierra Leone claims	3.4	1.5	0.4	-11.6	-7.9
E. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	+0.8	+8.8	+1.6	+1.2	+2.5

P - Preliminary.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."
Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces mean data not available.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

SIERRA LEONE

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

($ Millions)

a - Balance on Goods and Services	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Exports of Goods and Services ..	98.1	91.3	84.6	108.7	123.5
2. Imports of goods and Services ..	-136.7	-121.9	-114.6	-115.1	-137.8
3. Net	-38.6	-30.6	-30.0	-6.4	-14.3

b - Includes U.S. surplus agricultural commodity grants through private agencies ($ millions): 1965 - $0.8; 1966 - $0.6; 1967 - $0.6; 1968 - $1.3; 1969 - $0.9.

c - Includes drawings on a U.S. Export-Import Bank loan to a foreign owned enterprise ($ millions): 1965 - $8.2 and 1966 - $2.0.

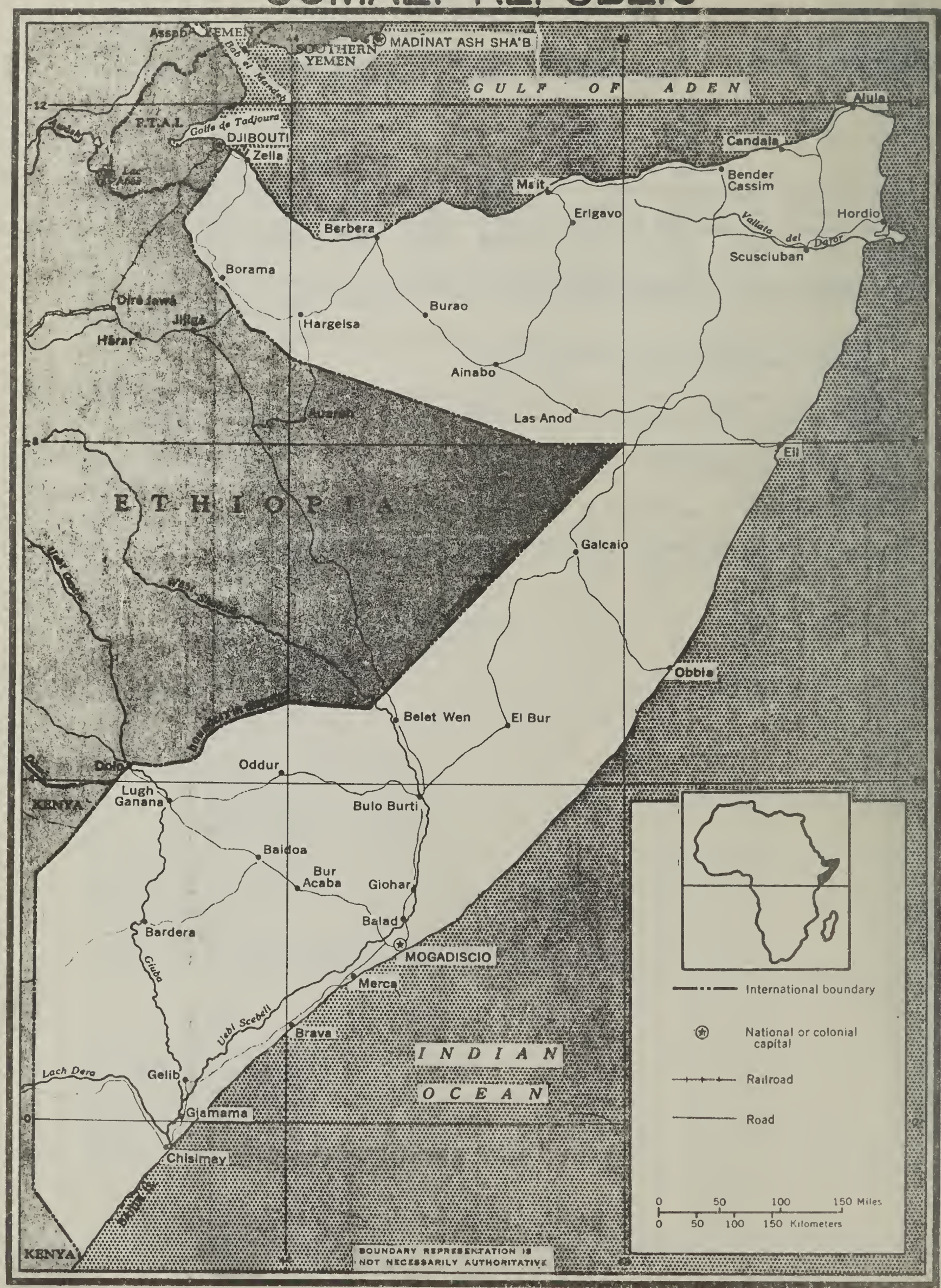
d - Includes drawings on loans received by public enterprises from the IBRD ($ millions): 1965 - $1.3; 1966 - $0.4; 1967 - $0.3; 1968 $0.0; 1969 - $0.3.

e - Of which U.K. government ($ millions): 1965 - $1.5; 1966 - $0.6; 1967 - $1.4; 1968 - $0.1; 1969 - $1.6.

f - Subscriptions to the IDA and to the African Development Bank.

g - Use of IMF credit drawings on the Fund outside the gold tranche).

SOMALI REPUBLIC



77600 1-70

SOMALI REP.

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1954		12.9	11.5	7.0	2.7	4.4	4.0	15.2	3.3	2.5	63.5	0.7	62.8
Loans			2.0	-	3.6	-	0.6	-	13.2	-0.1	-*	19.3	0.7	18.6
Grants			10.9	11.5	3.4	2.7	3.8	4.0	2.0	3.4	2.5	44.2	-	44.2
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			0.3	2.9	1.0	*	2.5	0.2	0.1	1.1	*	8.2	-	8.2
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	0.9	-	0.9
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	0.9	-	0.9
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			0.3	2.9	1.0	*	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	7.3	-	7.3
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			0.3	2.8	1.0	-	2.3	-	-	0.2	-	6.6	-	6.6
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.7	-	0.7
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.1	-	5.1
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.1	-	5.1
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			13.2	14.8	8.2	3.4	7.4	5.0	16.1	5.2	3.4	76.8	0.7	76.1
Loans			2.0	-	3.6	-	0.6	-	13.2	0.8	-*	20.2	0.7	19.5
Grants			11.2	14.8	4.6	3.4	6.8	5.0	2.9	4.4	3.4	56.6	-	56.6
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		*	4.8	3.9	1.3	3.9	17.9	9.3	6.7	11.3	6.2	65.0		
IDA			-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	2.3	0.6	9.1		
UNDP-SF			0.9	0.6	-	1.1	2.1	2.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	10.2		
UNDP-TA		*	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	6.5		
Other UN			0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.7		
EEC			2.9	2.6	-	1.6	8.1	5.2	4.3	7.1	4.0	35.5		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... Most of the Southern Region (former Italian Somaliland) is desert, and averages less than 600 feet above sea level. With a long coastline on the Indian Ocean, the prevailing climatic factors are monsoon winds, high temperatures and scarce irregular rainfall, resulting in recurring droughts. The Northern Region (former British Somaliland) has a generally dry, sandy and flat coastal strip along the Gulf of Aden, a 4,000-8,000 foot mountain range in the center and a large plateau area southeast of the mountains. Climate varies from hot and wet to dry and cool with monsoons.

AREA ..... 246,000 sq. mi., (incl. former British Somaliland).

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 34% of area (cultivated 2%; meadows and pastures 32%); 19 acres per capita. Soil generally infertile in south; good in north where not overgrazed. Soil erosion is important problem in north.

MAIN CROPS ..... Mainly foods are grown in indigenous economy, especially corn, durra (sorghum) and sesame; bananas are main cash crop. Europeans grow mainly bananas for export (30% of total exports) and peanuts and sugar cane to satisfy domestic requirements.

LIVESTOCK ..... About 60% of the population is entirely dependent on livestock for their livelihood. Livestock and animal products (chiefly hides and skins) account for over 50% of exports. Livestock ownership conders high social status and there is strong opposition to culling. Exploitation for hides, skins, meat is considered Somali Republic's greatest unrealized export potential.

FORESTS ..... About 23% of area. Important resource for livestock fodder, fuel, charcoal, incense, myrrh, gums, and some timber.

FISHERIES ..... Mainly subsistence fishing. There is potential for varied catches of export value through use of large boats and improved gear in Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean.

MINERALS ..... Large reserves of iron ore in south, high quality gypsum near port of Berbera, and high quality meerschaum northeast of Mogadishu can be exploited.

FUELS ..... Industry and electric power depend on imported oil.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Two rivers in the south, the Guiba and Scebeli, have considerable potential for irrigation. Relatively unimportant as waterways.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 2.8 million: mid-1970.

Annual growth ..... 2.2%.

Density and concentration 11 per sq. mi. Over 25% live in urban areas. In the Southern Region over half the population lives between the two main rivers. Mogadiscio, the capital and largest city, has a population of 170,000, while Hargeisa, the capital of former British Somaliland, has 40,000.

Internal migration ..... About 75% of the population lead a nomadic or semi-nomadic existance, continually seeking pasturage and water for their livestock.

The people ..... About 85% of the Somalis are of Hamitic stock; the rest are mainly Bantu. All are Sunni Muslims. Most of the 30,000 Arabs and the Indo-Pakistanis live in towns. The Italians live in Mogadiscio and on the agricultural concessions along the river.

Language ..... Somali is a spoken but not written language. Arabic and Italian are official languages for schools and government.

Labor force ..... About 90% of population is engaged in animal husbandry or agriculture. In the Southern Region, 40% are camel-goat-sheep nomads; 30% are semi-nomadic cattlemen; and about 20% are in more or less settled farming. Only about 35,000 are in paid employment, practically none skilled. The Arabs and Indo-Pakistanis are largely artisans and traders. In the Northern Region 90% are in animal husbandary and about 5% in agriculture.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at about 5%.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION - Cont'd.

Teachers ..... 1966-67: 973 primary; 510 secondary, general; 135 vocational; 61 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1966-67: 29,043 primary; 10,250 secondary, general; 2,093 vocational; 476 teacher-training. 9% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1966-67.

HEALTH

Medical personnel ... 1968: 97 doctors, 1 per 27,500 persons; U.S. 650.

Medical facilities .. 1969: 60 hospitals; 4,126 hospital beds, 1 per 679 persons.

Diet ..... Unbalanced diet. Overall average daily caloric intake is 1,770.

Main diseases ..... Malaria, tuberculosis, and intestinal. High infant and child mortality rates.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... None.

ROADS ..... 1969: 8,324 miles, of which 2,648 improved (492 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 13,900 automobiles, trucks and buses.

MERCHANT MARINE ..... None. Served by foreign lines.

HARBORS ..... Mogadishu is the main harbor for imports; Berbera handles mostly cattle exports; Kismayu is the exit point of cattle and bananas of the Juba river area; and Merca handles only bananas of the Scebeli river area. A new deep sea port now under construction at Berbera.

AVIATION ..... Both Mogadishu and Hargeisa are international airports capable of handling jets. Several smaller airfields exist throughout the country.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 15,500 KW installed capacity (all thermal). 20 million KWH were produced in 1969: 7 KW per capita. Power is produced from imported oil and is high priced. Sugar refinery at Villabuzzi produces own electricity.

MANUFACTURING ..... Industry is very little developed, hindered by the small domestic market, scarcity of raw materials, high cost of fuel and power, and low productivity of labor. Existing enterprises (mainly Italian) depend on tariff protection, tax exemptions, and preference in Italian market. Sugar refining fills domestic needs. Also sawmills (making crates for banana exports), fish and meat canning plants, and numerous handicraft industries. Main industrial potential is for modern facilities to process animal products (hides, skins, meat) and fish products.

MINING ..... Confined to salt, limestone and meerschaum. Small amounts of salt are exported.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Almost exclusively agricultural commodities. Bananas account for about 30% of the total. Livestock exports have grown steadily to a point where together with hides and skins, they represent over 50% of total exports. Other exports include wood, charcoal and building timber. Bananas are exported from the Southern Region to a protected market in Italy. Italy has taken over half the exports of the Southern Region. Live animals and hides and skins are the main exports of the Northern Region, and are exported mainly to Middle East countries.

IMPORTS ..... Foodstuffs and manufactured goods account for over 50% of total imports. Main import items are textiles, cereals and other foodstuffs, transport equipment (including motor vehicles) and petroleum products. Italy has provided over half of the imports of the Southern Region and the U.K. has been the main supplier for the Northern Region, although the U.K. share has been declining.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.2%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 26%)	Thousands	2,166	2,560	2,620	2,670	2,730	2,790E
	PRODUCTION							
2,3	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index			—(Not Available)—				
	2. Per capita production index							
	3. Bananas	1,000 MT	91	127	184	140	145	
	4. Corn	"	55	40	40	42		
	5. Sugar cane	"	117	350	277	393		
	6. Durra (sorghum)	"	62	62	62	67		
	7. Sesame seed	"	9	6	6	6		
	8. Cotton seed	"	1	2	2	2		
	9. Beef production	"		19	19	19		
	10. Mutton production	"		21	21	22		
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
2	E. ELECTRICITY (Mogadiscio)							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	4	13	14	16	20	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	2	5	5	6	7	
4	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					175	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"						
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"					175	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					63	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES (Mogadiscio)							
	1. Consumer prices, total	1966=100		100	100	103	110	110(10 mos)
	2. Consumer prices, food	"		100	100	101	109	111 "
1,5	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX⊕	1966=100	49	100	110	124	139	
4	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES	Mill.Somali shillings						
	1. Total revenues	"		247.6	248.1	316.3	299.7[b]	
	2. Total expenditures	"		256.5	272.1	281.6	301.5[b]	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(49.6)	(52.2)	(59.6)	(64.3)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-8.9	-24.0	+34.7	-1.8	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
6	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1ǂ ..	Million US$		43.0	45.4	49.1	54.5	
	2. Annual payments	"		0.8	0.8	0.8		
	3. of which: Amortization	"		(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)		

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ǂ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Budget estimates.

SOMALI REP.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
5,7	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	23	30	28	30	32	14(6 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-30	-42	-40	-48	-52	-20 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-7	-12	-12	-18	-20	-6 "
2,7,8	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	*	1	*	*	1	*(3 mos)
	2. Italy	"	13	12	11	9	9	2 "
	3. Saudi Arabia	"	4	10	12	15	18	4 "
	4. South Yemen	"	2	4	4	4	3	1 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	*	*	*	*	*	*
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	1	3	3	4	6	*(3 mos)
	(c.i.f.) 2. Italy	"	10	13	12	16	16	3 "
	3. United Kingdom	"	5	4	3	3	5	1 "
	4. Kenya	"	2	1	*	1	2	1 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	2	4	5	3	1 "
7,9	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Bananas	Million US$	10	11	10	8	8	6(9 mos)
	2. Livestock	"	6	13	14	17	19	11 "
	3. Leather, hides & skins	"	2	2	1	2	2	1(3 mos)
	4. Wood, charcoal & building timber.	"	1	1	2	1	1	- "
7,10	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[a]							
	1. Manufactured goods, incl.misc. ...	Million US$	10	15	15	19	15	
	2. Food and live animals	"	8	11	10	9	11	
	3. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	7	6	7	9	13	
	4. Chemicals	"	1	3	3	3	4	
	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-9	-20	-24	-23	-18	
	2. Private direct investment (net)[b]..	"	n.a.	2	2	3	1	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	6	10	12	19	10	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	n.a.	9	8	4	10	
5	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	16[c]	12	11	7	13	19(Oct)
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	- "
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	1 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	-	-	-	1	3 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	16[c]	12	11	7	12	15 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"						
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
5	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	S. shillings per US $	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. "Statistical Abstract."
3. FAO "Production Yearbook."
4. AID/W estimates.
5. IMF International Financial Statistics."
6. IBRD.
7. "Somali Statistics."
8. IMF "Direction of Trade."
9. Somali National Bank "Bulletin."
10. UN "International Trade Statistics."
11. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - Includes "Other private long-term." c - 1962.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year Ending December 31					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969[a]	
	Millions of Somali Shillings					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	219.2	247.6	248.1	316.3	299.7	41.9
1. Domestic revenue	177.7	221.1	248.1	259.6	281.5	39.4
a. Direct taxes	12.9	15.9	16.3	16.3	19.1	2.7
b. Other taxes	48.0	96.6	113.8	126.2	120.1	16.8
c. Customs	90.3	82.0	97.5	95.0	115.4	16.1
d. Other revenue	26.5	26.6	20.5	22.1	26.9	3.8
2. From foreign grants[b]	41.5	26.5	-	56.7	18.2[c]	2.5
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	218.6	256.5	272.1	281.6	301.5	42.2
1. Security	61.7	77.6	82.5	90.1	96.2	13.5
a. Defense	(36.9)	(49.6)	(52.2)	(59.6)	(64.3)	(9.0)
b. Police	(24.8)	(28.0)	(30.3)	(30.5)	(31.9)	(4.5)
2. Education	13.4	15.1	18.8	18.5	20.4	2.9
3. Health and labor	17.5	15.1	18.3	21.8	23.8	3.3
4. Public works	21.4	21.1	25.1	27.4	25.8	3.6
5. Agriculture	4.4	7.0	10.1	11.5	16.4	2.3
6. Other current 7. Other capital outlay	100.2	120.6	117.3	112.3	118.9	16.6
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	+0.6	-8.9	-24.0	+34.7	-1.8	-0.3

* - Converted at the rate of 7.143 Somali shillings per U.S. dollar.
a - Budget estimates. b - The largest donor of foreign aid to the Somali Republic has been Italy. The United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, the EEC and the United Nations have also provided grant aid. The USSR has given its aid in the form of loans. c - Italian budget support during January - July 1969.

NOTE: Data are based on published budgetary sources and do not necessarily conform to A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e., A.I.D. Form 10-74).

Source: Data published by the Somali Republic Government.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-30.0	-20.4	-23.8	-22.8	-24.1
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	33.6	30.2	29.0	30.6	33.9
b. Imports, c.i.f.	-57.4	-44.6	-44.5	-46.6	-55.5
Trade balance	-23.8	-14.4	-15.5	-16.0	-21.6
2. Nonmonetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
3. Freight and insurance	-0.7	-0.7	-1.6	-1.9	-1.1
4. Other transportation	-0.8	-1.7	-0.5	-1.4	-1.3
5. Travel	-1.8	-1.3	-2.0	-2.8	-0.3
6. Investment income[b]	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8
7. Government, n.i.e.	-2.7	-2.1	-3.4	0.1	-
8. Other services	-	0.6	-0.4	-	1.0
Total services	-6.2	-6.0	-8.3	-6.8	-2.5
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	-1.8	-0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7
10. Central government	17.4	10.3	11.9	19.1	10.2
a. United States	(5.7)	(3.1)	(3.3)	(2.9)	
b. Italy	(5.2)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(10.1)	
c. Other[c]	(6.5)	(5.4)	(7.3)	(6.1)	
C. CAPITAL FLOWS					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment[d]					
12. Other private long-term	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.3
13. Other private short-term	-1.4	-0.3	-	-0.1	-
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	9.9	8.8	7.3	3.8	16.2
a. Loan receipts[e]	10.6	9.2	8.0	4.5	16.8
b. Loan repayments	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6
c. Capital subscriptions[f]	-0.6	-	-0.3	-0.1	-
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities[g]	-	0.4	-0.6		
17. Central institutions[h]	-3.0	1.6	4.1	-1.0	-0.5
D. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS					
18. Liabilities (use of IMF credit)	5.6	-	-0.7	-7.7	-
19. Assets (increase -)	0.9	-3.5	-1.8	5.4	-5.8
a. Monetary gold	-	-	-	-	-0.7
b. Reserve position in the IMF	-	-	-	-	-0.9
c. Other claims	0.9	-3.5	-1.8	5.4	-4.2
E. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	+0.7	+1.7	+0.4	+0.3	+1.0

Converted to US dollars at the rate of 7.14 Somali shillings.

Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces mean data not available.
Source: International Monetary Fund.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

Note: Data are based primarily on the exchange record.

a - Balance on Goods and Services: ($ Millions)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Exports of goods and services	41.9	38.7	38.3	42.7	48.2
2. Imports of goods and services	-71.9	-59.1	-62.1	-65.5	-72.3
Net	-30.0	-20.4	-23.8	-22.8	-24.1

b - Excludes reinvested earnings of foreign-owned companies; estimates not available.

c - Details of "Other" grants ($ millions):

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.3	Not Available
Mainland China	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	
EC Institutions	0.7	0.7	-	0.7	
USSR	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	
UAR	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	
United Kingdom	-	-	0.3	-	
UN	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.2	
Other	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	
Total	6.5	5.4	7.3	6.1	

d - Mainly direct investments in connection with exploration work of foreign oil companies. Excludes reinvested earnings of foreign-owned companies; estimates not available.

e - Details of loan receipts ($ millions):

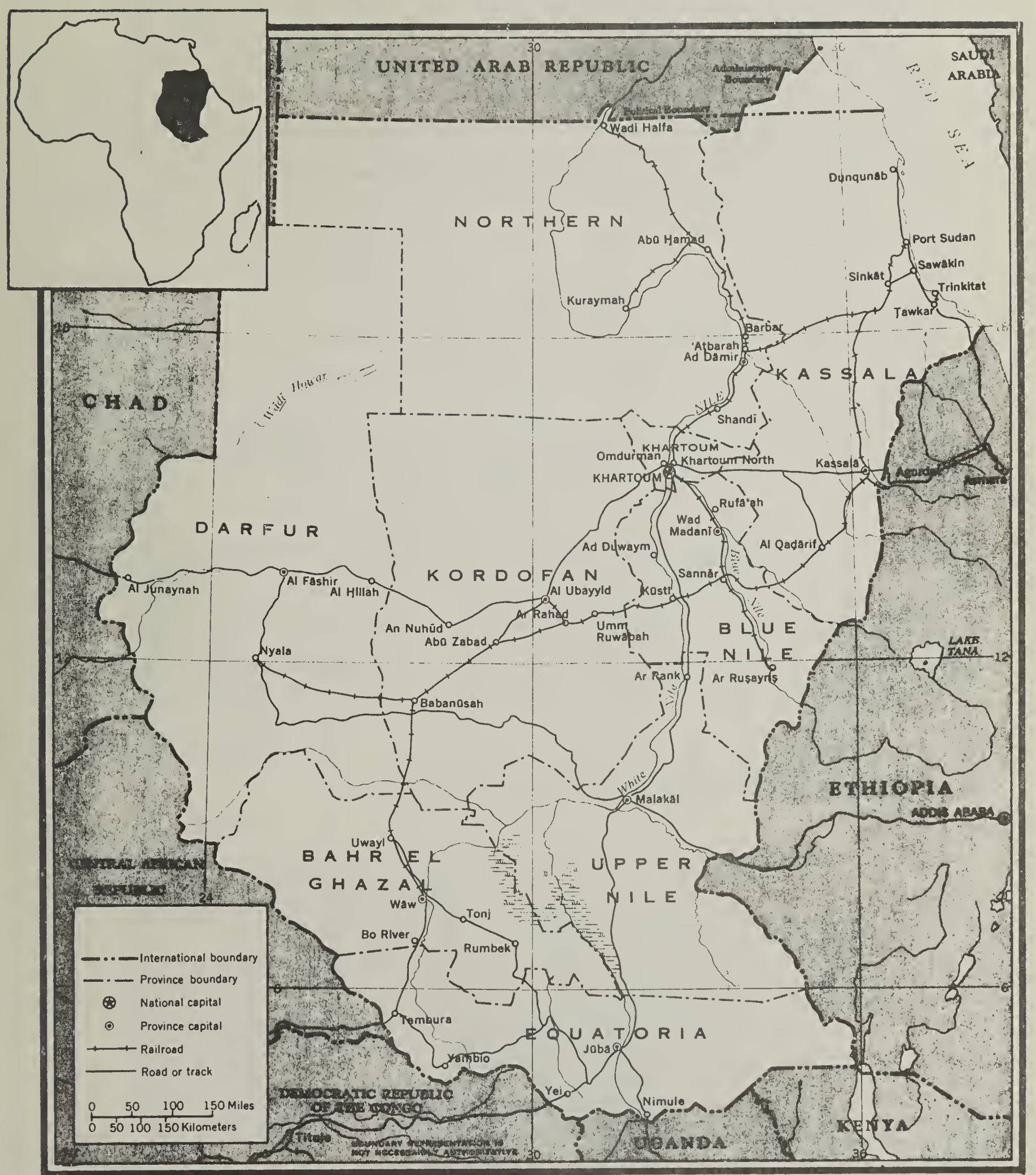
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
USSR	8.0	6.4	4.5	3.2	Not Available
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.3	
United States	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	
Italy	-	-	-	-	
Saudi Arabia	-	1.5	1.7	-	
Total	10.6	9.2	8.0	4.5	16.8

f - Subscriptions to the IDA and to the African Development Bank.

g - Excludes foreign transactions of the commercial banking section of the Somali National Bank.

h - Transactions of private monetary institutions are included with those of central monetary institutions.

SUDAN



Base 52272 10-65

SUDAN

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			51.1	9.8	6.6	1.9	2.7	14.8	10.3	-19.3	-3.2	74.8	11.8	63.0
Loans			10.0	2.0	5.0	-*	-	12.1	3.9	-17.4	-2.1	13.5	11.8 a/	1.7
Grants			41.1	7.8	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.7	6.4	-2.0	-1.1	61.3	-	61.3
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			*	3.2	4.1	4.4	3.4	3.2	9.3	*	0.1	27.8	0.6	27.2
Title I - Total			-	3.2	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	9.2	-	-	25.8	0.6	25.2
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1956		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	3.2	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	9.2	-	-	25.8	0.6	25.2
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(4.2)	(5.5)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(4.2)	(11.4)	(-)	(-)	(37.9)	(-)	(37.9)
Planned for Country Use			-	3.2	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	9.2	-	-	25.8	0.6	25.2
Economic Development Loans			-	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.2	3.1	8.6	-	-	20.5	0.2	20.3
Economic Development Grants			-	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	4.3
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.5
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			*	*	-	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	2.0	-	2.0
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			*	-	-	1.3	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	1.7	-	1.7
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	*	-	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			51.1	13.0	10.7	6.3	6.1	18.0	19.6	-19.3	-3.1	102.6	12.4	90.2
Loans			10.0	4.1	7.7	2.2	2.2	15.2	13.1	-17.4	-2.1	35.0	12.4	22.6
Grants			41.1	8.9	3.0	4.1	3.9	2.8	6.5	-2.0	-1.0	67.6	-	67.6
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) b/			*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.6	*	0.2	2.2	0.4	1.8
Credit Assistance			-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	0.2	1.5	0.4	1.1
Grants			*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	*	-	0.7	-	0.7
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY			*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.6	*	0.2	2.2	0.4	1.8
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	93.2	2.5	2.5	3.1	0.8	32.9	4.0	35.5	5.8	180.1		
IBRD	-	-	74.0	-	-	-	-	31.0	-	24.0	5.0	134.0		
IFC			-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.7		
IDA			13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	21.5		
UNDP-SF			3.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	-	1.0	3.3	2.3	-	14.6		
UNDP-TA		-	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	6.0		
Other UN			0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.3		

* - Less than $50,000. a - Of this total, $6.1 million of principal has been written off. b - Annual data represents deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

Revision No. 241
June 1970

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... The Sudan is a huge, hilly plateau. The northern part of the country is semi-desert, with very little rainfall and extremes of temperature. The southern region is fertile, abundantly watered, heavily forested in some parts and has vast marshes. The entire country is in the tropics and has a hot climate.

AREA ..... 967,500 sq. mi., over 3½ times the size of Texas.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 12% of area (cultivated 3%, meadows and pastures 9%); 5 acres per capita. Although much of the country is desert and swampland, almost two-thirds of the area could be developed for crops and grazing use. The most intensive agricultural development is taking place in the Gezira, a 5 million acre triangle between the Blue and White Niles south of Khartoum, with major irrigation projects

MAIN CROPS ..... Sorghum is the staple food crop, followed by millet, wheat, beans, and barley. Cotton is the most important cash crop, accounting for about 60% of export earnings. Other cash crops are sesame seed, peanuts and castor beans.

FORESTS ..... Over 35% of the country is forest land. Gum arabic from acacia trees in northern and eastern regions contributes 10% of total exports. Sudan accounts for 80-90% of world gum arabic supply.

FISHING ..... Small-scale fishing is conducted on a primitive level. Due to lack of facilities for preserving the catch, little is sent to the interior. Both the Red Sea and Nile Rivers afford good potential for development.

LIVESTOCK ..... Animal husbandry is an important factor in the economy. Possession of livestock is a mark of social status as well as of wealth. Large numbers are slaughtered each year for local consumption. Livestock and products represent an important potential source of foreign exchange.

MINERALS ..... Modest reserves of: iron ore, copper, gypsum, manganese, mica, vermiculite, graphite, lead, zinc, chrome, asbestos, gold and salt.

FUELS ..... No coal, oil or gas. Wood is plentiful, and rivers provide a hydro-electric potential for supplying future power needs.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... The economic importance of the Nile (and its branches the White and Blue Niles) is very great. Apart from serving as a link between the peoples of the north and south, its waters (932 miles long in Sudan) are indispensable to the agriculture and life of Sudan. It is used and has a large potential for irrigation; and could be used for hydro-electric power generation with a system of river controls. It is navigable at almost all seasons, without transshipment, from Wadi Halfa in northern Sudan to Alexandria, Egypt, and again from Khartoum as far south as Juba.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Agriculture, forestry, fishing, 53%; commerce, transportation, communication, 14%; public administration and defense, 11%; construction, 6%; manufacturing, 6%; other (incl. services). 10%. (FY 1965/66).

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 15.6 million; mid-1970.

Annual growth ..... 2.9%.

Density ..... 16 per square mile.

Concentration ..... Population is mostly in the developed areas along the Nile and Blue and White Niles. Main urban centers are: Khartoum the capital, 185,000; Omdurman, 198,000; El Obeid, 102,000; and Port Sudan, 110,000.

The people ..... The northerners, constituting about two-thirds of the total, are predominantly Arab-speaking Muslims. The southern Negroid people are primarily pagan and speak various central African dialects. Almost a third of the total population leads a nomadic or partly nomadic life.

Language ..... Over half speak Arabic, the official language; English and French also used in commerce.

Religions ..... Roughly two thirds Muslim; predominant in the north. Southerners are mainly pagan, with a small number of Christians.

LABOR FORCE ..... An estimated 6.4 million in labor force, of which 78% engaged in agricultural or pastoral activities. 5% each are employed in government services and manufacturing. Most of remainder in transportation and commerce. Sizeable numbers of cotton pickers are from other countries.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 10-15%.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 10,612 primary; 6,336 secondary, general; 540 vocational; 263 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 518,261 primary; 134,407 secondary, general; 5,600 vocational; 2,165 teacher-training. 13% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965-66.

HEALTH

Life expectancy ... 50 years; U.S. 70.

Infant mortality .. 120-125 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

Medical personnel . 1967: 652 doctors, 1 per 22,000 persons; U.S. 650.

Health facilities . 75 hospitals, 1,212 dispensaries and dressing stations in 1967. 13,910 beds in 1968, 1 per 1,062 persons.

Main diseases ..... Malaria, yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, sleeping sickness, yaws and leprosy still exist but are virtually under control.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is 1,940.

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... 2,953 miles of track. The government-owned Sudan Railways administers the railways, river steamers, Port Sudan and related services. Railways are the most important means of transportation.

ROADS ..... 1969: 6,562 miles, of which 1,281 improved (310 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 38,750 automobiles, trucks and buses.

PORTS ..... Port Sudan, the country's only important seaport, has modern equipment and is operated efficiently.

AVIATION ..... International jet facilities at Khartoum and about 40 other smaller landing facilities.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 92,000 KW installed capacity (1967). 528 million KWH produced in 1969, only 35 KWH per capita.

INDUSTRY ..... Recent government trend to encourage capital investment has resulted in increased industrial development. Present industries include metal-working, textiles, plastics, cement, distilling, shoes, glass, and pharmaceuticals. Sugar, tannery and cardboard factories recently completed and many more industries approved for construction. Under construction are a canning factory, milk powder plant and a cement plant. A petroleum refinery at Port Sudan supplies almost all domestic needs.

MINING ..... Small scale production of iron ore, chrome ore, gypsum, salt and gold.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Cotton and cottonseed account for about 60% of total exports. Thus, Sudan's trade balances and foreign exchange earnings are largely dependent on current cotton prices as well as seasonal production fluctuations. Other important exports are gum arabic, peanuts, sesame, livestock, hides and skins. Roughly 30% of the exports go to the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany (F.R.); 20% to Communist bloc (1967-69).

IMPORTS ..... Mainly capital goods, textiles, food and beverages (wheat flour, sugar, tea and coffee), and petroleum. The United Kingdom, India, and Germany (F.R.) supply about 35% of the imports; Communist bloc over 15% (1967-69).

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.9%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 8%)	Thousands	11,770	13,940	14,355	14,770	15,186	15,630E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	83	106	119	110	120	119
	2. Per capita production index	"	90	98	106	96	101	98
	3. Total food production index	"	86	100	117	98	113	112
	4. Per capita food production index .	"	94	92	105	85	95	92
	5. Cotton[b].....	1,000 MT	114	194	196	229	218	218
	6. Cottonseed[b].....	"	220	343	334	426	442	453
	7. Gum arabic	"	55	75	78	80	84	85
	8. Sorghum	"	1,105	981	1,900	800	1,000	700
	9. Sesame seed	"	127	134	186	154	202	329
	10. Peanuts, in shell	"	186	314	297	164	383	353
	C. INDUSTRY							
3	1. Cement	1,000 MT	91	100	133	145	175	
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	84	262	318	334	528	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	7	19	22	23	35	
5	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill.S pounds						
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					1,725	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"					1,725	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					114	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100	100	107	125	112	120	
	2. Consumer prices[c]	"	86	103	114	103	116	
6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[●]	1963=100	66	124	133	139	170	194
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES			(Fiscal Years Ending June 30)				
	1. Total revenues	Mill.S pounds		68.8	77.9	92.7	105.8[d]	
	2. Total expenditures	"		106.5	108.9	120.0	149.8[d]	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(19.6)	(24.1)	(25.2)	(26.2)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-37.7	-31.0	-27.3	-44.0	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
8	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT	***						
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[‖] ..	Million US$	44.3	140.5	170.2	212.1	234.6	
	2. Annual payments	"	5.1	15.5	13.9	20.4		
	3. of which: Amortization	"	(2.5)	(9.1)	(8.3)	(11.2)		

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ● - End of period. ‖ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 2.872 U.S. dollars per Sudanese pound.
a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year.
c - For low-salaried officials. d - Budget estimates.

SUDAN

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

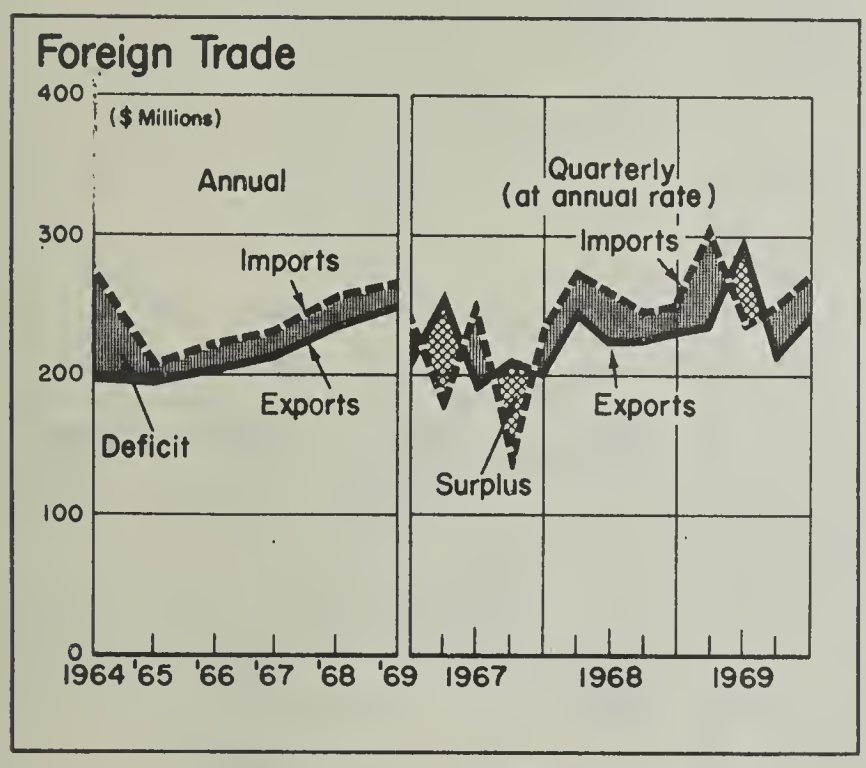
†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
6,9	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	182	203	213	232	248	298
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-183	-222	-233	-258	-266	-288
	3. Trade balance	"	-1	-19	-20	-26	-18	10
9,10	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	6	7	13	8	9	6(6 mos)
	(f.o.b.) 2. Italy	"	12	27	25	28	31	17 "
	3. Germany (Fed.Rep.) ...	"	11	19	25	35	29	17 "
	4. United Kingdom	"	47	14	18	14	17	10 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	24	33	34	46	47	50 "
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	5	17	19	6	7	4 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom	"	50	46	47	46	49	36 "
	3. India	"	22	22	23	27	26	19 "
	4. Germany (Fed. Rep.).	"	15	15	12	13	8	11 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	17	38	34	54	44	20 "
9,11	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Cotton	Million US$	95	100	117	139	142	183 "
	2. Gum arabic	"	20	19	24	22	24	25 "
	3. Sesame seed	"	13	16	19	18	23	13(6 mos)
	4. Peanuts	"	13	21	17	13	17	10 "
	5. Cottonseed	"	8	3	2	3	4	2 "
9	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[a]							
	1. Mf'd. goods, incl. misc.	Million US$	103[b]	87	75	103	102	
	2. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	76[b]	48	48	51	65	
	3. Food and live animals	"	33[b]	47	46	56	32	
	4. Mineral fuels & lubricants	"	17[b]	4	9	14	25	
6	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Cotton (Liverpool)	US $/100 lbs	42.9	36.7	34.3	36.1	38.1	38.5
	2. Peanuts (London)	"	9.2	8.4	7.8	7.3	9.2	9.7
6	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100	106	114	100(6 mos)			
	1. Export price index	"	110	100	104 "			
	2. Import price index	"	104	88	104 "			
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
12	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-5	-54	-49	-51	-28	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	-1	-	2	-	-1[c]	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	20	3	2		-1	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	19	37	29		35	
							1970	1971
6	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS[⊕]	Million US$	167	57	55	48	36	21 23(Feb)
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	- - "
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	* * "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	-	-	-	-	- - "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	167	57	55	48	36	21 23 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS[⊕]	Million US$						
6	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS[⊕]	"	5.7	1.1	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.4 1(Jan)
	V. PAYMENTS AGREEMENTS	"	24	20	13	12	11	3 2 "
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES[⊕]	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES[⊕]	"						
6	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)[⊕]	$/S pounds	2.872	2.872	2.872	2.872	2.872	2.872

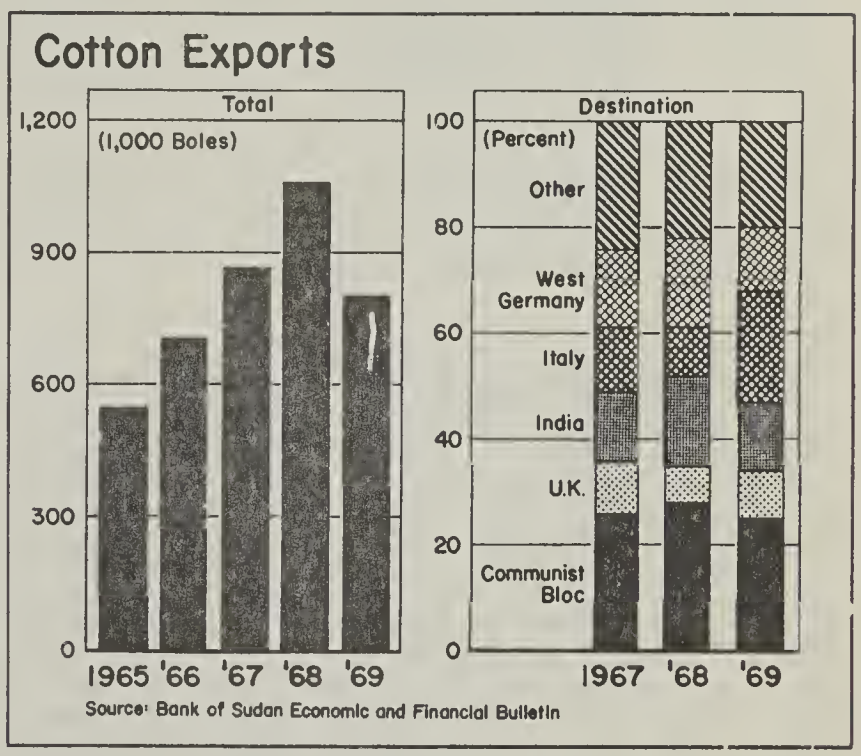
† BASIC SOURCES:

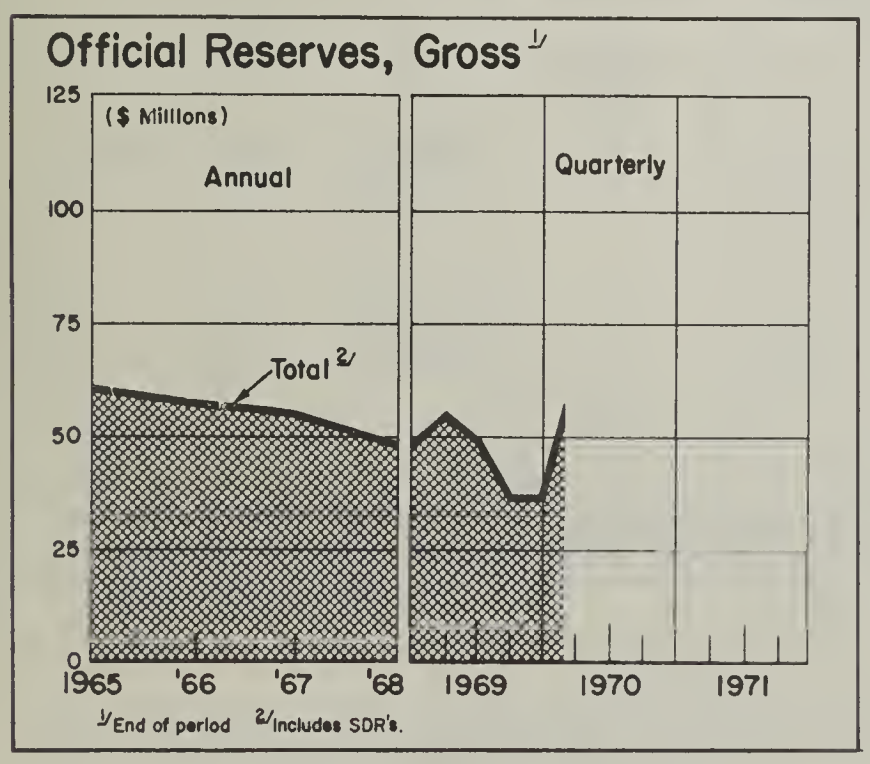
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. "Internal Statistics."
5. National data adjusted by USAID Mission & PPC/SR.
6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
7. Based on data from national sources.
8. IBRD.
9. "Foreign Trade Statistics."
10. IMF "Direction of Trade."
11. Bank of Sudan "Economic & Financial Bulletin."
12. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

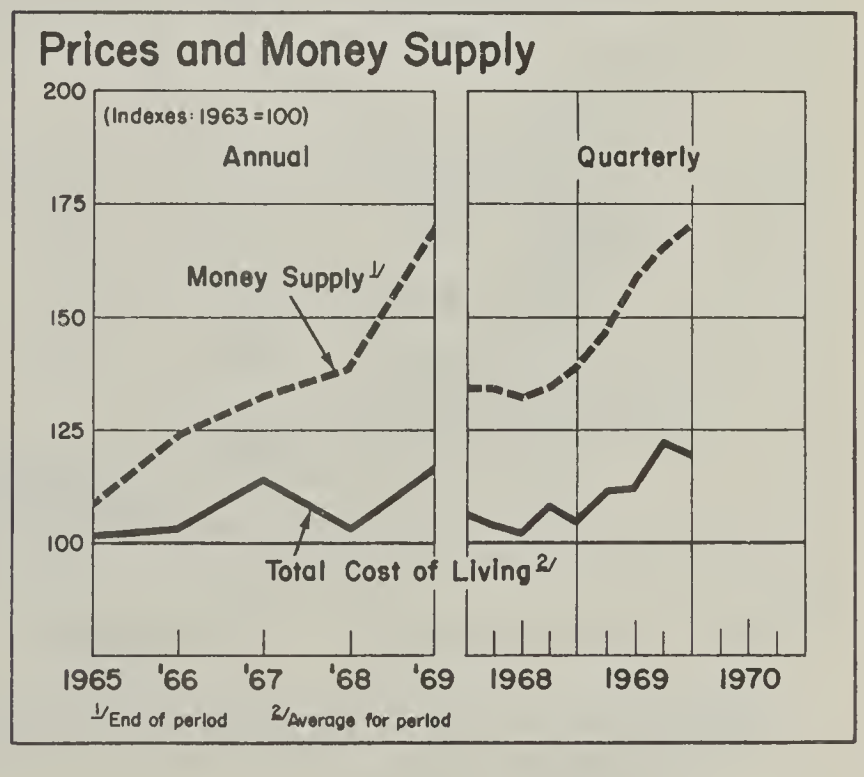
n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - 1962. c - Includes "Other private long-term."

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS









SUDAN

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit	1955	1960	1964
1	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY[a]				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	60.7	57.1	54.3
	2. Mining	"	0.1	0.1	0.1
	3. Manufacturing	"	4.4	4.8	5.6
	4. Construction	"	5.7	6.5	5.8
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	14.0	14.8	15.6
	6. Trade and finance	"			
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"	15.1	16.7	18.6

a - Data are for fiscal years beginning July 1.

		Unit	1956
2	*SB.* LABOR FORCE		
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	46.7
	2. Female component	"	28.0
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	n.a
	Sector of Employment:		
	4. Agriculture	"	85.8
	5. Mining	"	-
	6. Manufacturing	"	5.0
	7. Construction	"	0.6
	8. Transport	"	0.6
	9. Commerce, services, other	"	8.0

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1956):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	50.5	49.5
	2. Less than 5 years	"	19.9	9.9	10.0
	3. 5-14 years	"	23.1[a]	12.9[a]	10.2[a]
	4. 15-19 years	"			
	5. 20-39 years	"	57.0[b]	27.7[b]	22.1[c]
	6. 40-59 years	"			
	7. 60 plus	"			7.2[d]
4	*Births and Deaths:*	Unit		1969	
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		120-125	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		49	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		16-19	

a - For 5 years to under puberty. b - For over puberty.
c - Child-bearing age. d - Over child-bearing age.

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
5	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	161.14	317.68	455.77
	3. Secondary (general)	"	12.48	66.88	108.40
	4. Vocational	"	0.75[a]	2.41	5.50
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.50	1.07	1.36
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	3.23	7.72	10.73
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.91	3.21	5.37
	9. Vocational	"	0.04[a]	0.18	0.46
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.09	0.12	0.16
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	6	11	13[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	1	6	7[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	5	9	11[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Public only. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U. S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					
	1967	1968	1969	1970P	1971a	
	Millions of Sudanese pounds					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	85.0	99.9	114.5	135.9	153.4	440.5
1. Income taxes	4.2	5.2	6.1	14.3	17.6	50.5
2. Sales taxation	11.0	13.6	14.4	20.0	22.4	64.3
3. Customs	31.4	36.0	44.2	49.4	51.2	147.1
4. Sugar monopoly profits	16.5	18.2	19.4	18.0	18.2	52.3
5. Other tax revenue	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.7
6. Receipts from government enterprises	1.8	8.1	9.4	12.8	42.7	122.6
7. Other nontax revenue	19.6	17.9	19.8	20.1		
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	108.9	118.4	140.3	158.2	178.6	512.9
1. Current	83.9	89.6	111.2	129.5	141.4	406.1
a. Defense and security	24.1	25.2	29.5	40.5	41.4	133.2
b. Agriculture	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.7	7.3	21.0
c. Education	10.7	11.5	13.0	13.3	14.8	42.5
d. Health	5.6	5.7	6.5	7.6	7.9	22.7
e. Interest payments	4.1[b]	4.8[b]	3.7	4.1	4.7	13.5
f. Other current	32.5	36.2	51.7	56.3	60.3	173.2
2. Capital[c]	25.0	28.8	29.1	28.7	37.2	106.8
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-23.9	-18.5	-25.8	-22.3	-25.2	-72.4
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	23.9	18.5	25.8	22.3	25.2	72.4
1. Domestic sources (net)	n.a.	n.a.	18.9	16.4	11.1	31.9
2. Foreign borrowing (net)[d]	15.0	16.0	6.9	5.9	14.1	40.5

* - Converted at $2.872 per Sudanese pound. P - Preliminary.
a - Budget estimates. b - Includes repayment of principal.
c - Includes amounts spent directly by public enterprises. d - Excludes PL-480 local currency loans; includes imputed value of UN assistance. e - Gross borrowing.

NOTE: Data are based on published budgetary sources and do not necessarily conform to A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e., A.I.D. Form 10-74).

SUDAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969[P]
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-40	-54	-49	-51	-28
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.[b]	204	208	218	249	260
b. Imports, c.i.f.[b]	-214	-236	-239	-278	-258
Trade balance	-10	-28	-21	-29	+2
2. Nonmonetary gold	-	-	-	-	
3. Freight and insurance	*	1	-1	-1	-3
4. Other transportation	-2	-1	-2	-3	-2
5. Travel	-9	-7	-8	-9	-8
6. Investment income[c]	-7	-9	-9	-10	-14
7. Government, n.i.e.	-7	-8	-7	-7	-4
8. Other services	-5	-2	-1	8	1
Total services	-30	-26	-28	-22	-30
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1
10. Central government, net	4	3	2	-1	-1
U.S.	(5)	(4)	(3)	(-)	
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment[c]	6	-	2	-	-1
12. Other private long-term	4	1	-2	-	
13. Other private short-term	-8	2	-	-1	2
14. Local government	-	-	-		
15. Central government	17	41	26	23	36
a. Loan receipts	31	47	49	28	51
IBRD and IDA	(6)	(11)	(9)	(5)	
Contractors' credits	(8)	(1)	(-)	(*)	
Other long-term[d]	(17)	(23)	(40)	(18)	
Short-term	(-)	(12)	(-)	(7)	
b. Loan repayments	-9	-10	-20	-12	-16
c. Liabilities to IBRD & IDA	4	*	*	6	1
d. L/C liabilities to U.S.[e]	-4	3	-1		
e. Capital subscriptions[f]	-6	-1	-1		
f. Other assets	1	2	-1	1	
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities	-4	1	*	13	-13
17. Commercial banks: assets (increase -)	-1	*	-1	-	-
18. Central institutions: liabilities	11	11	16	1	1
a. Use of IMF credit[g]	11	12	13	1	1
b. Payments agreements	-	-1	3	-	-
19. Central institutions: assets (increase -)[h]	15	-2	10	13	7
a. Foreign securities	11	8	46		
b. Payments agreements	-1	-5	7		
c. Changes in reserve position in the IMF	-	-	-	13	7
d. Other claims[h]	5	-4	-43		
e. Monetary gold	-	*	*	-	-
E. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-2	-2	-3	+4	-2

Source: International Monetary Fund. P - Preliminary. * - Less than $500,000. Blank spaces indicate data are not available.
Converted to U.S. dollars at the rate of $2.872 per Sudanese pound.
Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

SUDAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

a - Balance on Goods and Services:	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	($ Millions)				
1. Exports of goods and services	239	237	254	287	292
2. Imports of goods and services	-279	-291	-303	-338	-320
Net	-40	-54	-49	-51	-28

b - Data are derived from the exchange record.

c - Item 6 excludes undistributed earnings of direct investment companies and item 11 excludes their reinvestment.

d - Consists of following loan drawings (in millions of dollars):

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Italy	-	-	-	12	
Germany (Fed.Rep).	3	2	2	*	
Kuwait	3	15	3	1	
United Kingdom ..	4	4	1	-	Not
United States ...	7	-	11	-	Avail-
Saudi Arabia		-	20	-	able
Other	-	2	3	5	
Total	17	23	40	18	

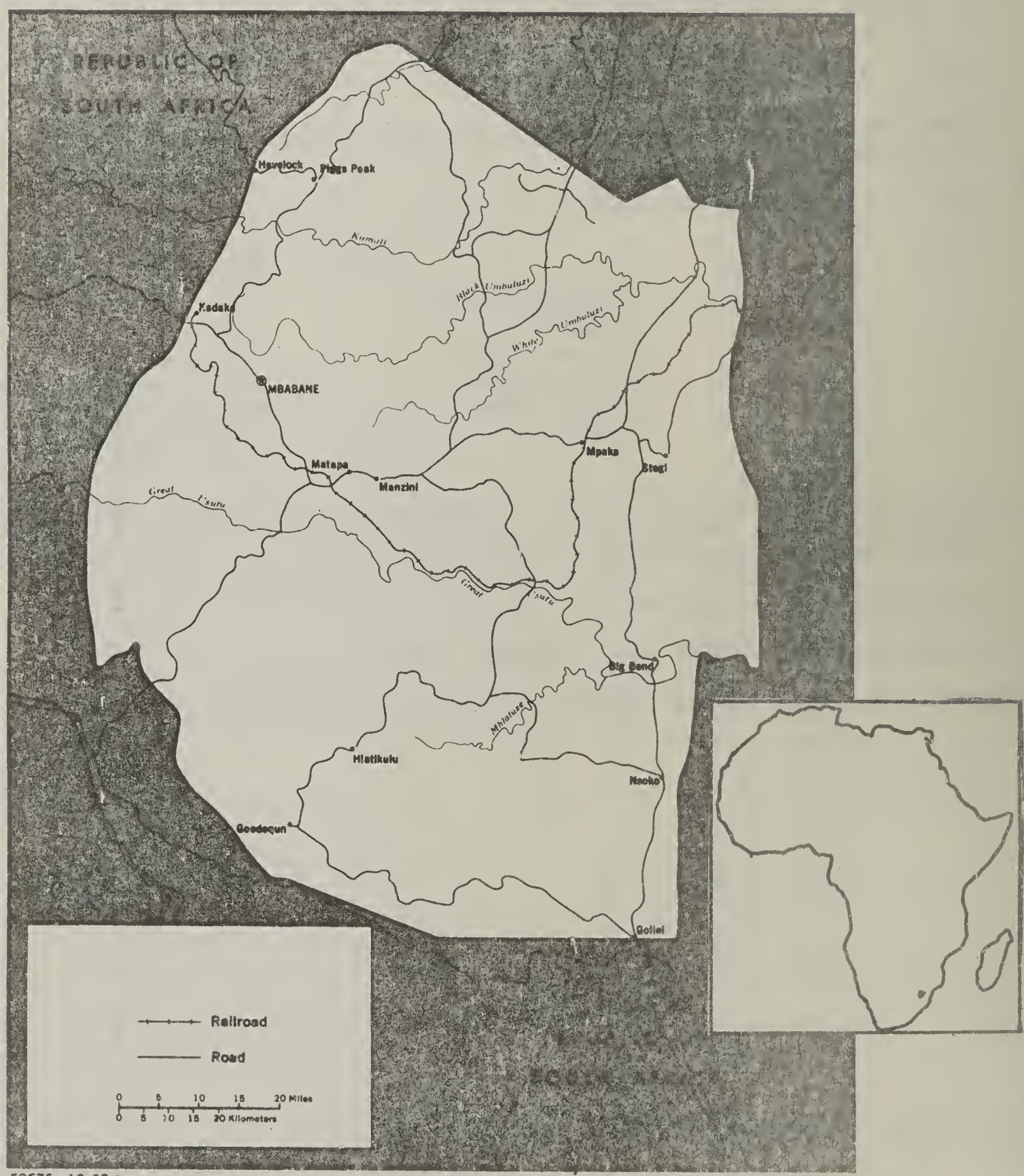
e - Net changes in Sudanese pound deposit liabilities to the U.S. Government covering (1) increases resulting from purchases of U.S. agricultural commodities with Sudanese pounds (2) decreases resulting from the use of Sudanese pounds by the U.S. Government.

f - Subscriptions to the African Development Bank, the IBRD and IDA.

g - Transactions with the IMF outside the gold tranche.

h - Data cover changes in assets of the Treasury and Bank of Sudan.

SWAZILAND



59676 10-68

SWAZILAND

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	0.2	-	0.2
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1961		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	0.2	-	0.2
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	0.2	-	0.2
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.4
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.4
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.7	-	0.7
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.7	-	0.7
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	*	2.9	4.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	4.1	0.3	0.3	12.7		
IBRD	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	7.0		
IDA			-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	-	0.5	-	1.1	-	-	1.6		
UNDP-TA			*	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9		
Other UN		-	*	0.1	-	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.4		

* Less than $50,000.

TANZANIA

(TANGANYIKA and ZANZIBAR)

318

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Tanzania is composed of Tanganyika and the island of Zanzibar (including Pemba), which were respectively a British Trust Territory and a British protectorate. Tanganyika became independent in December 1961 and joined Zanzibar in April 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most of the agricultural land in Tanzania is in the temperate highlands, favorable to the production of coffee, tea and pyrethrum; the southern highlands, where pyrethrum and coffee are grown; along the hot and humid coastal plains where cashewnuts are produced; and in the high, moist western lake region, where coffee and cotton are cultivated. Tsetse fly infestation, poor soil and low rainfall make the central two-thirds of the country uninhabitable. Thus, although overall population density is relatively low, there is population pressure in some areas around the periphery of the mainland. Some of the low rainfall area, however, is suitable for animal husbandry. Despite the relatively limited amount of good land, Tanzania is basically an agricultural and pastoral country with this sector accounting for about half of the gross domestic product (GDP).

African smallholder farming is the predominant type of farm organization, with the hand hoe still the principal means of cultivation. In addition to subsistence crops such as sorghum, millet, corn, pulses and cassava, smallholders raise substantial amounts of the commercial crops - all the cotton and cashewnuts and about three-quarters of the coffee and pyrethrum. All the sisal, of which Tanzania is the world's largest producer, and three-quarters of the tea, are produced on estates, which are for the most part foreign-managed. Agricultural commodities provide three-quarters of Tanzania's exports, with cotton and coffee accounting for about 35% of the total, followed by sisal and cashewnuts. Competition from synthetics has caused a decline in sisal prices and export value. In the nonagricultural sector, future diamond exports depend on new finds. A recently established oil refinery at Dar-es-Salaam, based on imported crude, has made refined petroleum products one of Tanzania's leading exports.

The direction of foreign trade is diversified; the United Kingdom, Tanzania's chief trading partner, accounts for about one-fourth of both exports and imports. Kenya and Uganda take about 5% of Tanzania's exports but provide roughly 20% of the imports. The United States accounts for about 5% of Tanzania's exports and imports, and trade with Communist countries has grown to about the same magnitude.

Manufacturing contributes only 6% of the gross domestic product, but has been growing by over 10% annually in recent years. Most manufacturing is devoted to processing agricultural commodities into consumer goods (e.g., textiles, footwear, cigarettes). Petroleum refining, cement, plastics and metal products provide some diversity to the industrial base. Dar-es-Salaam is the major industrial area, with the Arusha-Moshi and Mwanza areas emerging as manufacturing centers of some importance.

The Tanzanian government has taken a gradualist approach to Africanizing the economy and has retained the services of large numbers of expatriates, whose importance is much greater than their numbers, while broadening government participation in economic enterprises. Since 1967 the government has partly or wholly nationalized banking, insurance, wholesale trade, food producing companies, most sisal estates, foreign trade and a number of industrial firms. The pattern for development of the economy appears to be one in which the government holds a majority equity in most enterprises with foreign minority participation. In some cases the foreign minority stockholder actually operates the firm under a management contract.

Tanzania is a member, together with Kenya and Uganda, of the East African Community (EAC), which dates back to World War I and was reorganized and revitalized in 1967. Under the EAC the three countries have a common development bank, a common external tariff and a single management organization for the East African airline, the railroads and the ports. Aside from the creation of a unified market of 30 million people, the EAC offers great potential opportunities for coordinating economic development among the three members. Under its first Five Year Plan (1964-69), the rate of growth of the economy was about double the rate of population growth but fell well short of the planned rate largely because of the fall in the price of sisal and a shortage of trained personnel to prepare and execute projects. The second Five Year Plan (1969-74) shifts the emphasis from investment in urban areas, which characterized the first plan, to provision of social services, expansion of the agricultural cash economy, and the fostering of import substitution industries. Nationalization and emphasis on state-financed projects in rural areas mean a large role for investment by the government in the second plan.

Zanzibar and Pemba, the two islands that are part of Tanzania, have a population of about 450,000. Their major export is cloves and clove oil, of which they are the world's largest producer. The major thrust of development planning in the islands has been to achieve self sufficiency in food. Per capita GNP of about $100 is about one-third higher than on the mainland.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... The mainland's 550 mile flat coastal plain along the Indian Ocean varies between 10 and 40 miles in width; behind it lies the rest of the country, on a plateau 3-4,000 ft. above sea level. In the northeast is Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak (over 19,000 ft.); in the west, the plateau falls to the Rift Valley Lakes of Tanganyika and Malawi; and on the north is Lake Victoria. Although the country lies just south of the equator, there are three broadly different climatic zones: a) the hot and humid coastal plain with average temperature of 70° F and 40 inches rainfall (the dry seasons are cooler); b) the hot, dry central plateau with annual mean temperatures of over 70° F and 20-40 inches rainfall, but showing great variations. c) the semi-temperate highlands in the north and southwest with cool nights and warm days. The low lying coral islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have tropical climates, with rainfall averaging 58" in the former and 73" in the latter and temperatures ranging between 77 and 86° F.

AREA ..... 362,820 sq.mi. (incl. Zanzibar and Pemba islands, 1,020), of which 20,650 sq.mi. (or almost 6%) is inland water. The country is one-third larger than Texas.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... On the mainland, about 140 million acres, or 60% of total area; 11 acres per capita. However, large sections of the country are closed to agriculture because of poor soil, inadequate or unreliable rainfall, or infestation by tsetse fly. Only 10% of the country is well watered. Zanzibar and Pemba have 385 thousand relatively fertile acres (1 acre per capita).

MAIN CROPS ..... Principal cash crops on the mainland are sisal (world's largest producer), cotton, sugar, coffee, cashew nuts, peanuts, tea, tobacco, pyrethrum and oil seeds. Food crops for home consumption and/or export include corn, millet, sorghum, rice, pulses, bananas and plantains, cassava (manioc) and sweet potatoes. Most cash crops are grown by non-Africans. Zanzibar and Pemba are world's leading clove producers.

LIVESTOCK ..... An important economic activity, mainly on the subsistence level though hides and skins constitute a major export item. Most livestock is owned by Africans. The distribution of livestock is very uneven, and most stock raisers consider the number more important than the quality.

FISHERIES ..... With the 550-mile coastline and some 20,000 sq.mi. of inland water area, fishing presents a great potential resource.

FORESTS ..... True forests on the mainland cover only some 4,270 sq.mi. (1% of total land area). However, wooded grassland, woodland, bushland and thicket occupy about one-third of land area. Logs, sawn wood, wattle bark, gum arabic, copal and beeswax are exported.

MINERALS ..... Minerals account for about 20% of exports, with petroleum products (from imported oil) and diamonds the main items. Gold output has declined, but a mine in a new field is planned for the near future. Other minerals are tin, gem stones, salt, mica, lime gypsum, copper and silver. There are unexploited deposits of iron ore, coal, phosphate and columbite in remote areas. Government is setting up a gem-cutting industry to process the diamond and gem-stone output. Large areas of the country are yet to be surveyed.

FUELS ..... There are large coal deposits on the mainland in the southwest near Lake Malawi, but remoteness and lack of transport delay their exploitation. Petroleum exploration is being carried out along the coast.

LAKES AND RIVERS ..... Six large lakes (Victoria, Tanganyika, Pukwe, Malawi, Natron and Manyara) comprise about 6% of the total area of the country and provide excellent inland waterways. Most of the numerous rivers cease flowing during the dry season. Nine large rivers drain the central plateau, but only two (the Rufiji and the Kagera) are navigable by boats larger than a canoe.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Agriculture, forestry, fishing, 40%; commerce, 13%; manufacturing, 8%; transportation-utilities-communication, 10%; construction 4%; mining, 2%; other 23% (Tanganyika only, 1969).

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 13.3 million, mid-1970 estimate (including Zanzibar and Pemba).
Annual growth ..... 2.7%.
Density ..... Mainland overall density is 37 per sq.mi. of land area. Population is scattered in pockets along the periphery of country, and densities range from over 500 per sq.mi. around Kilimanjaro to 3 per sq.mi. in northern Masai steppe. Nearly 2/3rds of the country is uninhabited or very thinly populated owing to lack of water, poor soil and tsetse fly. Zanzibar and Pemba density is 340 per sq.mi.
Concentration ..... Main population centers are around Lake Victoria, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Dar es Salaam-Morogoro and the southern highlands. Less than 10% of the population is urbanized. Main cities: Dar es Salaam, capital and principal seaport 272,500; Tanga, 60,900; Mwanza, 34,900; Arusha, 32,300. Population is concentrated around the few areas of abundant rainfall.
The people ..... Mainland population is 99% African, the majority Bantus, with a few Nilotics and Hamitics. Of 122 tribes, only one numbers over a million, the Sukuma along the shore of Lake Victoria. Other important tribes are the Chagga, Nyamwezi, Makonde, Haya, Wahehe and Masai, each numbering about 300,000. About 97% of the population are subsistence cultivators or pastoral people, with wide variations in customs, habits and language. An important economically active non-African community numbers 130,000 (1966), including 85,000 Indo-Pakistanis, 26,000 Arabs, and 15,000 Europeans. In Zanzibar and Pemba, Africans account for 85% of the population, composed of the indigenous Watumbatu, Wahadimu and Wapemba and members of mainland tribes. The minority population is mainly Arab (25-35,000) and Asian (10,000).
Religion ..... A 1957 sample census on the mainland showed 31% Muslims, 25% Christians, and the rest animists, or no religion stated. In Zanzibar and Pemba, the predominant religion is Muslim.
Language ..... There are two official languages, English and Swahili. English is the primary language of commerce, administration and education. Swahili is widely understood and is generally used for communication between members of different tribes. The Government is actively promoting Swahili to make it the sole language.
Migration ..... A large proportion of African labor is migratory, with considerable movement between neighboring states and within the country.
LABOR FORCE ..... Estimated at 3,805,000 on the mainland in 1965, or 67% of population aged 14 or over. 1968 paid employment was only 354,900, of which 30% were in agriculture and forestry. Non-Africans are mainly in trade, industry and service; the few in agriculture are mostly on sisal plantations.
EDUCATION ..... Education is a joint undertaking by the Government, local authorities and voluntary agencies, under the overall direction of the Ministry of Education. Most schools are publicly financed in whole or in part.
Literacy ..... Estimated at 15-20%. Intensive adult literacy campaign has been raising the literacy level.
Teachers ..... 1967-68 (public schools only): 15,850 primary; 1,171 secondary, general; 68 vocational; 230 teacher-training.
Students ..... 1967-68:(public schools only): 825,000 primary; 27,512 secondary, general; 2,077 vocational; 2,687 teacher-training. 27% of the primary school-age children in Tanganyika attended school in 1965-66.
HEALTH
Life expectancy ..... 45 years; U.S. 70.
Infant mortality ..... 160-170 per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.
Medical personnel ..... 1967: 338 doctors, 1 per 36,000; U.S. 650.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

Health Facilities ..... Tanganyika in 1968: 116 hospitals, and 1,346 dispensaries. 25,346 beds in 1969, 1 per 510 persons.

Main diseases ..... Malaria, T.B., bilharziasis, hookworm, sleeping sickness, leprosy, trachoma, smallpox and poliomyelitis. Incidence of the last two has been increasing.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake in Tanganyika is 2,140. Malnutrition and deficiencies in protein and vitamins are very common.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... A system of about 1,600 miles of single track (meter gauge) on mainland. There are two main lines: a) the Central Line (780 mi.) from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma with branches to Mwanza, Mpanda and Mikumi; and b) the Tanga Line (270 mi.) from Tanga to Arusha. The whole system has been undergoing modernization and expansion in recent years. A 1,200 mile railroad from Zambia to Dar es Salaam is under construction.

ROADS ..... 1969: 29,376 miles of roads, of which 10,145 improved. With population and economic activity concentrated in pockets around the country, the existing road system is inadequate. High priority is be given to development of trunk and feeder roads.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... Tanganyika in 1969: 72,900 automobiles, trucks and buses. In 1963 there were about 1,400 automobiles and 400 commercial vehicles on Zanzibar and Pemba.

AVIATION ..... Dar es Salaam, an international airport, can accommodate jet aircraft. Other main airports at Zanzibar town, Tanga, Arusha, Moshi, Mbeya and Mwanza. Pemba also has an airport.

PORTS ..... The mainland's main ports are Dar es Salaam (which handles about 80% of country's traffic), Tanga, Mtwara, Kilwa and Lindi. Capacity of Dar es Salaam has been doubled, and Mtwara is being upgraded to handle Zambian traffic diverted to Tanganyika. Zanzibar's large harbor handles ocean-going vessels but facilities are limited.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... In Tanganyika: 358 million kwh produced in 1969; 29 kwh per capita. Installed capacity is 101 million kw in 1969. There is considerable hydroelectric potential.

INDUSTRY ..... Manufacturing contributes about 6% to Tanganyika's GDP (1969) and has been growing relatively faster than other sectors. Dar es-Salaam is the most important industrial center, followed by Tanga, Moshi, Arusha and Mwanza. The most important industries are textiles, cement, oil and sugar refining, galvanized and aluminum rolling. Others are cigarettes and tobacco, beer, footwear, paints, metal containers, soaps, sisal spinning, shirts, plywood and a range of other consumer items. One of the largest enterprises is the Government-owned National Development Corporation which runs the Government's industrial portfolio and promotes new enterprises by itself or in joint venture with local and foreign interests. New projects include a mill making paper from sisal, and a 1,058 mi. pipeline from the Dar es Salaam refinery to the Zambian copper belt. On Zanzibar and Pemba, manufacturing consists largely of production of clove and coconut oil, coir fiber, and lime for construction, plus some consumer items.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... About 80% agricultural and 20% minerals, with cotton accounting for 16%; coffee, 15%; sisal, 11%; and diamonds, 10%. Other exports include petroleum products, cloves, cashew nuts and tea. The most important markets are the United Kingdom, 24%; followed by the United States, the Communist bloc and Kenya (1967-69).

IMPORTS ..... Manufactured goods account for over 30% of imports, mainly textiles; machinery and transport equipment, 29%; food, beverages and tobacco The United Kingdom was the largest source of imports, 22%; followed by Kenya, Japan, Germany (F.R.), the Communist bloc and the United States.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

(Unless otherwise noted, data are for Tanganyika only and exclude Zanzibar)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION:[a] (Annual Growth: 2.7%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 8%)	Thousands	10,328	11,964	12,261	12,588	12,926	13,270E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[b]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	91	118	112	114	115	121
	2. Per capita production index	"	98	100	102	101	99	101
	3. Total food production index	"	91	113	112	114	116	119
	4. Per capita food production index .	"	98	105	102	101	100	100
	5. Meat	1,000 MT	150	168	158	163	170	175
	6. Sorghum and millet	"	929	1,122	1,145	1,150	1,155	1,160
	7. Corn	"	559	750	700	710	715	720
	8. Milk	"	383	370	375	380	385	390
	9. Sisal	"	208	225	220	197	199	193
	10. Cotton	"	34	78	70	51	71	79
	11. Coffee	"	30	60	44	57	48	60
3,4	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Diamonds (exports)	1,000 cts.	537	906	987	683	780	195(3 mos)
	2. Gold (exports)	1,000 tr.oz	107	55	19	17	16	3 "
	3. Salt (exports)	1,000 MT	12	12	11	14	12	2 "
3	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Sawlogs	1,000 cu.met.	161	142	130	142	160	
	2. Firewood	"	225	280	316	417	525	
3	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	155	252	282	313	358	259(8 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	15	21	23	26	29	
5	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill.T.shill		6,983	7,397	8,046	8,525	9,390
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$		978	1,036	1,126	1,194[c]	1,315
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"		1,012	1,080	1,154	1,194	1,265
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"		302	300	314	302	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"		-297	-291	-299	-318	
	6. Equals total available resources	"		1,017	1,089	1,169	1,178	
	7. Private consumption	"		755	780	838	981	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"		104	116	126		
	9. Gross fixed investment	"		142	181	191	185	
	10. Change in stocks[d]	"		+16	+12	+14	+12	
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent		+6.7%	+6.9%	+3.5%	+5.9%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars		87	91	94	95	98
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
6	G. PRICE INDEXES (Dar es Salaam)							
	1. Consumer prices, total[d]	1966=100	90	100	103	106	107	109(9 mos)
	2. Consumer prices, food	"	90	100	102	104	102	106 "
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[⊕]	" 1966=100		100	102	128	155	165(Nov)
				(Fiscal Years Ending June 30)				
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Mill.T.shill.		948	1,046	1,137	1,270	1,508[e]
	2. Total expenditures	"		1,122	1,270	1,390	1,660	1,941[e]
	3. of which: Defense	"		(58)	(77)	(96)	(101)	(120)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-164	-224	-253	-390	-433
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		91	119	177	268	205
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		73	105	76	122	228
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[◊] ..	Million US$	38.7	97.8	115.0	135.1	134.4	167.6
	2. Annual payments	"	3.4	6.8	8.2	9.0	14.7	
	3. of which: Amortization	"	(1.4)	(2.9)	(3.8)	(5.0)	(9.8)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ◊ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 7.143 Tanzania shillings per U.S. dollar.

a - Figures are for Tanzania. Zanzibar estimate for 1970 is 376,000 b - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. c - Total for Tanzania is $1,245 million GNP or $89 per capita, including $51 million GNP or $138 per capita for Zanzibar. d - Excludes rent. e - Budget estimates.

TANZANIA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

(Unless otherwise noted, data are for Tanganyika only and exclude Zanzibar)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
3	K. COMMODITY TRADE [a,b]							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	162	250	232	241	251	169(8 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-132	-227	-223	-256	-240	-203 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-30	23	9	-15	11	-34 "
3,10	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS[b]							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	14	17	11	13	18	11(6 mos)
	2. United Kingdom	"	49	65	66	54	60	29 "
	3. Hong Kong	"	8	20	16	18	14	8 "
	4. Kenya & Uganda[c].....	"	7	15	11	13	15	8 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	16	14	12	16	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	3	11	14	12	12	8 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom	"	29	56	53	59	53	32 "
	3. Kenya & Uganda[d].....	"	26	47	41	42	41	23 "
	4. Germany (Fed. Rep.)	"	7	15	11	15	16	12 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	1	14	13	16	15	14 "
3,7	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)[b,e]							
	1. Cotton	Million US$	25	49	35	40	33	16(8 mos)
	2. Coffee	"	21	42	33	37	36	26 "
	3. Petroleum products	"	-	1	19	23	15	10 "
	4. Sisal	"	43	33	28	22	22	17 "
	5. Diamonds	"	13	26	31	19	25	3 "
	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[e,f]							
	1. Manufactured goods incl. misc. ...	Million US$	39	79	76	82	75	36(5 mos)
	2. Textiles	"	(20)	(36)	(20)	(28)	(21)	(7) "
	3. Machinery & transport equipment ..	"	31	52	67	74	65	37 "
	4. Food, beverages & tobacco	"	7	20	17	15	14	9 "
7	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Sisal	1963=100	71	57	47	40	45	
	2. Coffee	"	112	115	102	104	100	
	3. Cotton	"	101	92	94	102	94	
11	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)[g].....	1963=100		85	79	84		
	1. Export price index	"		88	87	82		
	2. Import price index	"		104	110	98		
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
12	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	+9	-5	-9	-15	+16	
	2. Private direct investment (net)[h]..	"		13	-7			
	3. Official grants (net)	"		-2	3	1	1	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"		7	7	24	18	
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$		61	62	77	80	65
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. SDR's	"		-	-	-	-	2
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	4	4	4	4	7
	4. Foreign exchange[i].....	"		57	58	73	76	56
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
7	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"		17	27	27	41	55(Oct)
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
7	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"		6	6	6	5	10(Oct)
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕							
	1. Official rate	T.shill/US$	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. Central Statistical Bureau.
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. Monthly "Statistical Bulletin."
4. "Statistical Abstract."
5. National data adjusted by USAID Mission & PPC/SR.
6. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. Based on data submitted by USAID Mission.
9. IBRD.
10. IMF "Direction of Trade."
11. East African "Economic and Statistical Review."
12. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Includes trade with Kenya and Uganda. b - Includes Zanzibar beginning 1968. c - Of which exports to Kenya (in $ millions): 1960 - $5; 1966 - $11; 1967 - $9; 1968 - $10; and 1969 - $11. d - Of which imports from Kenya (in $ millions): 1960 - $21; 1966 - $38; 1967 - $34; 1968 - $37; and 1969 - $36. e - Excludes trade with Kenya and Uganda. f - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. g - A rise in the index reflects improvement in the terms of trade. h - Includes "Other private long-term capital." i - Excludes Tanzania's claim on East Africa Currency Board undistributed profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-7)

†

		Unit		1966	1969P
1,2	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY[a]				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent		44.8	40.3
	2. Mining	"		2.9	1.8
	3. Manufacturing	"		6.3	7.6
	4. Construction	"		3.3	4.4
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"		8.2	9.9
	6. Trade and finance[b]	"		12.4	13.1
	7. Public administration, defense, other[b]	"		22.1	22.9

a - Tanganyika only. b - Finance included in line 7.

		Unit	1964	1968	1969P
2	SB. LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent			
	2. Female component	"	Not	Available	
	3. Wage and salary earners	"			
	Sector of Employment:[a]				
	4. Agriculture	"	46.6	31.1	31.4
	5. Mining	"	2.3	1.7	1.6
	6. Manufacturing	"	6.7	10.1	10.9
	7. Construction	"	9.6	13.4	14.3
	8. Transport	"	7.3	9.0	8.8
	9. Commerce, utilities, services	"	27.5	34.7	33.0

a - Wage and salary earners only.

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA[a]				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1957):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	48.2	51.8
	2. Less than 5 years	"	17.4	8.8	8.6
	3. 5-14 years	"	25.0	12.4	12.6
	4. 15-19 years	"	10.3	4.9	5.4
	5. 20-39 years	"	30.3	14.0	16.3
	6. 40-59 years	"	13.5	6.4	7.1
	7. 60 plus	"	3.5	1.7	1.8
		Unit	1947	1957	1969
34	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio	170[b]	190[b]	160-170[c]
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	44	46	47
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	25	24-25	20

a - Tanganyika only. b - As reported. c - 1967.

		Unit	1955	1960	1966[a]
5	SD. EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	337.84	455.29	740.99
	3. Secondary (general)	"	7.93	15.67	23.84
	4. Vocational	"	n.a.	5.05	2.85[b,c]
	5. Teacher-training	"	2.56	1.63	2.62[b,c]
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	6.32	10.06	14.81
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.49	0.78	1.06[b,c]
	9. Vocational	"	n.a.	0.20	0.15[b,c]
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.14	0.16	0.23[b,c]
	11. Student Enrollment Ratios	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	16	19	27
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	1	2	2
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	11	14	20

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Tanganyika only. b - 1965. c - Public and government aided schools only.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. "National Accounts of Tanzania."
2. "Economic Survey."
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

TANZANIA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			2.6	2.5	8.7	6.0	2.0	1.1	2.8	1.9	0.7	28.1	1.0	27.1
Loans			1.9	-*	6.9	3.9	0.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.4	-0.6	12.4	1.0	11.4
Grants			0.7	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.3	15.6	-	15.6
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			1.8	9.2	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.7	2.1	27.5	-	27.5
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1958		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			1.8	9.2	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.7	2.1	27.5	-	27.5
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			1.6	8.9	2.7	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.9	16.4	-	16.4
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			0.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	11.1	-	11.1
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.3	9.4	-	9.4
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.3	9.4	-	9.4
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC a/			4.4	12.0	12.0	9.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.5	3.1	65.0	1.0	64.0
Loans			1.9	-*	6.9	3.9	0.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.4	-0.6	12.4	1.0	11.4
Grants			2.5	12.0	5.1	5.2	6.3	6.6	5.5	5.9	3.7	52.5	-	52.5
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	3.2	0.5	0.8	24.3	4.3	7.2	2.8	11.0	23.3	77.4		
IBRD			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	7.0	12.2		
IFC			2.1	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	4.0		
IDA			-	-	-	18.6	-	5.0	-	3.0	14.3	40.9		
UNDP-SF			-	-	-	2.4	3.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	10.9		
UNDP-TA		-	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.2		
Other UN			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	3.2		

* - Less tha $50,000 a - Excludes $26.4 million in aid to Regional East Africa.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					
	1966	1967	1968	1969[a]	1970[b]	
	Millions of Shillings					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	948	1,046	1,137	1,270	1,508	211
1. Domestic revenue	938	1,024	1,129	1,270	1,506	210
a. Income taxes	224	233	264	339	335	47
b. Sales taxation	142	188	211	233	388	54
c. Customs	272	335	386	431	455	64
d. Other taxes	44	52	47	43	34	4
e. Other revenue	256	216	221	224	294	41
2. From foreign grants	10	22	8	-	2	1
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	1,112	1,270	1,390	1,660	1,941	272
1. Current	881	976	1,046	1,200	1,366	191
a. Defense (Total)	58	77	96	101	120	17
b. Agriculture	96	105	113	137	141	20
c. Education	165	154	170	213	284	40
d. Health	61	62	67	66	101	14
e. Transp. & Communication	41	57	44	44	83	12
f. Interest	64	88	129	82	76	11
g. Other	396	433	427	557	561	77
2. Capital	231	294	344	460	575	81
a. Agriculture	17	28	31	38	60	8
b. Education	11	27	24	8	35	5
c. Health	3	1	8	19	15	2
d. Transp. & Communication	50	100	110	231	235	34
e. Other	150	138	171	164	230	32
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-164	-224	-253	-390	-433	-61
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	164	224	253	390	433	61
1. Domestic sources (net)	91	119	177	268	205	29
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	73	105	76	122	228	32

* Converted at 7.14 shillings per U.S. dollar.

a - Preliminary actuals. b - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

TANZANIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS[a]
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[b]	-7	-5	-9	-15	+16
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.[c]	199	259	244	238	249
b. Imports, c.i.f.[c]	-192	-252	-244	-264	-249
Trade balance	+7	+7	-	-26	-
2. Nonmonetary gold[d]	(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
3. Freight and insurance	1	5	11	16	18
4. Other transportation	1	2	4	5	5
5. Travel	*	3	-4	-3	-2
6. Investment income	-14	-19	-17	-4	-3
7. Government, n.i.e.	2	3	-1	1	2
8. Other services	-4	-6	-2	-4	-4
Total services	-14	-12	-9	+11	+16
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	-	1	4	9	9
10. Central government	5	-2	3	1	1
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment	-4	13	-7	-1[e]	-21[e]
12. Other private long-term					
13. Other private short-term	-5	4	-4		
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government, net	17	7	22	22	11
a. Long-term loan receipts	13	7	8	27	21
b. Long-term loan repayments	-1	*	-1	-3	-3
c. Long-term securities issued	-	-	5	-2	-7
d. Subscriptions to AFDB	-1	-1	-1		
e. Holdings of long-term securities	6	*	1		
f. Other liabilities and assets	-	1	10	-	-
Monetary sectors					
16. Private institutions: liabilities	7	-13	-3	*	-1
17. Private institutions: assets (increase -)[f]		9	-13	*	-14
18. Central institutions: liabilities	-	-	-1	*	*
19. Central institutions: assets (increase -)	-4	-23	2	-15	-2
a. Changes in reserve position in the IMF	-	-2	-	*	*
b. Foreign exchange[g]	-4	-21	-2	-15	-2
c. Monetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-9	+9	+6	e	e

* - Less than one-half the unit shown. P - Preliminary.

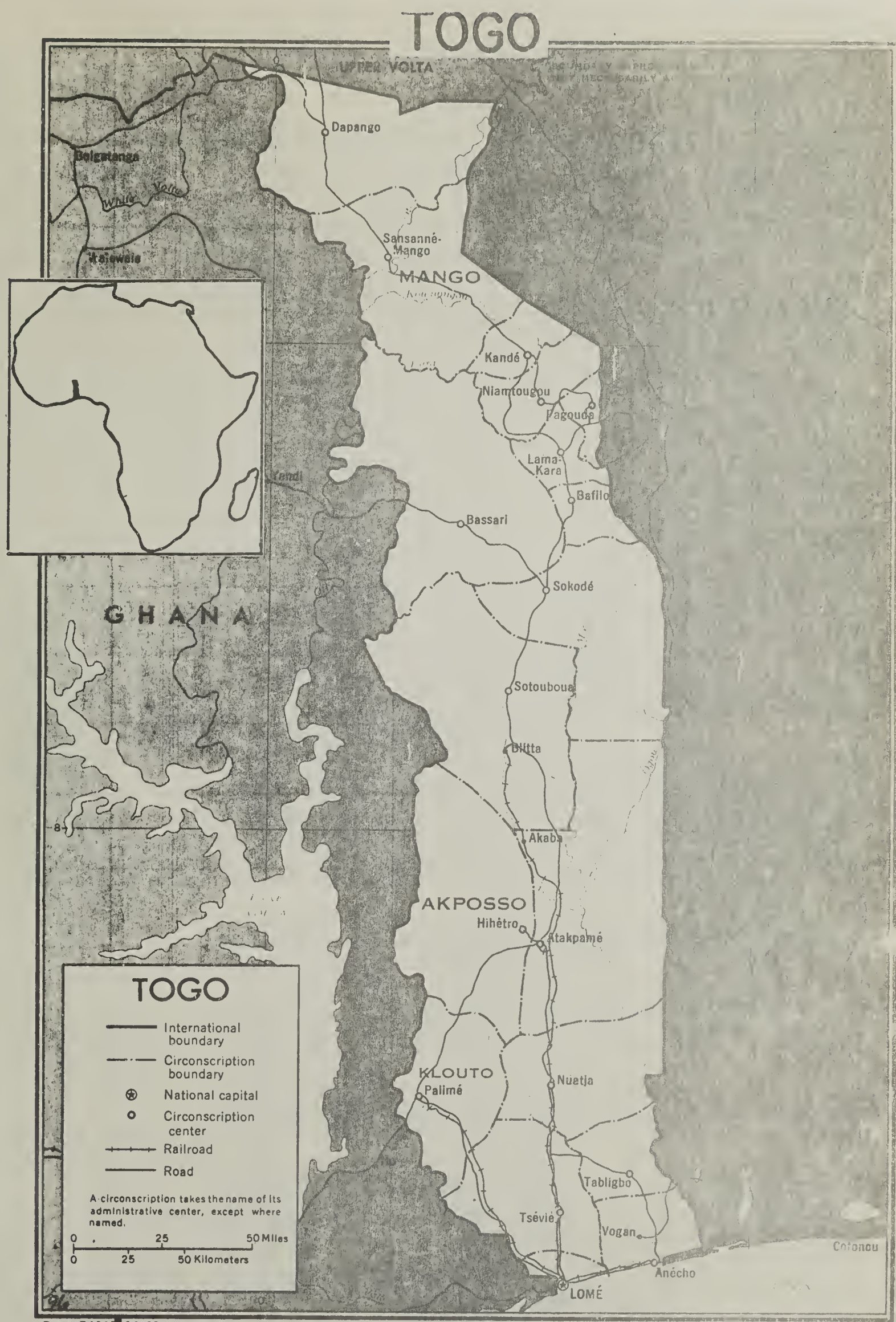
Source: International Monetary Fund.
Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces mean data not available.

a - Zanzibar's transactions may not be fully covered because of incomplete data.

b - Balance on goods and services:

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Exports of goods and services	228	297	291	299	318
2. Imports of goods and services	-235	-302	-300	-314	-302
3. Net	-7	-5	-9	-15	+16

c - Includes Zanzibar beginning in 1966. d - Nonmonetary gold is included in commodity trade.
e - Errors and omissions are included with private non-monetary capital. f - Includes Post Office Savings Bank. g - Includes changes in Tanzania's estimated share of the foreign assets of the East Africa Currency Board; changes in assets of the Bank of Tanzania (established in 1966); and changes in Tanzania's share of the Trust Funds sets aside by the East African Currency Board to meet subscriptions to international financial institutions.



Base 54917 10-68

TOGO

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			1.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.4	-*	0.2	6.0	-	6.0
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			1.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.4	-*	0.2	6.0	-	6.0
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			0.8	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	*	0.3	4.1	-	4.1
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1959		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			0.8	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	*	0.3	4.1	-	4.1
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	1.2	-	*	-	*	0.3	-	0.1	1.7	-	1.7
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			0.8	*	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	2.4	-	2.4
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	5.0	-	5.0
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	5.0	-	5.0
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			1.9	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.3	3.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	15.1	-	15.1
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			1.9	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.3	3.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	15.1	-	15.1
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	8.9	3.8	4.0	1.3	1.0	5.2	3.0	7.9	11.3	46.6		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7		
UNDP-SF			0.7	1.3	-	-	0.4	-	1.1	2.1	1.7	7.3		
UNDP-TA			0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.0		
Other UN			*	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9		
EEC			8.1	2.0	3.4	0.6	-	4.6	1.4	5.3	5.4	30.7		

* - Less than $50,000.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE ..... There are two generally recognized climatic zones in Togo. In the south, the climate is tropical with temperatures fluctuating in a narrow range between 70° and 80° F. with high humidity. In the north, humidity is less severe, but temperature fluctuations are greater, varying from 65° to over 100° F. The coastal belt has an exceptionally dry climate. Back of the coastal belt and to the west and east of Nuatja the climate is semi-seasonal. Only in and near the Togo Mountains are weather conditions typically equatorial. The northern part of Togo has one dry and one rainy season. In the south there are two wet seasons, the first lasting from March until June, the second from September to November. A marked feature of the southern climate is the prolonged period, December to April, in which the dry wind, called harmattan, prevails.

TOPOGRAPHY ..... Togo has a perfectly straight coastal strip, about 32 miles long, without any natural harbors but with a smooth and narrow sand bar backed by lagoons which extend deeply inland to form Lakes Togo and Ouo. Behind the lagoons an undulating plain stretches some 50 miles. The Togo-Atacora chain of mountains (2,300 - 3,300 feet high) cross the country from southwest to northeast. The Togo Mountains have a heavier rainfall than elsewhere in Togo and hold the major forested area. The Atacora Mountains, more to the northeast, are drier, with thinner soils and poor vegetation. The greater part of the country lies west and north of this mountain chain and belongs to the basin of the Volta River. In the northeastern part of the country lies the Oti plateau, which is very infertile and subject to alteration of flooded and baked-out soils. Consequently, population is sparse, and crops (mainly peanuts and millets) are poor. From the Gulf of Guinea in the south to the border with Upper Volta in the north, there are five distinct topographical zones, each of which generally specializes in a particular agricultural product: 1) along the coast is a one-mile deep copra-growing littoral which is separated from the mainland by a lagoon; 2) extending from Lomé and Anécho inland for about 35 miles is a plateau area ("la Terre de barre") where palm oil is the main product; 3) from the edge of this region to Atakpame are hills in which coffee and cocoa are by far the most important products; 4) north of Atakpamé a dry, gently rolling savannah supporting the cultivation of peanuts, cotton, kapok and some grains; and 5) finally, in the east is the fertile Mono valley where a variety of foodstuffs is grown.

AREA ..... 21,850 square miles, about the size of West Virginia.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 42% of area, of which cultivated 13% (mainly ground and some tree crops), and fallow land and pasturage 28%; 3 acres per capita. The cultivated land varies sharply by regions (see Topography). A substantial expansion of cultivated area is possible, as nearly 25% of Togo's land is unused arable land. Much of the fallow land is dry-farmed, that is planted with grain crops before the rainy season in the hope that the rains will come in sufficient quantity and at the proper time so as to produce a crop.

MAIN CROPS ..... Principal food crops are yams, cassava, millet and sorghum, corn, beans and rice. Main cash crops are coffee and cocoa, grown in the south, which together provide about 45% of the total value of exports. Other cash crops include cotton, peanuts, palm kernels, copra and kapok.

LIVESTOCK ..... Togo raises little livestock compared with neighboring West African countries. The production of meat and milk is generally not sufficient for domestic needs, especially in the southern cities, and imports of both commodities are required.

FORESTS ..... Although 9% of the land area is forested (1,900 sq. miles), and an additional 25% is a partially wooded savannah, Togo imports a considerable quantity of wood for its domestic needs because the trees are generally not suitable for sawn lumber.

FISHERIES ..... Fishing is very important along the coast although conducted on a rather primitive basis. Virtually all coastal fishing is done by pirogues. Most of the catch consists of small sardine size fish; some shell fish (shrimp and lobster) are also caught. Fishing to a limited degree is also done in the brackish waters of Lake Togo and in the Oti, Mono, and Kara rivers, as well as in several hundred basins in the interior, which the Water and Forest Service has stocked. Fish have some importance in the local diet on the coast, but not in the interior due to storage and transport problems. New facilities at the port of Lomé should help Togo realize some of its good potential for a fishing industry.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP .... Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 47%; trade and finance, 13%; transportation, communications, utilities, 8%; mining, 7%; manufacturing, 11%; construction, 3%; public administration, defense, other, 11%.

MINERALS ..... Other than a very important high grade phosphate deposit, Togo is relatively poor in mineral resources. A 50-million ton deposit of low grade iron ore exists but there are no plans for exploitation. Limestone deposits are under study for cement production.

FUELS ..... No fuels are produced domestically except wood. Petroleum is imported and stored in two recently installed depots near the port at Lomé, thus eliminating overland delivery costs from Dahomey or Ghana.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Water supply is a major problem throughout most of the country. Two river systems provide water for potential irrigation projects. The Oti River, a tributary of the Volta, provides limited water resources to the northern half of Togo. The main river system is the Mono in the east which is not navigable but does have some hydroelectric potential. The Sio and Haho are two large rivers of the coast region that flow into the Togo lagoon.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 1.9 million; mid-1970.

Annual growth ..... 2.6%.

Density ..... 86 per square mile of total land.

Concentration ..... 84% of the population lives in rural areas. The principal urban centers are Lomé (the capital) with 126,000 people, Sokode, 16,200; Palimé, 14,400; Anécho, 12,100; Tsévié, 13,600; and Atakpamé, 11,500. There is a very dense rural population southeast of the Atacora Mountains in the Lama-Kara Division. The northeastern part of the country is sparsely populated.

Religion ..... The majority of the natives are animists. Almost 25% are Christian (271,000 Catholic, 100,000 Protestant), mainly in the coastal area, and 9% are Muslims (135,000) concentrated in the north.

The people ..... About 99% of the population is African and, though ethnically complex, can be divided into three broad groupings: the Voltaic people in the north (about 600,000), composed of seven major ethnic groups of which the Cabrais tribal group (250,000) is the largest; the Benin group in the south (about 400,000) of which the Ewes are the dominant group, almost half; and the intermediary group (about 90,000). The people in the northern half of Togo are descended largely from Hamitic tribes and speak a number of languages. The tribes are ruled by Superior Chiefs who have traditionally exercised considerable authority. The southern part of Togo is peopled by natives who may be regarded as an offshoot of the Bantu peoples, and who also speak a variety of languages. Western influences have been at work in the coastal areas of the south for over a century. As a result, there is a sizeable group of Africans who belong to families which have been westernized for generations, and from this group have come the teachers, journalists, clerks, skilled artisans and merchants. In the cocoa and palm-oil areas of the south, a comparatively high degree of commercialization has resulted in the emergence of a sizeable, economically active middle class composed of independent farmers and traders.

Language ..... French is the official language and the language of commerce. In the southern part of Togo the principal spoken languages are Ewe and Mina; in the northern part, they are Dagomba, Tim, and Cabrais.

Labor force ..... Estimated in 1967 at 647,700; 79% of whom were in agriculture, forestry & fishing.

HEALTH

Medical personnel .... 1967: 87 doctors, 1 per 19,800 persons; U.S. 650.

Health facilities .... 1962: 3 general hospitals and 14 auxiliary hospitals. 2,272 beds in 1966 (1 per 739 persons.

Main diseases ..... Malaria is particularly prevalent in Togo. Other diseases include sleeping sickness, yaws, tuberculosis, yellow fever, venereal diseases and those affecting the eyes and skin.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is 2,220.

Infant mortality ..... 160-175 deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

Life expectancy ..... 40 years; U.S. 71.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... 5-10% of total population.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 3,290 primary; 537 secondary, general; 80 vocational. 7 public teacher-training in 1966-67.

Students ..... 1967-68: 171,336 primary; 13,678 secondary, general; 1,499 vocational; 50 teacher training. 33% of primary school-age children attended school in 1965/66.

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... Railroad lines, totaling 305 miles, branch out from Lomé in three directions: the principal line running north to Sokode (205 miles) runs over half the length of the country; another line runs northwest to Palimé (75 miles), and the third line runs east along the coast to Anécho (25 miles). The railroad system is completely dieselized but operates in the red and needs complete replacement of equipment.

ROADS ..... 1969: 4,477 miles, of which 2,436 improved (235 paved). The most important routes are the coastal highway between Lomé and Dahomey, which is paved all the way; the main route running north from Lomé through the center of the country to the Upper Volta frontier; and a fair road from Lomé to the coffee and cocoa country around Palimé. Virtually every town of any commercial or agricultural importance has a road connection to Lomé during the dry season.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 9,567 automobiles, trucks and buses.

PORTS ..... The Free Port of Lome was opened in April 1968 and gave Togo a deep sea port for the first time.

AVIATION ..... Lomé airport has modern facilities and can accommodate large aircraft, while Sokodé is capable of handling DC-3's. There are also four landing strips for light planes.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 70 million KWH produced (1969); 38 KWH per capita. Power is produced by the national electricity company (CEET), the Public Works Department, and over half by the privately owned phosphate mining enterprises. Installed generating capacity is 20,143 KW in 1968. Togo's lack of a cheap and plentiful source of power is an important obstacle to future development. Power may become available to Togo from Ghana's Volta River hydroelectric project under the agreement between Ghana and the IBRD.

MANUFACTURING ..... Industry is little developed in Togo. Until the discovery of the phosphate deposit, Togo had little to attract any mining interest and most of the private foreign capital in Togo was invested in commercial enterprises. There is little local capital invested in industrial enterprises. The industrial sector consists of a rather large number of artisans, a few processing plants for agricultural products (cotton gin, palm oil plants, cassava starch plant, etc.), and a few small industrial enterprises (such as soap, soft drink, ice, concrete pipe and coffee roasting plants). Small family-type service enterprises (such as carpenters, blacksmiths, watch repair, tailoring, corn grinding) are fairly numerous in urban areas.

MINING ..... Phosphate production and exportation began in 1961. The deposits are located near Anécho and are estimated at 100 million tons of crude ore. The phosphate project is owned by the Togolese Government (20%); United States (47%); and the remaining shares by two French companies.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

In the past, exports were heavily oriented toward the franc zone (about 70% average for 1959-60), mainly to France, where Togo's agricultural products have had a protected market and enjoyed prices considerably above the world price level. However, Togo has imported a smaller portion of its needs from France than the other French-speaking countries of West Africa, because as a Trusteeship Territory under France, Togo had been forbidden to establish preferential tariffs in favor of France.

EXPORTS ..... In 1967-69 phosphates, cocoa and coffee constituted almost 80% of total exports: phosphates, 33%; cocoa, 30%; coffee, 14%. Until recently, virtually all of Togo's exports were agricultural, mainly cocoa and coffee. In 1961, export of phosphates began, and by 1965 had become the leading export. From 1967-69 France took nearly 45% of total exports; Netherlands, 23%; Italy 5%.

IMPORTS ..... From 1967-69, three main imports accounted for 30% of the total: Cotton fabrics, 17%; machinery other than electrical, 7%; and motor vehicles, 9%; Other main imports were tobacco, petroleum products, alcoholic beverages, iron and steel products and electrical machinery. France supplied 30% of the total value of imports; Japan, 10%; and West Germany 8%.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.6%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 16%)	Thousands	1,440	1,680	1,724	1,769	1,815	1,860[E]
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	106	104	113	118	119	122
	2. Per capita production index	"	115	97	103	104	103	103
	3. Total food production index	"	107	110	115	117	119	123
	4. Per capita food production index	"	116	102	104	104	103	104
	5. Yams	1,000 MT	374	408	425	425	435	445
	6. Cassava	"	364	395	410	410	420	430
	7. Millet and sorghum	"	122	86	90	90	92	94
	8. Corn	"	72	76	76	70	72	74
	9. Cocoa beans	"	13	16	17	21	22	22
	10. Coffee[b].....	"	9	5	10	17	15	15
	11. Peanuts, in shell	"	12	11	18	18	15	20
	12. Rice, paddy	"	11	18	20	20	21	22
	13. Palm kernels (exports)	"	14	17	13	13	19	16
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
3	1. Phosphate (exports)	1,000 MT	-	969	1,020	1,259	1,320	
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
3,4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	8	40	48	54	70	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	6	24	28	31	38	
5	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					225	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"						
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"					225	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					124	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
	2. Consumer prices	"						
1,6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[⊕]	1963=100	-	151	175	198	255	272(Oct)
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES	Mill. CFA						
	1. Total revenues	francs		5,202	5,667	6,294	7,115[c]	7,995[d]
	2. Total expenditures	"		7,001	6,407	6,084	6,630[c]	7,995[d]
	3. of which: Defense	"		(706)	(654)	(646)	(717)	(849)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-1,799	-740	+210	+485	-
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
8	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[ℓ] ..	Million US$				31.1	32.3	33.5
	2. Annual payments	"				2.7	1.7	
	3. of which: Amortization	"				(2.0)	(1.3)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ℓ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 247 CFA francs per U.S. dollar.
a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year.
c - Revised budget. d - Budget estimates.

TOGO

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
3,6	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	15	36	32	39	44	48(11 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-26	-47	-45	-47	-56	-57 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-11	-11	-13	-8	-12	-9 "
3,9	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	2	1	*	*	*	* (9 mos)
	2. France	"	9	15	21	15	15	12 "
	3. Netherlands	"	1	6	6	9	11	10 "
	4. Italy	"	-	3	2	2	2	2 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	-	*	*	1	3 "
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	1	1	2	2	3	3 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	7	15	13	15	18	15 "
	3. Germany (Fed.Rep.) .	"	*	6	5	3	4	4 "
	4. Japan	"	*	7	6	5	4	3 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	*	3	4	4	4	3 "
3,6	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Phosphates	Million US$	-	15	12	13	13	12(11 mos)
	2. Cocoa	"	5	7	10	9	16	19 "
	3. Coffee	"	3	8	3	6	7	9 "
	4. Palm nuts	"	1	2	2	2	2	2 "
	5. Cotton	"	1	1	1	1	1	1 "
3	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Consumer goods	Million US$	6	17	18	19	20	16(9 mos)
	2. Food, beverages, tobacco	"	3	11	10	9	12	11 "
	3. Industrial goods	"	3	10	8	9	11	9 "
	4. Semi-finished goods	"	3	6	6	6	7	7 "
6	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Coffee	1963=100	112	115	116	122	123	
	2. Cocoa	"	128	86	118	141	196	
	3. Palm nuts	"	118	110	106	143	97	
6	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"	117	116	115	123	135	142(9 mos)
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
10	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$		-10.2	6.5	4.7		
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"		0.3	-0.3	-0.4		
	3. Official grants (net)	"		8.1	8.4	10.2		
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"		5.4	3.5	1.1		
6	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	7[a]	19	22	25	26	35
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	2
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	1	1	1	1	2
	4. Foreign exchange	"	7[a]	18	21	24	25	31
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"						
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
6	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	CFA francs per US $	247	247	247	247	278[b]	278
	1.							

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. "Bulletin de Statistique."
4. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
5. AID/W estimates.
6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
7. Data from various sources adjusted by A.I.D.
8. IBRD.
9. IMF "Direction of Trade."
10. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - 1962. b - Effective August 11, 1969.

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-7)

†

		Unit	1964	1965	1966
1	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	53.8	49.8	46.8
	2. Mining	"	4.9	6.2	6.9
	3. Manufacturing	"	4.4	5.9	10.8
	4. Construction	"	3.7	3.8	3.1
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	8.6	8.6	8.6
	6. Trade and finance	"	11.8	13.2	13.1
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"	12.8	12.5	10.7

		Unit	1958-60		
2	*SB.* LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	43.9		
	2. Female component	"	46.2		
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	n.a.		
	Sector of Employment:		Not	Available	
	4. Agriculture	"			
	5. Mining	"			
	6. Manufacturing	"			
	7. Construction	"			
	8. Transport	"			
	9. Other	"			

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	*SC.* DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1961):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	47.2	52.8
	2. Less than 5 years	"	21.2	10.5	10.7
	3. 5-14 years	"	26.8	13.8	13.0
	4. 15-19 years	"	6.2	3.0	3.2
	5. 20-39 years	"	27.6	11.1	16.5
	6. 40-59 years	"	12.8	6.1	6.7
	7. 60 plus	"	5.4	2.7	2.7
4	*Births and Deaths:*	Unit		1969	
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		161-174	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		49-53	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		24-26	

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
5	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	62.04	103.31	157.55
	3. Secondary (general)	"	0.91	4.90	12.59
	4. Vocational	"	0.55	0.55	1.30
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.33	n.a.	0.06
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	0.57[a]	1.64	3.03
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.04	n.a.	0.50
	9. Vocational	"	n.a.	n.a.	0.10
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.01[a]	n.a.	0.01[a]
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	21	29	33[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	1	4	11[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	15	21	29[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Public only. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U. S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969[a]	1970[b]	
	Millions of CFA Francs					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	5,202	5,667	6,294	7,115	7,995	28.8
1. Domestic revenue	5,202	5,667	6,294	7,115	7,995	28.8
a. Income taxes	472	509	630	740	1,499	5.4
b. Sales taxation	129	156	199	199	305	1.1
c. Customs	3,885	4,257	4,389	4,826	4,900	17.6
d. Other tax revenue	98	114	147	383	275	1.0
e. Non-tax revenue	618	631	929	967	1,016	3.7
2. From foreign grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. U.S. Government						
b. Other						
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	7,001	6,407	6,084	6,630	7,995	28.8
1. Current	4,948	5,270	5,652	6,100	7,200	25.9
a. Defense (Total)	706	654	646	717	849	3.1
b. Agriculture	272	296	353	390	474	1.7
c. Education	674	718	751	816	914	3.3
d. Health	384	459	481	507	573	2.1
e. Public works	349	354	358	389	425	1.5
f. Other	2,563	2,789	3,063	3,281	3,965	14.2
2. Capital	2,053	1,137	432	530	795	2.9
a. Agriculture	55	69	56	58	104	0.4
b. Education	48	23	27	36	59	0.2
c. Health	24	38	5	25	68	0.3
d. Public works	212	218	161	146	196	0.7
e. Other	1,714	789	183	265	368	1.3
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-1,799	-740	+210	+485	-	-

* - Converted at 278 CFA francs per U.S. dollar.

a - Revised budget.
b - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)*

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968 P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES [a]	-19.5	-10.2	-6.5	-4.7
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	35.3	48.0	50.1	-60.4
b. Imports, c.i.f.	-45.4	-51.8	-49.2	-54.1
Trade balance	-10.1	-3.8	0.9	6.3
2. Nonmonetary gold	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance	**	-	-	-
4. Other transportation	**	0.3	0.9	-0.2
5. Travel	-1.0	-0.4	-1.5	-1.7
6. Investment income	-5.6	-1.5	-3.4	-5.3
7. Government, n.i.e.	-1.7	-0.9	0.2	-1.0
8. Other services	-1.1	-4.0	-3.6	-2.8
Total services	-9.4	-6.4	-7.4	-11.0
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS				
9. Private	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1
10. Central government, net	11.2	8.1	8.4	10.2
a. French grants	(4.7)	(4.3)	(3.4)	
b. U.S. grants	(1.3)	(0.6)	(0.9)	
c. Regional & international institution grants	(3.5)	(2.8)	(3.7)	
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD				
Nonmonetary sectors				
11. Private direct investment	4.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.4
12. Other private long-term	-1.3	-1.4	-3.0	-0.2
13. Other private short-term	**	0.9	1.2	0.9
14. Local government	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
15. Central government, net	2.5	5.2	3.4	0.4
a. Loan receipts	2.8	5.6	3.8	2.4
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	(2.4)	(4.5)	(2.6)	n.a.
France	(0.2)	(0.2)	(3.2)	n.a.
b. Loan repayments	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-1.3
c. Capital subscriptions	-0.2	-0.2	-	-0.2
d. Other assets	**	-0.1	-	-0.5
Monetary sectors				
16. Commercial banks: liabilities	0.9	0.9	-1.4	1.2
17. Commercial banks: assets (increase -)	-1.8	-2.1	0.4	-1.3
18. Central bank: liabilities	**	-	0.2	0.2
19. Central bank: assets (increase -)	-6.0	-1.1	-3.8	-3.2
a. Changes in reserve position in the IMF	-	-	-	-
b. Other assets	-6.0	-1.1	-3.8	-3.2
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	+7.9	-2.2	+0.2	-4.1

* - Converted at the rate of 247 CFA francs per U.S. dollar. P - Preliminary. ** - Less than $50,000.
Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.
Source: International Monetary Fund.

a - Balance on Goods and Services.

	($ Millions) 1965	1966	1967	1968
1. Exports of Goods and Services	39.8	54.7	58.6	67.2
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-59.3	-64.9	-65.1	-71.9
3. Net	-19.5	-10.2	-6.5	-4.7

TUNISIA

77352 11-69

340

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Tunisia is a relatively small North African country with a modest resource base consisting mainly of soil capable of supporting agriculture on half the area and various mineral deposits. Nearly two-thirds of its people live in only 20% of the area, mainly the Mediterranean coastal regions. Predominantly of Arab and Berber stock and over 90% Muslim, they have close ties with the Arab and Islamic worlds. A favorable geographic location, and general political stability have enabled Tunisia to make a relatively smooth transition from colonial rule since becoming independent from France in 1956.

At independence, Tunisia's economy consisted of a relatively advanced structure of agriculture, industry, banking and foreign trade owned and operated by the French, primarily in the coastal areas, and a non-money, low-productivity farming and livestock native sector. The abrupt departure of French capital and French expertise after 1956 complicated the government's task of managing the existing dual economy and modernizing the traditional sector.

Although the importance of agriculture to the economy has been declining steadily, Tunisia is still basically an agricultural country. Thus, while agriculture, including forestry and fishing, contributes only about 15% of the gross domestic product, it accounts for roughly 25% of exports and provides employment for about 40% of the labor force. Recent data, however, understate somewhat agriculture's share of Tunisia's total output because the late 1960's include a number of years of abnormally low agricultural production due to droughts and floods. Cereals, particularly wheat and barley, which are the main staple food crops, have not met consumption levels and some imports of grains have been necessary. Wine production and exports have declined as the French market for Tunisian wine has shrunk, while olive oil and citrus exports have remained fairly constant. Due to climatic factors and a high population growth rate, per capita agricultural production has declined significantly in recent years. Minerals, including petroleum, are a major source of foreign exchange for Tunisia and provide nearly half of Tunisia's total export earnings. Phosphates, the most important single mineral export, represent 25-30% of total exports. Petroleum production began in 1966 and has grown to over 15% of total exports in addition to meeting domestic needs for POL products. Other mineral exports include small amounts of iron, lead and salt. Tourism has boomed in recent years and is now the country's most important foreign currency earner.

Tunisia is heavily dependent on foreign trade, with trade turnover accounting for 35-40% of GNP. Although efforts to diversify overseas markets have had some success, France remains the most important trading partner. In the last decade, however, the French share of Tunisia's total trade has declined from 65% to slightly less than 30%. A series of bilateral trade agreements has led to an important increase in trade with communist countries. Tunisia's associate status in the European Economic Community, which became effective in 1969, should facilitate Tunisia's access to the western European market. The growth of tourism and petroleum export earnings has considerably strengthened Tunisia's balance of payments position.

As the French withdrew from Tunisia after 1956, the Tunisian government, faced with the necessity of finding a mechanism through which to manage the economy and to carry out economic development, set up government-supported cooperatives in all segments of the economy to carry out production and marketing under a system of government-administered prices. In addition, public funds were channeled into industrial development through government-owned enterprises. In the development of all branches of industry except crude oil, where research and exploration costs have been financed largely by foreign firms, public enterprises in Tunisia have accounted for the bulk of all investment made in manufacturing in recent years. Government participation in the economy has given rise to problems of price setting, allocation of resources and profitability of public enterprises. These problems are recognized by the government and are being attacked, a recent example being the reversal in late 1969 of the policy of putting all of Tunisia's agriculture under a system of production cooperatives.

Tunisia's economic development efforts have been carried out under the handicaps of substantial unemployment and underemployment coupled with a shortage of skilled manpower. In addition, climatic vicissitudes, particularly variable rainfall, are characteristic of the area. Despite the inherent difficulties, the Tunisian economy grew at an annual average rate of about 4-5% in the early 1960's. Bad weather and consequent poor harvests for several years brought this rate of growth down to about 3% during the 1965-68 Four Year Plan. The present 1969-72 plan sets up a growth target of 6% a year, with continued emphasis on the mining and manufacturing sectors, to be stimulated by investments in large enterprises promoted by the government.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ..... The Mediterranean and the Sahara Desert are major influences on the climate. Summers, May through September, are hot and dry; winters are mild with frequent rains. The Atlas Mountains divide the country into a smaller northern part with forests in the northwest, and good land for raising grain, fruit, and livestock in the north central and northeast. The larger southern part is mostly semiarid and includes livestock and dry-farming in the interior, olive groves along the coast, and esparto grass ranges and date palm oases in the desert. Sparse and erratic rainfall makes for great variations in crop yields.

AREA ..... 63,378 square miles; slightly larger than Florida.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 47% of total area; 4 acres per capita, although over half is rough grazing land.

MAIN CROPS ..... Wheat and barley are the major grain crops. Olives, citrus fruits, wine, dates and figs also grown and exported.

FORESTS ..... The forests and woodlands cover about 3,200 square miles (5% of total area). Timber meets about 65% of Tunisia's needs, and non-wood forest products (cork, tanbark, and esparto grass) contribute significantly to the total value of exports.

FISHERIES ..... Not of great importance to economy. Poor fishing conditions provide little opportunity for any major development. Fisheries provide fish for local consumption and certain export specialities such as tuna, sardines, shrimp and lobster. Sponges are collected off southeastern Tunisia, the area near Sfax.

MINERALS ..... Chief mineral and only one of world importance is phosphate rock mined in the south. In the north and west are large reserves of relatively high grade iron ore. Also lead, zinc and salt.

FUELS ..... No coal, but low-grade lignite deposits. Oil, discovered in 1964, is growing steadily and makes a substantial contribution to exports.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Medjerda (228 miles long), in northwest, is principal river. It is relatively unimportant for transportation, but is used for irrigation and hydroelectric projects. There are no navigable inland waterways.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Manufacturing, 14%; agriculture, 17%; commerce, 14%; transportation, communication and utilities, 11%; construction 8%; mining, 6%; and other, 30%; 1968.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 4.9 million; mid-1970 estimate. Over 45% of the population is under 15 years of age.

Annual growth ..... 2.8%.

Density & concentration .. 78 per sq. mi., concentrated in the north and east, mainly along coast and in fertile Medjerda river valley. Over 70% live in rural areas. Tunis, the capital, is 642,400.

Language ..... Official language is Arabic; French is also important.

Emigration ..... The departure of over 200,000 Europeans since independence in 1956, mainly French and Italians, has deprived the country of many skilled technicians, civil servants and professionals.

Religion ..... 95% Muslim, 4% Christian, 1% Jewish.

LABOR FORCE ..... About one-quarter of population in labor force, of which 44% engaged in agriculture; 10% in manufacturing, 5% in construction, 4% in transport, 2% in mining.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... Estimated at 30%; a relatively high rate for the area.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 15,188 primary (public only).

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

Students ..... 1967-68: 826,069 primary; 81,717 secondary, general; 45,595 vocational; 7,297 teacher-training. 61% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965-66.

HEALTH

Infant Mortality ..... 124 deaths per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

Medical Personnel ..... 1967: 656 doctors, 1 per 7,000 persons; U.S. 650.

Health Facilities ..... 1966: 78 hospitals. 19,037 beds in 1965, 1 bed per 229 persons.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake is 2,190. Diet lacks variety, with cereals and olive oil the staples. Vegetables and fruit consumed in small amounts.

Main Diseases ..... The most prevalent diseases include tuberculosis, trachoma, malaria and infant infections.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... About 1,255 miles cover the north and central coasts and connect all important mining and agricultural areas to sea ports.

ROADS ..... 1969: 9,995 miles of which 7,046 improved (4,532 paved). Relatively good highway system is the predominant transportation in Tunisia.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 98,000 automobiles, trucks and buses.

MERCHANT MARINE ..... The merchant fleet is small, and consists almost entirely of small coastal cargo ships and several wine tankers.

HARBORS ..... Of great economic importance. There are four deep-water ports: Tunis-Coulette, most important; Bizerta; Sousse; and Sfax (handles phosphate exports). A port complex at Gabes is now under construction.

AVIATION ..... Main airport is international field at Tunis A few others, with modernization and enlargement, could be sufficient to meet the country's needs.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... Installed capacity in 1966: 165,000 KW (75% thermal). 624 mill. KWH produced in 1969 - 130 KWH per capita.

MANUFACTURING ..... Food industries are largest industrial branch, followed by textiles and clothing - primarily for the domestic market. Major modern plants include a petroleum and a sugar refinery, cellulose plant and a steel mill. Extensive handicrafts sector.

MINING ..... Mining sector is second to agriculture as a foreign exchange earner, accounting for about 45% of total exports. Mines generally are located far from seaports and transportation costs are high. Oil production in commercial quantities began in second half of 1966.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Four items, phosphates, olive oil, petroleum and wine account for 60% of total exports. Exports of petroleum started in 1966. France buys 15-20% of total exports, followed by the Communist bloc, Italy, and Germany, (Fed. Rep.).

IMPORTS ..... Principal imports are manufactured goods (especially clothing, textiles), machinery and transport equipment, and foodstuffs. France supplies one-third of imports, followed by the United States, Communist bloc, Italy and West Germany. France's share has declined slightly over recent years.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.8%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 43%)	Thousands	3,890	4,460	4,576	4,670	4,800	4,935E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	118	86	88	98	87	111
	2. Per capita production index	"	126	80	80	87	76	94
	3. Wheat	1,000 MT	452	349	282	383	370	450
	4. Barley	"	146	80	70	100	80	150
	5. Citrus fruits[b]	"	94	109	77	97	75	78
	6. Olive oil	"	125	20	51	55	25	85
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
1	1. Industrial production index	1966=100	-	100	103	113	113	118(8 mos)
	2. Manufacturing production index ..	"	-	100	107	112	114	116 "
	3. Cement	1,000 MT	404	478	472	470	376	375 "
	4. Lead, refined	"	20	14	13	14	16	15 "
1	5. Mining production index	1966=100	-	100	88	104	102	114 "
3,4	6. Phosphate rock	1,000 MT	2,096	3,216	2,886	3,444	2,685	2,048 "
1,3	7. Petroleum, crude	"	-	768	2,244	3,192	3,708	2,750 "
1,3	8. Natural gas	Mill.cu.met.	-	8.4	9.8	9.5	9.3	4.3 "
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
1,3	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	274	450	488	546	624	473(9 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	70	101	107	117	130	
5	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill.dinars	335	493	511	559	610	643
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$	638	939	973	1,065	1,162	1,225
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"	830	1,033	1,025	1,121	1,162	1,198
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	270	364	385	351	404	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	-209	-232	-241	-276	-316	
	6. Equals total available resources	"	891	1,165	1,169	1,196	1,250	
	7. Private consumption	"	622	716	726	738	725	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"	148	190	201	221	227	251
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	147	253	242	255	284	292
	10. Change in stocks	"	-26	6	-	-18	14	4
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent		-0.8%	-0.8%	+9.4%	+3.7%	+3.1%
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars	213	232	224	240	242	243
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100	93	123	127	131	133	137(9 mos)
	2. Consumer prices, total, Tunis	"	98	115	119	122	127	127(10 mos)
6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX@	1963=100	66	112	117	131	143	155(Nov)
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Mill. dinars		119.9	123.2	128.6	145.0[c]	
	2. Total expenditures	"		165.3	172.7	180.7	201.2[c]	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(7.2)	(7.4)	(7.6)	(7.9)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-45.4	-49.5	-52.1	-56.2	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		13.3	2.0	16.3	12.6	
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		32.1	47.5	35.8	43.6	
8	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1‡ ..	Million US$	96.3[d]	282.4	324.7	403.9	450.2	
	2. Annual payments	"	28.8[d]	32.3	48.6	60.6		
	3. of which: Amortization	"	(25.8)[d]	(21.5)	(37.2)	(46.4)		

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. @ - End of period. ‡ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 0.525 dinars per U.S. dollar.

a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - Budget estimate. d - 1963.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

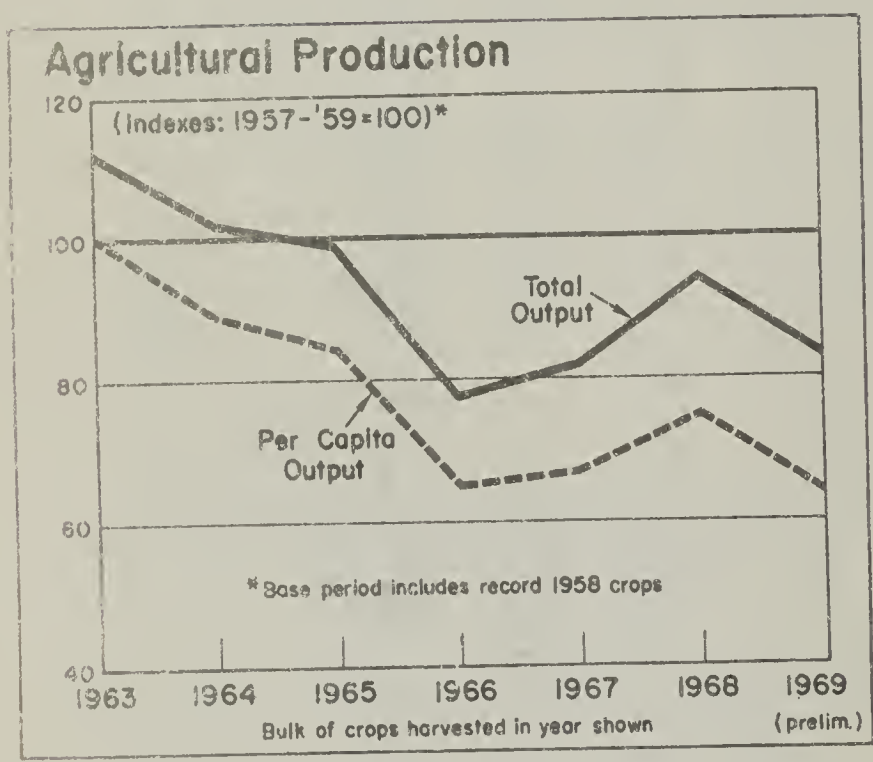
†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
3,6	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	120	140	149	158	166	126(9 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-191	-250	-261	-218	-256	-204 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-71	-110	-112	-60	-90	-78 "
3,9	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	*	2	4	3	2	1(8 mos)
	2. France	"	63	49	42	37	44	25 "
	3. Italy	"	13	18	20	17	22	22 "
	4. Germany (Fed.Rep.)	"	3	10	14	17	23	10 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	4	15	19	30	19	10 "
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	15	41	66	44	49	30 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	114	86	83	72	87	69 "
	3. Italy	"	12	20	16	21	24	13 "
	4. Germany (Fed.Rep.)	"	8	15	20	19	20	18 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	7	25	25	18	18	9 "
3,6	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Petroleum, crude	Million US$	-	8	20	27	40	34(9 mos)
	2. Phosphates	"	21	35	45	43	33	15 "
	3. Olive oil	"	14	26	15	23	19	11 "
	4. Wine	"	18	8	10	7	6	3 "
	5. Iron ore	"	8	6	5	4	3	2 "
10	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[a]							
	1. Manufactured goods incl. misc.	Million US$	70	80	75			
	2. Machinery & transport equip.	"	44	67	62			
	3. Food and live animals	"	35	37	55			
	4. Chemicals	"	13	18	20			
6	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Phosphates	1963=100	101	141	141	141	141	141(3 mos)
	2. Superphosphates	"	96	119	134	134	142	143 "
	3. Iron	"	100	108	101	101	101	101 "
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	-61	-132	-144	-75	-88	
	2. Private direct investment (net)	"	15	53	31	18	14	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	44	15	22	30	32	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	-1	41	76	46	48	
6	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS[θ]	Million US$	97	28	40	35	37	57
	1. Gold	"	3	4	4	4	4	4
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Foreign exchange	"	94	24	36	31	33	53
6	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS[θ]	Million US$		3	1	5	4	2(Nov)
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS[θ]	"	12	8	10	6	6	10 "
	V.							
6	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES[θ]	"		19	21	14	17	17
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES[θ]	"						
6	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)[θ]	Dinars per $	0.420	0.525	0.525	0.525	0.525	0.525
		$ per Dinar	2.381	1.905	1.905	1.905	1.905	1.905

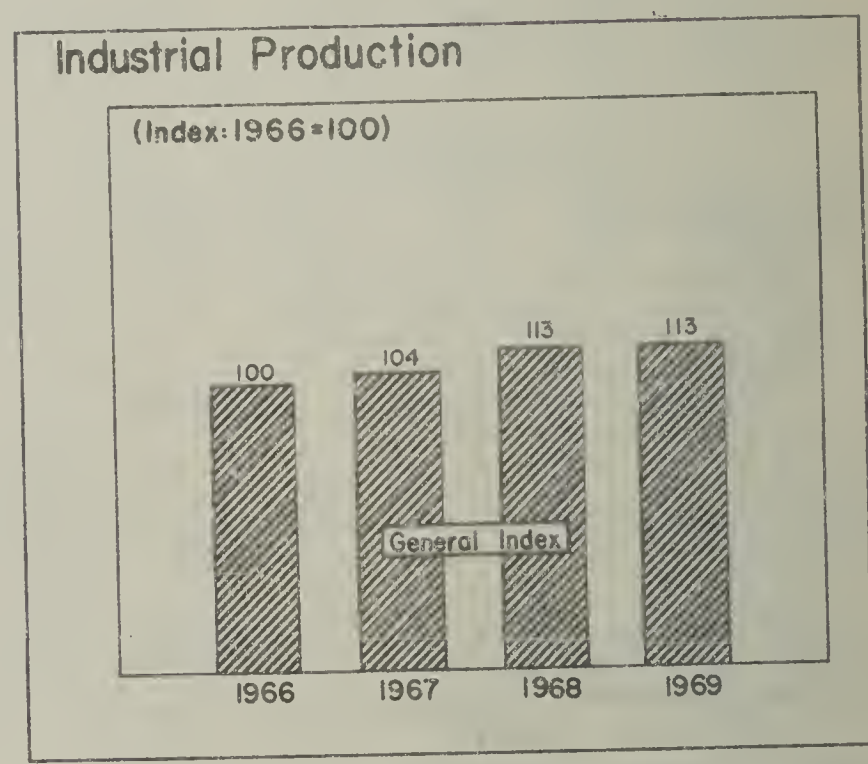
† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. "Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique."
4. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
5. National data adjusted by USAID Mission.
6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
7. Based on data submitted by USAID Mission.
8. IBRD.
9. IMF "Direction of Trade."
10. UN "Yearbook of International Trade."
11. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

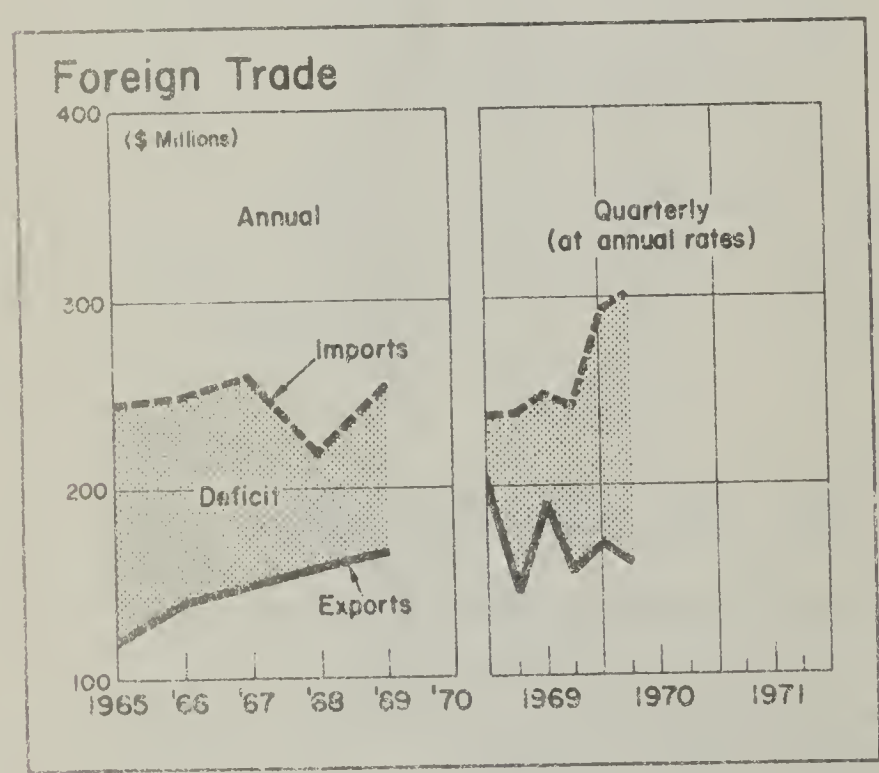
n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. θ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories.

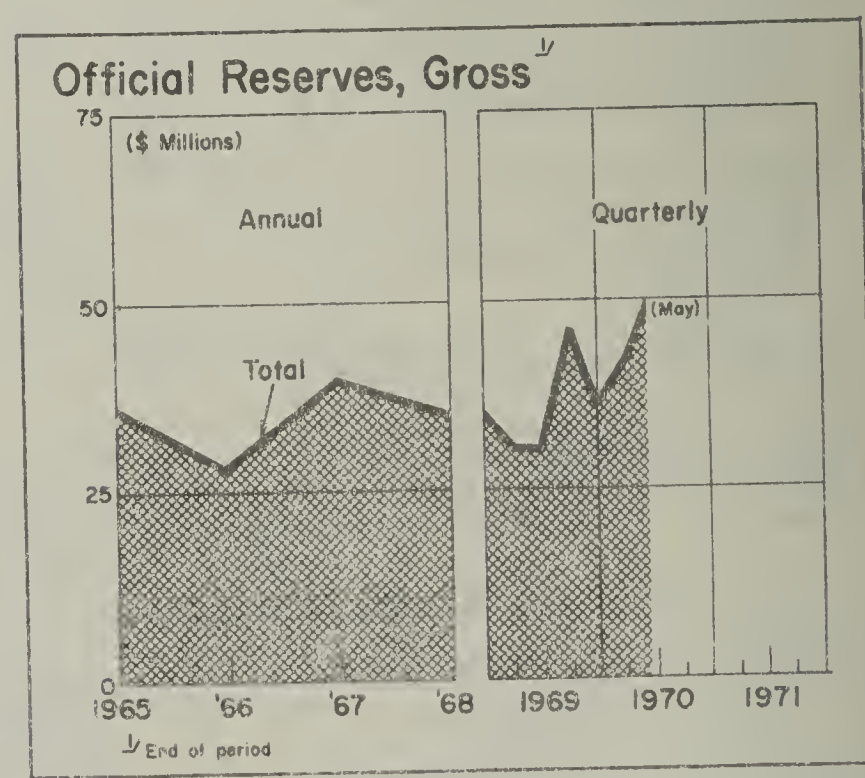
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)









SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†

		Unit	1960	1964	1968[P]
1,2	*SA.* GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing[a]	Percent	24.9	23.2	17.1
	2. Mining[b]	"	2.2	2.0	5.9
	3. Manufacturing	"	13.6	14.4	14.9
	4. Construction	"	7.5	8.9	7.7
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	8.8	9.7	11.1
	6. Trade and finance[c]	"	16.4	15.2	13.6
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"	26.6	26.6	29.7

a - Fishing is included in item 3. b - Includes basic metals industry. c - Finance is included in item 7.

		Unit	1956	1966
2,3	*SB.* LABOR FORCE			
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	24.5	24.1
	2. Female component	"	4.7	6.1[a]
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	n.a.	n.a.
	Sector of Employment:			
	4. Agriculture	"	64.9	41.0
	5. Mining	"	1.8	2.2
	6. Manufacturing	"	9.5	9.5
	7. Construction	"	3.3	5.4
	8. Transport	"	3.1	3.5
	9. Commerce, utilities, services, other	"	17.4	38.4[b]

a - Excludes about 250,000 family helpers. b- Of which 6.9% "activities not adequately described" and 3.7% "persons seeking work for the first time.

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
4	*Population, by Age and Sex (1966):*				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	51.1	48.9
	2. Less than 5 years	"	18.5	9.4	9.1
	3. 5-14 years	"	27.8	14.5	13.3
	4. 15-19 years	"	8.4	4.2	4.2
	5. 20-39 years	"	25.1	12.3	12.8
	6. 40-59 years	"	14.6	7.7	6.9
	7. 60 plus	"	5.6	3.0	2.6
		Unit	1960	1968	1969
5	*Births and Deaths:*[E]				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio	74	124	n.a.
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	n.a.	44	43
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	n.a.	16	15

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
6	*SD.* EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	241.43	449.23	794.04
	3. Secondary (general)	"	26.75	44.69	109.36
	4. Vocational	"	14.93	14.13	10.15
	5. Teacher-training	"	0.44	1.19	5.51
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	n.a.	7.35[a]	14.15[a]
	8. Secondary (general)	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	9. Vocational	"	n.a.	1.32	n.a.
	10. Teacher-training	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	11. Student Enrollment Ratios	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	26	44	61[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	11	15	25[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	21	36	51[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Public only. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. UN "Yearbook of National Accounts."
2. 1969-72 Development Plan.
3. ILO Yearbook
4. Secretariat D'Etat "Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique."
5. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
6. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[a]	
	Millions of dinars					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	118.0	123.0	133.6	166.1	170.0	323.8
1. Domestic revenue	109.9	112.4	119.2	147.4	152.8	291.1
a. Income taxes	18.3	20.0	19.5	26.1	27.7	52.8
b. Sales taxation	38.7	40.7	41.3	47.9	48.2	91.8
c. Customs	16.4	14.0	12.4	13.7	13.8	26.3
d. Other tax revenue	10.7	12.5	16.4	25.2	27.7	52.8
e. Monopoly profits	12.0	14.3	14.9	15.7	15.5	29.5
f. Other non-tax revenue	13.8	10.9	14.7	18.8	19.9	37.9
2. From foreign grants	8.1	10.6	14.4	18.7	17.2	32.7
a. U.S. Government	2.1	2.4	3.7	5.1	4.6	8.7
b. Other	6.0	8.2	10.7	13.6	12.6	24.0
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	135.1	145.7	165.7	172.6	194.6	370.7
1. Current	89.7	100.0	108.4	117.4	132.7	252.8
a. Defense (Total)	7.2	8.1	9.2	8.9	11.8	22.5
b. Agriculture	2.9	4.9	3.4	3.7	n.a.	n.a.
c. Education	28.2	26.9	30.9	36.1	41.0	78.1
d. Health	9.0	9.5	11.8	12.3	13.7	26.1
e. Interest	4.0	5.2	6.9	9.4	10.4	19.8
f. Other current	38.4	45.4	46.2	47.0	55.8	106.3
2. Capital	45.4	45.7	57.3	55.2	61.9	117.9
a. Agriculture	14.3	16.3	14.8	21.4		
b. Education	10.2	10.8	12.5	11.9		
c. Health	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.6		
d. Industry and mining	5.3	5.8	6.7	9.3		
e. Transportation	4.8	3.7	3.7	8.5		
f. Other capital	10.4	8.5	18.7	2.5		
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-17.1	-22.7	-32.1	-25.2	-24.6	-46.9
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	17.1	22.7	32.1	25.2	24.6	46.9
1. Domestic sources (net)	2.6	-11.9	10.0	16.7	-0.7	-1.3
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	14.5	34.6	22.1	8.5	25.3	48.2

* Converted at 0.525 dinars per US dollar.

a - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

TUNISIA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	-	-	137.4	28.6	24.4	20.5	18.5	17.2	24.3	11.5	6.3	288.9	17.6	271.3
Loans	-	-	45.6	12.8	23.3	20.2	17.5	15.2	22.2	9.0	4.1	169.8	17.6	152.2
Grants	-	-	91.8	15.8	1.1	0.3	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	119.1	-	119.1
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	-	0.2	102.7	16.7	32.3	19.3	29.9	1.7	28.2	33.5	31.4	295.8	4.8	291.0
Title I - Total	-	-	10.5	4.5	8.8	3.1	11.7	-	20.4	20.7	14.5	94.2	4.8	89.4
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	10.8	9.2	23.3	0.3	23.0
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country use	-	-	10.5	4.5	8.8	3.1	11.7	-	17.1	9.9	5.3	70.9	4.5	66.4
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(14.3)	(5.3)	(10.6)	(3.8)	(16.3)	(-)	(24.2)	(11.0)	(5.8)	(91.3)	(-)	(91.3)
Planned for Country Use	-	-	10.5	4.5	8.8	3.1	11.7	-	17.1	9.9	5.3	70.9	4.5	66.4
Economic Development Loans	-	-	2.9	4.5	8.1	2.9	11.1	-	16.3	8.6	5.3	59.7	4.4	55.3
Economic Development Grants	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	7.2
Common Defense Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans	-	-	0.5	-	0.8	0.3	0.6	-	0.8	1.1	-	3.9	0.1	3.8
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total	-	0.2	92.2	12.2	23.5	16.2	18.2	1.7	7.8	12.8	16.9	201.6	-	201.6
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	-	-	90.3	11.5	21.5	14.7	16.3	0.7	5.8	9.7	14.3	184.7	-	184.7
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	0.2	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.0	2.0	3.1	2.6	16.9	-	16.9
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	1.7	0.5	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	3.4	0.7
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.9	7.8	-	7.8
PEACE CORPS	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.9	7.8	-	7.8
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC	-	0.2	241.8	46.1	57.3	42.7	49.6	20.5	53.7	46.1	38.6	596.6	25.8	570.8
Loans	-	-	50.7	17.8	32.2	25.4	29.1	15.2	42.7	29.5	18.6	260.8	25.8	235.0
Grants	-	0.2	191.2	28.3	25.2	17.4	20.5	5.3	11.0	16.6	20.0	335.9	-	335.9
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/	-	-	5.5	2.3	5.7	4.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.7	3.6	30.5	3.0	27.5
Credit Assistance	-	-	2.8	*	-	0.5	-	-0.3	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	-
Grants	-	-	2.7	2.3	5.7	3.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.7	3.6	27.5	-	27.5
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(-)	(-)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(*)	(*)	(-)	(*)	(*)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(-)	(0.9)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY	-	-	5.5	2.3	5.7	4.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.7	3.6	30.5	3.0	27.5
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	-	-	247.3	48.4	63.0	46.7	50.5	20.8	54.4	47.8	42.2	627.1	28.8	598.3
Loans	-	-	53.5	17.8	32.2	25.9	29.1	14.9	42.7	29.5	18.6	263.8	28.8	235.0
Grants	-	-	193.9	30.6	30.9	20.9	21.4	5.9	11.7	18.3	23.6	363.4	-	363.4

* Less than $50,000. a/ Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1946-69
TOTAL	11.5	55.0	139.2
IBRD-World Bank	10.0	32.8	66.8
Int'l Dev. Association	-	8.5	32.4
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	9.9	14.0
UNDP-Special Fund	0.1	2.9	17.0
UNDP-TA (CY)	0.5	0.4	4.4
Other UN (CY)	0.9	0.5	4.6

D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES

DONOR	CY 1967	CY 1968	CY 1960-68
TOTAL	58.8	35.6	261.5
France	11.1	16.0	145.4 b/
Italy	36.6	0.7	55.6
Germany	5.6	8.7	30.5
Other	5.6	10.2	29.9

ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (Loans and Grants Extended)

1968 (Calendar Year)	51
1969 (Calendar Year)	--
Cumulative Thru 1969	105

b/ - Excludes French grants in 1960, not available separately.

Revision No. 941
June 1970

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	-180	-132	-144	-75	-88
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	120	138	148	157	166
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-251	-250	-262	-218	-257
Trade balance	-131	-112	-114	-61	-91
2. Nonmonetary gold[b]	(-1)	(-1)	(-1)	(-1)	(-1)
3. Freight and insurance	-21	-20	-18	-18	-18
4. Other transportation	-3	1	-3	-1	-7
5. Travel	6	15	18	27	30
6. Investment income[c]	-8	-12	-19	-23	-24
7. Other government[d]	10	14	3	10	21
8. Other private	-33	-18	-11	-9	1
Total services	-49	-20	-30	-14	+3
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	3	4	7	10	8
10. Government, net	23	15	22	30	32
U.S. grants	(10)	(5)	(6)	(9)	(12)
French grants	(10)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(3)
Other grants	(3)	(2)	(7)[e]	(10)[e]	(17)[e]
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Direct investment					6[c]
12. Other private long-term	76	53	31	18	8
13. Other private short-term	-	9	-1	-8	9
14. Local government					
15. Central government	77	41	76	39	39
a. Loan receipts	84	48	85	57	64
U.S.	(39)	(28)	(41)	(31)	
France	(6)	(2)	(2)	(4)	
Other[f]	(39)	(19)	(43)	(23)	
b. Loan repayment	-6	-7	-10	-11	-16
c. Assets	-1	**	**	-1	-
d. U.S. Government holdings of dinars	-	-	-	-5	-2
e. Suppliers credits	-	-	1	-1	-7
Monetary sectors					
16 Commercial banks[g]	-	-	-	2	-8
17. Central Bank[h]	2	-6	6	-	3
D. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS					
18. Liabilities	-	9	-	-14	-3
a. Use of IMF credit	12	5	1	-3	-4
b. Other liabilities	-12	4	-1	-11	1
19. Assets	-4	8	-12	5	-1
a. Monetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
b. Reserve position in the Fund	-	-	-	-	-
c. Foreign exchange	-4	8	-12	5	-1
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	+3	-1	+15	-7	-5

* - Converted to U.S. dollars at the rate of .525 dinars per dollar.
** - Less than $500,000.

Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

Note: Almost all data have been derived from the exchange record.

a - Balance on Goods and Services ($ Millions)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Exports of Goods and Services	197	232	241	276	316
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-377	-364	-385	-351	-404
Net.....	-180	-132	-144	-75	-88

b - Included in commodity trade.

c - Excludes undistributed earnings of direct investment companies in item 6 and their reinvestment in item 11; estimates are not available.

d - Includes the following receipts for technical assistance services obtained through grants ($ millions): 1965 - $13; 1966 - $13; 1967 - $16; 1968 - $16; and 1969 - $14.

e - Includes the following grants ($ millions) in 1967: $3 from Germany and $2 from UN agencies; in 1968: $3 from Canada and $5 from UN agencies; in 1969: $6 from Canada, $4 from Germany, $3 from UN agencies.

f - Of which Kuwait: ($ millions): 1965 - $5; 1966 - $2; 1967 - $6; 1968 - $5 and 1969 - n.a..

g - Includes changes in foreign liabilities and assets of the deposit money banks and of the Post Office as derived from the exchange record.

h - Includes net changes in payments agreement claims and trade bills rediscounted for the commercial banks.

UGANDA

768368-69

52

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Uganda, a former British protectorate, gained independence in October 1962 and since September 1967 has been a republic within the British Commonwealth. Smaller in size than Kenya and Tanzania, its partners in the East African Community, Uganda is an agricultural country to an even greater extent than either of the other two East African states. Agriculture provides almost 60% of the gross domestic product, employs about 90% of the labor force and accounts for about three-quarters of the total value of exports. Coffee and cotton are the mainstays of the export trade, representing over 60% of total exports. Thus, the economy has been subject to the wide fluctuations in the world market prices for these two commodities.

Uganda makes up for its small size and relative lack of industry with a productive agricultural sector and substantial exports. Except for a relatively small semi-desert area in the northeast, most of Uganda is a plateau about 4,000 feet above sea level that enjoys a generally equable climate and adequate rainfall. These factors, together with fertile soil and the long tropical growing season, make it possible to raise more than one crop a year in some areas. The population is 98% African and subsistence and cash crop agriculture is carried out mainly by African farmers on individually owned plots. In addition to coffee and cotton, the major cash crops are tea and sugar (the only crops in which estates owned and run by Asians or Europeans make a major contribution to output) and tobacco. There is a variety of subsistence crops, the most important of which are plantains and bananas, sorghum, millet and sweet potatoes. Although Uganda is still virtually self-sufficient in food, per capita food production in recent years has not kept pace with the growth of population. In the livestock sector, most cattle are owned by pastoral tribes and are valued mainly for their numbers rather than for their quality. Animal husbandry is one of Uganda's leading potential growth sectors.

Although industry's overall share of total output is still relatively small, industrial production, consisting of manufacturing (primarily agricultural processing), mining and electric power production, has been increasing steadily in Uganda since independence. Manufacturing has made the major contribution to growth in the industrial sector even though its rate of growth has been declining somewhat in recent years. Agricultural processing (cotton ginning, coffee curing and sugar refining) has increased output only gradually in recent years as it kept pace with the slow overall growth of production of the three commodities. Mining contributes a relatively small proportion of gross domestic product, the two principal minerals being copper and rock phosphate. Since about half the Nile River's descent from Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean occurs within Uganda, the country has a large potential of hydroelectric power, estimated at two to three million kilowatts. There is at present only one major hydroelectric installation, which is located at Owen Falls on the Victoria Nile.

Uganda's foreign trade characteristically has a surplus with countries outside East Africa and a deficit in trade with Kenya and Tanzania. The level of both exports and imports has been fairly stable for the past several years and has consistently shown a favorable overall balance of trade. The United Kingdom is Uganda's most important trading partner, taking about 20-25% of Uganda's exports and providing about 25% of total imports. The United States buys more from Uganda than the United Kingdom does (chiefly coffee) but supplies only about 5% of imports. Kenya buys 10-15% of Uganda's exports and accounts for about 25% of imports.

Uganda is currently nearing the end of its Second Five Year Plan (1966/67 - 1970/71). The objective of the plan is to reduce the economy's excessive dependence on coffee and cotton through agricultural diversification and industrialization. The educational and health systems are to be expanded. The plan envisages a continued high level of output for cotton and coffee but aims at expansion of other crops, chiefly tobacco, peanuts, sugarcane, tea and animal and dairy products. In addition, emphasis is being placed on food and crop processing. The target rate of growth in GNP is 6.0% a year as compared with a growth rate of 3.8% in the period 1960-65.

In May 1970 the government of Uganda announced far-reaching nationalization measures involving government takeover of a majority (60%) interest in various sectors of the economy. Included were banking, foreign oil companies, insurance and credit firms, most bus lines, the Kilembe copper mines and important manufacturing and plantation industries. The government will also handle import and export trade entirely. The companies, virtually all of which are foreign owned or owned by Asian residents, are to be compensated out of future profits. Future economic development will depend even more on state investment and economic management than has been the case in the past.

Uganda is a member, together with Kenya and Tanzania, of the East African Community (EAC), a refinement of a common market arrangement that dates back to just after World War I and that was reorganized in 1967. Under the EAC the three countries have a common external tariff, a common development bank and a single management organization for the jointly owned East African airline, the railroads and the ports. In addition to creating a market of 30 million people, the EAC offers opportunities for coordinating economic development among the three members.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY .. Despite Uganda's location on the Equator and great distance from the sea, climate is mild. Except for hot and dry semi-desert areas in the northeast, there is adequate rainfall and more than half the country regularly has 30 inches of rain well distributed throughout the year. In large part, the country lies on a plateau 3,000 to 4,500 feet above sea level and it is entirely within the upper Nile Basin. All or part of Lakes Victoria, Albert, George, Edward and Kyoga are in Uganda.

AREA ..... 91,000 sq. mi., about the size of the United Kingdom. Almost 20% (16,400 sq. mi.) consists of lakes and swamps.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... About 12 million acres (25% of land area) under cultivation with a further 12 million acres in permanent meadows and pastures.

MAIN CROPS ..... Major cash crops are coffee, cotton, tea and sugar; principal food crops are plantains, millet, corn, beans and cassava.

LIVESTOCK ..... Although livestock raising is potentially an important industry, local breeds of cattle are poor producers of milk because of prevalence of disease and Uganda depends on imports to meet needs for meat and dairy products.

FORESTS ..... Uganda produces enough wood for its construction and fuel requirements and exports some hardwood, e.g., mahogany. 3.6 million acres are in forest reserves. Afforestation program is concentrated on planting softwood trees.

FISHERIES ..... Fishery resources in lakes are important source of food in subsistence portion of economy. Fish catch has been increasing and government has established fisheries training institute to modernize industry.

MINERALS ..... Known resources limited. Production consists mostly of copper, third most important export, and rock phosphate.

FUELS ..... No known deposits of petroleum or coal; all POL supplies are imported.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Principal rivers are the Victoria Nile and Albert Nile and the Kagera and Katonga, the latter two emptying into Lake Victoria. Cataracts and shallows make the rivers unsuitable for through navigation. Traffic on both rivers and lakes is of declining importance.

TOURISM ..... Scenery and wildlife are major tourist attractions. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism are increasing and further public and private investment in tourist facilities is planned.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP ..... Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 56%; public administration, defense, other, 16%; trade and finance, 10%; manufacturing, 7%; transportation, communication, utilities, 5%; mining, 3%; construction, 2% (1968).

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 9.8 million; mid-1970 estimate.

Annual growth ..... 2.5%.

Density& concentration . Overall density 105 per sq. mi., which is fairly high for Africa. Population is concentrated along the shores of Lake Victoria, in the southwestern area bordering on Rwanda and in the area west of the Albert Nile. Less well-watered regions in the north and northeast are the most thinly populated parts of the country. Rate of urbanization is low and less than 3% of the population lives in towns of 20,000 or more. Kampala, the capital, with 332,000 people, is the largest city, followed by Jinja, Mbale, Entebbe and Kabale.

The people ..... Population is about 98% African, of which two-thirds are Bantu, about 15% are Nilotic and 12-14% are Nilo-Hamitic. Generally speaking, the Bantu live south of Lake Kyoga and are agriculturalists, while the Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic peoples live in eastern and north central Uganda and are largely pastoral. Three Sudanic tribes living in the northwest account for about 5% of the total population. Immigration from Rwanda, Burundi, Congo (Kinshasa) and the Sudan has been substantial over the years and has accounted for a significant part of the population growth. Indians and Pakistanis, numbering about 70,000, are the largest non-African group.

Language ..... Official language is English. Although two-thirds of population speak Bantu languages and dialects, which have high degree of mutual intelligibility, communication between Bantu and other ethnic groups is difficult. There is no *lingua franca* for the entire country.

Religion ..... About 60% Christian, 30% followers of traditional beliefs. Remaining 10% are mostly Muslims and Hindus.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

LABOR FORCE ..... Estimated in 1965 to be about 4.5 million, slightly more than 50% of total population. In same year, number of wage and salary earners estimated at 230,000. Bulk of labor force is engaged in agriculture, includes substantial number of women. Wage labor has great mobility but male workers remain attached to tribal land for traditional and social security reasons and much wage labor is casual, seasonal or part time. As elsewhere in East Africa, Indians and Pakistanis are very important in commerce, Europeans provide substantial amount management expertise.

EDUCATION (See page 7 for statistics)

Literacy ..... 20%. Educational system is patterned closely after that of the British, and foreign teachers, including British, U.S., and Canadian, play an important role in secondary and higher education. In 1965 nearly 2,300 Ugandans were studying overseas.

HEALTH

Life expectancy ..... 46 years (U.S. 70).

Infant mortality ..... 120-130 infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1969); U.S. 21.

Medical personnel ..... 1,013 doctors in 1967, 1 per 7,800 people.

Health facilities ..... 1966: 34 hospitals with 8,931 beds, 1 per 990 persons.

Diet ..... Caloric intake about 2,200. Protein intake is about 70% of requirement, with 1/5th from animal protein. Protein and vitamin deficiencies are common.

Main diseases ..... Most prevalent are malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, meningitis, various types of dysentery and parasitic diseases.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... 760-mile meter-gage system is under management of East African Railway and Harbors Administration, one of the subsidiary bodies of the East African Community which runs integrated rail network in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda railway is of great importance to the economy, handles almost all trade with Kenya and Tanzania and overseas as well as substantial volume internal traffic.

ROADS ..... Of 15,000 miles of roads about 940 are paved and a further 2,800 miles are good quality gravel roads, both types being maintained by the central government. Remaining 11,000 miles of secondary roads are maintained by local authorities. Road system has deteriorated somewhat since independence but is still adequate to fulfill traffic needs.

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... About 25,000 automobiles and 14,000 trucks and buses (1969). Number of automobiles and trucks has been increasing at over 5% annually for past ten years.

PORTS ..... Jinja on Lake Victoria is only important port, links Uganda by water with Kisumu in Kenya and Mwanza in Tanzania.

AVIATION ..... Internal air transport is relatively unimportant because of small size of country but international links with Kenya and Tanzania and countries outside Africa are of growing significance for tourism and commerce. Entebbe Airport handles all international traffic and there are 11 small airports and airstrips serving internal traffic.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... Nile River and nature of terrain give Uganda large hydroelectric potential. The hydroelectric installation at Owen Falls on the Victoria Nile, with an installed capacity of 150,000 kilowatts, produce almost all Uganda's electric power. Over 30% of total power produced is exported to Kenya.

MANUFACTURING ..... The Kampala area is a center of light industry, with heavier industry located at Jinja. A few large plants for processing bulky raw materials are located in Tororo in the southeast. Manufacturing is concentrated on the production of textiles, building material and processing of agricultural goods.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS ..... Excluding trade with Kenya and Tanzania, coffee accounts for 54% of total exports, followed by cotton, 21%, and copper, 8%. Including interterritorial trade, U.S. and U.K. each take 20% of the total, followed by Kenya, 11% (1967-69).

IMPORTS ..... Main imports are machinery, motor cars and trucks, and textiles. Principal suppliers are the U.K. and Kenya, 25% each, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany, 8% (1967-69).

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION:[a] (Annual Growth: 2.5%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 6%)	Thousands	7,615	8,830	9,050	9,275	9,505	9,745
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[b]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	90	114	111	123	125	127
	2. Per capita production index	"	97	106	101	109	108	107
	3. Total food production index	"	91	114	115	119	121	123
	4. Per capita food production index .	"	98	106	104	105	104	104
	5. Peanuts, unshelled	1,000 MT	178	217	200	200	210	210
	6. Sweet potatoes	"	975	975	980	980	985	990
	7. Sorghum and millet	"	620	700	700	710	710	720
	8. Milk	"	235	450	460	500	510	520
	9. Coffee	"	114	147	162	200	162	174
	10. Cotton	"	67	77	51	76	85	83
	11. Tea	"	5	11	11	15	18	18
	12. Meat	"	110	140	155	155	160	165
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Manufacturing							
1,3	2. Cement	1,000 MT	72	122	139	156	170	89(7 mos)
	3. Mining							
1,3	4. Copper, smelter	"	15	19	17	19	20	
4,5	5. Phosphate rock	"	4	170	147	160	368	
	E. ELECTRICITY							
1,3	1. Total production	Million KWH	396	635	704	731	731	534(9 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	52	72	78	79	77	
6	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT** **							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill.U shill	*** 4,262	6,495	6,761	7,084	8,013	8,175
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$	597	909	947	992	1,122	1,145
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"	690	934	980	1,006	1,122	1,134
	4. Plus imports of goods and services[c]	"	127	244	245	241		
	5. Minus exports of goods and services[c]	"	-139	-228	-235	-237		
	6. Equals total available resources	"	678	950	990	1,010		
	7. Private consumption	"	548	732	736	754		
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"	62	96	107	113	125	
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	84	121	144	139	152	
	10. Change in stocks	"	-16	1	3	4	33	
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent		+7.4%	+4.9%	2.7%	+11.5%	+1.1%
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars	88	106	108	108	118	116
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	G. PRICE INDEXES (Kampala)[d]							
	1. Consumer prices, total	1966=100		100	103	100	112	122(9 mos)
	2. Consumer prices, food	"		100	107	96	108	122 "
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[g]	1966=100		100	112	133	144	154(Sep)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES			(Fiscal	Years Ending June	30)		
	1. Total revenues	Mill.U shill		854.2	1,019.8	1,041.7	1,208.3	1,196.5[e]
	2. Total expenditures	"		1,026.4	992.2	1,020.5	1,363.5	1,425.8[e]
	3. of which: Defense	"		(104.6)	(100.3)	(111.3)	(145.0)	(134.8)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-172.2	+27.6	+21.2	-155.2	-229.3
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		111.0	-81.8	-31.2	117.5	154.6
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		61.2	54.2	10.0	37.7	74.7
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[f] ..	Million US$	34.1	89.6	99.3	96.8	101.2	102.7
	2. Annual payments	"	1.9	5.8	7.4	8.2	18.5	
	3. of which: Amortization	"	(0.4)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(4.1)	(14.6)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. 6 - End of period. ‡ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at rate of 7.143 Uganda shillings per U.S. dollar. *** - 1961.

a - A.I.D. estimates based on 1969 census. b - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. c - Does not fully reflect transactions with Kenya and Tanzania. d - For lower income groups. e - Budget estimates.

UGANDA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
1,10	K. COMMODITY TRADE [a]							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	139	217	219	217	225	194 (8 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-92	-166	-159	-164	-175	-110 "
	3. Trade balance	"	47	51	60	53	50	84 "
	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
1,10	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	18	48	39	46	46	32 (8 mos)
	(f.o.b.) 2. United Kingdom	"	19	34	43	42	44	33 "
	3. Kenya	"	14	20	28	26	22	20 "
	4. Tanzania	"	4	9	7	6	5	4
	5. Communist bloc	"	5	12	6	7	12	11 "
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	2	5	8	5	5	5 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom	"	24	43	40	41	44	28 "
	3. Kenya & Tanzania[b]...	"	19	46	44	41	48	31 "
	4. Germany (Fed.Rep.) .	"	6	13	15	13	12	7 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	*	8	7	7	6	2 "
1,5,7	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)[c]							
	1. Coffee	Million US$	48	97	97	100	109	91 (8 mos)
	2. Cotton	"	42	43	42	41	35	42 "
	3. Copper	"	10	16	15	16	17	15 "
	4. Tea.....	"	4	9	10	10	13	9 "
	5. Hides and skins	"	3	5	4	3	4	3 "
5	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[c,d]							
	1. Machinery & transport equipment ..	Million US$	20	44	48	45	47	
	2. Manufactured goods, incl. misc. ..	"	33	47	42	52	54	
	3. Chemicals	"	5	10	7	11	11	
	4. Food, beverages & tobacco	"	3	8	7	5	6	
7	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Coffee (robusta, New York)	$/100 lbs.	20.2	33.6	33.6	34.0	32.9	42.5
	2. Cotton	1963=100	104	90	88	100	99	92 (3 mos)
	3. Copper	"	106	157	155	154	156	154 "
5,10	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)[e]	1966=100		88	86	92		
	1. Export price index	"		89	90	95		
	2. Import price index	"		101	105	103		
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	+5[f]	-16	-10	-4		
	2. Private direct investment (net)[g]..	"	-	10	10	-3		
	3. Official grants (net)	"	3[f]	4	3	4		
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	-	12	14	16		
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$		41	35	49	53	59
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	5
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	-	4	4	4	5	7
	4. Foreign exchange[h].....	"	-	37	31	45	48	47
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
7	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"		8	13	7	11	9 (Oct)
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
7	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"		16	10	7	3	2 (Oct)
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	U shill/US$	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143	7.143

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. Quarterly "Economic & Statistical Bulletin."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
4. US Bureau of Mines.
5. "Statistical Abstract".
6. National data adjusted by USAID Mission & PPC/SR.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. Based on data submitted by USAID Mission.
9. IBRD.
10. E.A.C. "Economic and Statistical Review".
11. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook".

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

a - Includes trade with Kenya and Tanzania. b - Of which imports from Kenya (in $ millions): 1960 - $14; 1966 - $44; 1967 - $41; 1968 - $39; and 1969 - $45. c - Excludes trade with Kenya and Tanzania. d - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. e - A rise in the index reflects improvement in the terms of trade. f - 1962. g - Includes "Other private long-term." h - Excludes Uganda's claim on East Africa Currency Board undistributed profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on page 3)

†

		Unit	1955	1960	1968P
1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	66.6	61.3	56.4
	2. Mining	"	0.8	1.4	2.5
	3. Manufacturing	"	7.8	6.5	7.4
	4. Construction	"	3.1	2.6	2.4
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	3.7	5.3	5.1
	6. Trade and finance	"	9.2	9.5	10.0
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"	8.8	13.4	16.2

		Unit	1960	1965	1968
2	SB. LABOR FORCE				
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	Not Available		
	2. Female component	"			
	3. Wage and salary earners	"			
	Sector of Employment:[a]				
	4. Agriculture	"	26.1	25.4	23.1
	5. Mining	"	2.3	2.7	2.7
	6. Manufacturing	"	10.7	11.7	12.7
	7. Construction	"	12.8	13.8	14.6
	8. Transport and commerce	"	9.1	8.3	7.5
	9. Services[b]	"	39.0	38.1	39.4

a - Wage and salary earners only. b - Includes government, education and medical; excludes domestic servants.

		Unit	Total	Male	Female
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1959):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	51.0	49.0
	2. Less than 5 years	"	17.6	8.8	8.8
	3. 5-14 years	"	23.1	12.5	10.6
	4. 15-19 years	"	9.0	4.4	4.6
	5. 20-39 years	"	31.0	15.0	16.0
	6. 40-59 years	"	15.4	8.2	7.2
	7. 60 plus	"	3.9	2.1	1.8
		Unit		1959	1969
3,4	*Births and Deaths:*				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio		160	120-130
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		42	44-48
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		20	17-20

		Unit	1955	1960	1966[a]
5	SD. EDUCATION				
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	355.15	532.92	564.19
	3. Secondary (general)	"	16.65	31.29	90.90
	4. Vocational	"	3.24	4.49	3.13
	5. Teacher-training	"	3.17	2.94	4.10
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	11.37	17.33	17.82
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.70	1.40	n.a.
	9. Vocational	"	0.30	0.50	0.28
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.23	0.28	0.28
	11. Student Enrollment Ratios	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	24	32	29[b]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	4	6	10[b]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	18	24	23[b]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.

a - Public and government aided schools only. b - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts, and Background to the Budget.
2. 1963 "Enumeration of Employees."
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

UGANDA

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[a]	
	Millions of shillings					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	854.2	1,019.8	1,041.7	1,208.3	1,196.5	167.5
1. Domestic revenue	838.7	1,010.1	1,034.1	1,201.3	1,189.6	166.5
a. Income taxes	91.7	158.4	202.0	171.8	192.3	26.9
b. Sales taxation	127.0	163.4	168.0	151.1	288.3	40.4
c. Customs	355.7	421.7	431.7	421.5	464.5	65.0
d. Other revenue	26.3	35.0	31.4	192.7	98.4	13.8
e. Nontax revenue	238.0	231.6	201.0	264.2	146.1	20.4
2. From foreign grants	15.5	9.7	7.6	7.0	6.9	1.0
a. U.S. Government	2.6	4.5	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.1
b. Other	12.9	5.2	5.0	6.4	6.3	0.9
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	1,026.4	992.2	1,020.5	1,363.5	1,425.8	199.6
1. Current	895.9	847.3	862.7	995.7	1,104.4	154.6
a. Defense (Total)	104.6	100.3	111.3	145.0	134.8	18.9
b. Agriculture	67.0	70.8	84.0	81.3	84.6	11.8
c. Education	107.8	121.6	171.5	231.5	235.1	32.9
d. Health	56.5	62.8	70.9	83.6	73.8	10.3
e. Justice and police	97.4	104.8	111.7	126.5	122.4	17.1
f. Interest	17.0	22.9	25.3	28.2	39.1	5.5
g. Other	445.6	364.1	288.0	299.6	414.6	58.1
2. Capital	130.5	144.9	157.8	367.8	321.4	45.0
a. Agriculture	14.0	28.4	21.9	13.3	68.3	9.6
b. Education	20.8	11.5	15.1	41.2	51.7	7.2
c. Health	15.5	22.1	20.8	130.8	71.7	10.0
d. Housing	5.2	3.0	2.8	25.2	6.9	1.0
e. Roads	18.8	13.5	27.9	63.6	69.4	9.7
f. Other	56.2	66.4	69.3	93.7	53.4	7.5
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-172.2	27.6	21.2	-155.2	-229.3	-32.1
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	172.2	-27.6	-21.2	155.2	229.3	32.1
1. Domestic sources (net)	111.0	-81.8	-31.2	117.5	154.6	21.6
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	61.2	54.2	10.0	37.7	74.7	10.5
a. U.S. Government	11.3	9.4	5.0	6.8	13.0	1.8
b. Other	49.9	44.8	5.0	30.9	61.7	8.7

* Converted at 7.14 shillings per U.S. dollar.

a - Budget estimates.

NOTE: Form A.I.D. 10-74 is a standardized compilation of a country's central government finances covering all the budgetary and extrabudgetary accounts of the central government sector except the operations of government enterprises and social insurance funds.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1964	1965	1966	1967[R]	1968[R]
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	+37	-5	-16	-10	-4
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	203	193	206	209	209
b. Imports, c.i.f.	-145	-175	-187	-184	-185
Trade balance	+58	+18	+19	+25	+24
2. Nonmonetary gold			**	**	-
3. Freight and insurance	1	1	**	**	**
4. Other transportation	-	-	-6[b]	-7[b]	-5[b]
5. Travel	-4	-4	-3	*	1
6. Investment income	-14	-15	-17	-19	-18
7. Government, n.i.e.	**	-2	-1	-2	-2
8. Other services	-4	-3	-8	-7	-4
Total services	-21	-23	-35	-35	-28
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS					
9. Private	-5	-4	-3	-3	-5
10. Central government	1	4	4	3	4
a. Grants from the United Kingdom			(5)	(4)	(3)
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment }	-42	-6	10	10	-3
12. Other private long-term }					
13. Other private short-term	c	c	2	-2	1
14. Local government			-	-	-
15. Central government, net	6	-5	26	15	13
a. Long-term loan receipts }	7	1	13[d]	15[d]	18[d]
b. Long-term loan repayments }			-1	-1	-2
c. Other long-term liabilities			1	*	*
d. Capital subscriptions (to AfDB)			*	*	*
e. Other long-term assets			26[e]	-2[e]	-4[e]
f. Short-term liabilities }	1[g]	-6[g]	-9[f]	-	-
g. Short-term assets }			-4	3	1
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities			-16	-6	-3
17. Commercial banks: assets (increase -)			9	-5	6
18. Central institutions: liabilities			-	*	-
19. Central institutions: assets (increase -)	8	24	-14	-3	-13
a. Changes in reserve position in IMF			-2	-	-
b. Currency Board[h]			6	9	1
c. Central Bank			-18	-13	-14
d. Monetary sectors			-	-	-
D. ERRORS & OMISSIONS	-5	-8	-2	+1	+4

* - Converted at the rate of 7.143 Uganda shillings per U.S. dollar. ** - Less than $500,000.

Note: (1) The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.
(2) Data sources for 1964-65 are different from source for 1966-68 data and may not be fully comparable, especially for invisibles and capital movements.

Source: 1966-1968 from IMF, prior years from IBRD and A.I.D Uganda.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

UGANDA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

($ Millions)

a - Balance on Goods and Services:	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1. Exports of goods and services ..	217	209	228	235	237
2. Imports of goods and services ..	-180	-214	-244	-245	-241
3. Net	+37	-5	-16	-10	-4

b - Largely passenger fare payments and payments to East African Airways Corporation in which Uganda holds part ownership.

c - Included in item 15,f,g.

d - Long-term loan receipts (in $ millions):	1966	1967	1968
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	4.8	1.7	2.3
IDA	-	0.3	1.1
United Kingdom	6.0	11.1	9.2
United States	2.2	1.7	1.4
Israel	-	-	1.1
USSR	-	-	1.1
Other	-	-	1.7
	13.0	14.8	17.9

e - Represents largely changes in long-term securities held by the government.

f - Covers transfer of short-term liabilities from the central government to the monetary sector.

g - Represents private and public short-term capital, net.

h - Covers changes in the foreign exchange assets held in the Bank of Uganda.

UGANDA

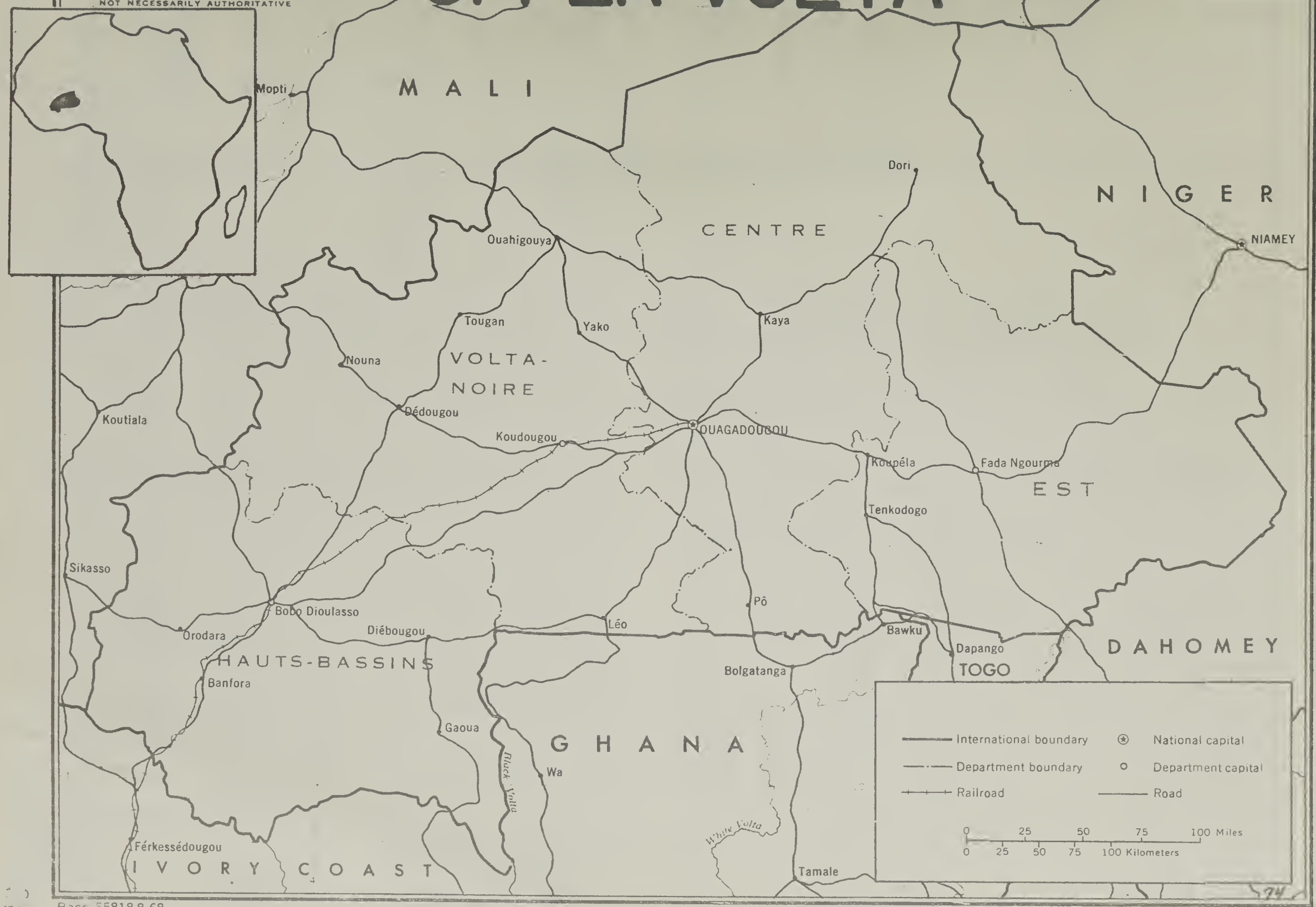
LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			0.8	3.6	6.9	2.5	1.8	2.5	6.6	1.9	5.1	31.6	0.1	31.5
Loans			-	-	4.4	0.4	-	0.6	5.0	-	3.2	13.6	0.1	13.5
Grants			0.8	3.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	18.0	-	18.0
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	*	-	2.4	-	2.4
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1954		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- *Economic Development Loans*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	*	-	2.4	-	2.4
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.9	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	*	-	1.0	-	1.0
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	*	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.0	-	2.0
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	*	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.0	-	2.0
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC a			1.0	4.2	7.0	2.7	2.3	3.8	7.0	2.5	5.5	36.0	0.1	35.9
Loans			-	-	4.4	0.4	-	0.6	5.0	-	3.2	13.6	0.1	13.5
Grants			1.0	4.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.3	22.4	-	22.4
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	9.2	1.3	0.5	1.0	5.6	1.2	12.6	9.8	5.7	47.0		
IBRD	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4		
IFC			-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	3.2		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	8.4	3.0	21.4		
UNDP-SF			0.3	1.2	-	0.7	1.8	0.7	2.0	0.4	1.8	8.9		
UNDP-TA		-	0.1	*	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.5		
Other UN			0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	2.6		

* - Less than $50,000. a - Excludes $26.4 million in aid to Regional East Africa.

UPPER VOLTA



Base 55818 8-68

UPPER VOLTA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD								TOTAL 1946-1969		
	1945-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			2.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.3	-	5.3
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			2.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.3	-	5.3
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			*	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.4	1.4	0.6	6.5	-	6.5
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	NO PROGRAMS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	PRIOR		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country use	TO FY 1961		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			*	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.4	1.4	0.6	6.5	-	6.5
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	-	0.4	2.0	1.1	-	3.5	-	3.5
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			*	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.0	-	3.0
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	-	0.8
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	-	0.8
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			2.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.3	2.9	2.0	1.0	12.6	-	12.6
Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			2.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.3	2.9	2.0	1.0	12.6	-	12.6
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) a/			-	0.1	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Credit Assistance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	0.1	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY			-	0.1	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		-	11.4	13.1	4.4	1.0	1.0	8.8	10.2	6.6	9.6	65.9		
IDA			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8		
UNDP-SF			-	1.0	1.0	-	-	0.5	-	1.8	1.1	5.4		
UNDP-TA		-	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.1		
Other UN			0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.2	0.1	1.2		
EEC			11.2	11.9	2.9	0.7	0.8	7.7	9.9	4.3	7.2	56.4		

* - Less than $50,000. a - Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1969 is the cumulative program.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY ... Climate is generally tropical or sub-tropical, with marked seasonal variations -- cool and dry from November to March, hot and dry from March to May, and hot and wet from May to November. Rainfall decreases steadily from about 40 inches in the south to less than 10 inches in the extreme north and northeast where a dry east wind from the desert, the harmattan, adds to the aridity of the region. Most of this landlocked country lying 500 miles from the sea consists of a vast dry clay-like plateau inclined toward the south, notched by valleys formed by the three principal rivers which flow southward into Ghana. Altitudes range from 600 to 1,000 feet above sea level. The rest of the country is largely flat savannah or semi-desert land.

AREA ..... 105,800 square miles, about the size of Colorado.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 85% of area; 11 acres per capita. Soils are thin, poor and eroded except in the south and along the rivers. Water is generally scarce.

MAIN CROPS ..... Sorghum and millet, cowpeas, rice, corn, yams, cassava and sweet potatoes are the principal food crops. Shea nuts, peanuts, rice, beans and recently, cotton, are the main cash crops.

LIVESTOCK ..... Animal husbandry is the principal economic activity and source of wealth. Livestock and products (hides, skins, milk) are important both for domestic consumption and export. Livestock on the hoof accounts for the bulk of total exports.

FISHERIES ..... Fishing is relatively little developed, although there is a good potential in the rivers of the western section of the country.

FORESTS ..... About 20 million acres but mainly wooded savannah of little commercial value.

MINERALS ..... Large deposits of high-grade manganese ore at Tambaou in northeast. Limestone, bauxite, copper, tin, graphite also found.

FUELS ..... No known deposits. All fuel (petroleum) is imported.

RIVER RESOURCES ..... Principal rivers are the Red, White and Black Voltas which flow southward into Ghana. The rivers are alternately dry or in flood; none is navigable.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION ..... 5.1 million; mid-1970; almost 100% native African.

Annual growth ..... 1.8%.

Density & concentration. 48 per square mile. Density greatest in central and southern sections, with pressure on meager resources, while other areas are sparsely populated. Population almost entirely rural; 95%. Principal cities: Ouagadougou, capital (77,500) Bobo-Dioulasso, main commercial center (68,000); Koudougou (28,000).

The people ..... The main groups are the Voltaic and the Mandé peoples. Among the former, the most numerous are the Mossi (over half of the total population), mainly farmers, who occupy the central part of the country. Mossi society is family-centered and feudally organized. The Mandé people, largely farmers, traders and weavers, total over half million. About 3,000 Europeans.

Religion ..... Majority of the population are animists - About 20% are Moslems and 5% Christians (mainly Catholic).

Language ..... French is the official language. There is a great diversity of tribal tongues all belonging to the Sudanic family of languages.

Labor force ..... Of the 2.6 million economically active, over 87% are engaged in agricultural pursuits. About 24,000 were wage earners in 1967.

Migration ..... Large numbers migrate seasonally to work in neighboring countries, mainly Ghana and Ivory Coast, and are an important source of foreign exchange earnings.

EDUCATION

Literacy ..... 5-10%.

Teachers ..... 1967-68: 2,142 primary (incl. pre-primary); 406 secondary, general; 106 vocational; 35 teacher-training.

Students ..... 1967-68: 97,364 primary; 6,666 secondary, general; 1,186 vocational; 1,114 teacher-training. 8% of the primary school-age children attended school in 1965.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HEALTH

Infant mortality ..... 180-190 deaths per 1,000 live births; U.S. 21.

Medical personnel ..... 1967: 68 doctors, 1 per 71,300 persons; U.S. 650.

Health facilities ..... 1963: 3 hospitals, 319 dispensaries and medical centers, 41 maternity centers, 12 leprosaria. 2,114 beds (1 per 1,865 persons).

Main diseases ..... Leprosy, smallpox, yellow fever, and sleeping sickness (which afflicts the southern half of the country).

Life expectancy ..... 36 years; U.S. 70.

Diet ..... Average daily caloric intake per person is 2,040.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS ..... The Abidjan-Niger one-meter gauge railway connects Ouagadougou (the capital) and Bobo-Dioulasso (the main commercial center) with the deepwater port of Abidjan in the Ivory Coast. The rail mileage from Ouagadougou to Abidjan is 712 miles, of which 341 miles lie in Upper Volta (the Mossi Railroad).

ROADS ..... 1969: 8,690 miles, of which 2,476 improved, (74 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES ..... 1969: 10,000 automobiles, trucks and buses.

AVIATION ..... Two international airports: Ouagadougou (jet) and Bobo-Dioulasso (non-jet). Also 28 smaller airfields.

PORTS ..... Upper Volta is an entirely inland state, connected with the port of Abidjan in the Ivory Coast by railway.

ELECTRIC POWER ..... 11,000 KW installed capacity in 1964 (all thermal). 25.0 million KWH produced in 1969, 5 kwh per capita.

INDUSTRY ..... Manufacturing is little developed, and consists chiefly of processing fats and oils, rice polishing, cotton ginning, and production of sisal twine. Bobo-Dioulasso is the main center.

MINING ..... Mineral resources little prospected or exploited. Exploitation of manganese dependent on improved transportation facilities.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

NOTE: Customs trade figures are not completely accurate and undervalue both exports and imports. Exports, for example, exclude some livestock exported on the hoof, re-exports and smuggled goods; and imports exclude goods that enter duty free. Sizeable trade deficits are offset by remittances from Upper Voltans working in Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

EXPORTS ..... 1967-69: Livestock, mainly cattle, are the main export, accounting for about 45% of total exports. They are driven mostly to Ghana and Ivory Coast. Cotton, the second most valuable export, accounts for 22% of the total and has been increasing. Other exports are hides and skins, shea butter, peanuts and sesame. 47% of total exports went to Ivory Coast; 11% to Ghana; and 14% to France.

IMPORTS ..... In 1967-69 some major items were: textiles and clothing almost 15% of total imports, followed by petroleum products, 7%; machinery, 8%; and motor vehicles 5%. About 45% of the imports came from France; 20% from Ivory Coast; and 5% from Germany (Fed. Rep.).

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 1.8%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 5%)	Thousands	4,695	4,768	4,847	4,928	5,014	5,100E
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE [a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	105	92	100	102	106	101
	2. Per capita production index	"	102	88	94	94	96	90
	3. Millet and sorghum	1,000 MT	969	824	950	900	940	900
	4. Corn	"	146	124	150	120	110	100
	5. Peanuts, in shell	"	136	109	94	133	135	120
	6. Cowpeas	"	68	58	65	60	61	55
	7. Rice, paddy	"	34	35	35	35	36	37
	8. Meat	"	29	29	29	29	30	31
	9. Milk	"	66	66	66	66	67	68
3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Gold	1,000 T.oz.	33	16 [b]	-	-	-	
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
1,4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	21	22	21	23	25	12(5 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	4	5	4	5	5	
5	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$					250	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"					250	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars					50	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
	G. PRICE INDEXES (Ouagadougou)							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
4,6	2. Consumer prices	"	101	103	98	99	109	
6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX⊕	1963=100	106	109	111	125	143	153
	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues							
	2. Total expenditures	"						
	3. of which: Defense	"						
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"						
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1ⓘ ..	Million US$				16.2	18.7	20.4
	2. Annual payments	"				1.6	2.0	
	3. of which: Amortization	"				(1.2)	(1.6)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ⓘ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Gold mining stopped in March 1966.

UPPER VOLTA

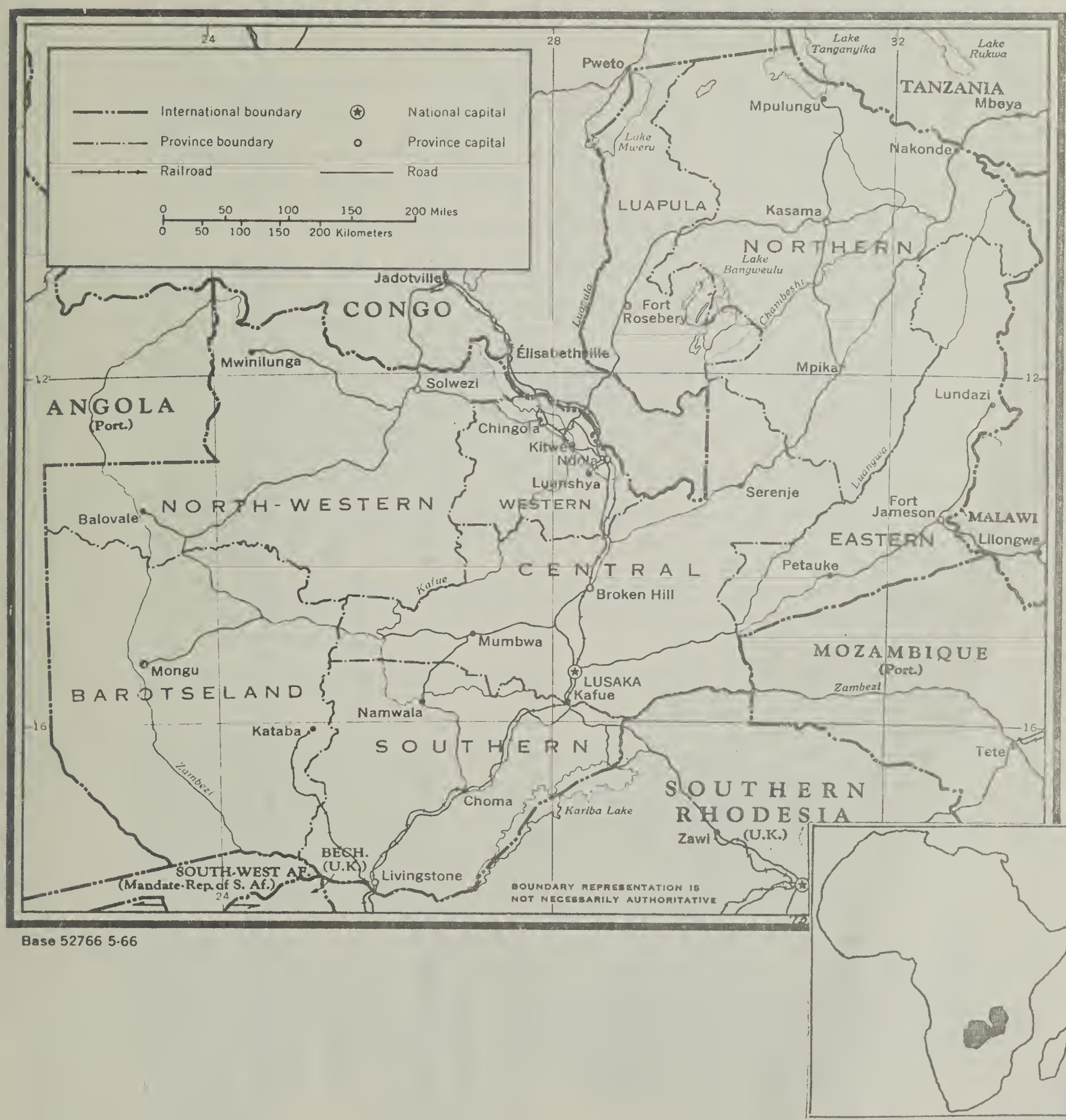
SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
4,6	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	15	16	18	21	21	18
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-37	-38	-36	-41	-50	-47
	3. Trade balance	"	-22	-22	-18	-20	-29	-29
4,7	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US$	*	*	*	*	*	*(4 mos)
	(f.o.b.) 2. Ghana	"	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	0.6 "
	3. Ivory Coast	"	7.3	8.1	8.9	11.4	8.3	2.7 "
	4. France	"	2.1	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.7	0.8 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	-	-	-	-	- "
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.7	2.1	0.6 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	19.6	16.6	16.5	18.0	21.9	6.5 "
	3. Ivory Coast	"	6.1	6.6	5.6	6.6	6.7	1.6 "
	4. Mali	"	2.2	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.1	0.4 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1 "
4	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Livestock	Million US$	8.7	8.9	9.2	10.2	7.6	2.3 "
	2. Meat	"	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.3 "
	3. Cotton	"	1.0	1.2	3.4	3.7	5.7	1.6 "
	4. Peanuts	"	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8 "
	5. Hides and skins	"	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1 "
4,8	O. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)[a]							
	1. Manufactured goods incl. misc.	Million US$	12.5	11.7	12.4	14.4	17.0	
	2. Food and live animals	"	7.8	9.1	8.1	7.7	7.0	
	3. Machinery & transport equipment	"	7.2	6.4	6.1	8.1	13.0	
	4. Crude materials, inedible[b]	"	4.2	4.1	3.4	4.3	3.7	
	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
9	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$		-26	-19	-21		
	2. Private direct investment (net)	"						
	3. Official grants (net)	"		14	14	16		
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"						
6	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	14	16	18	22	23	36
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	2
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4. Foreign exchange	"	13	15	17	21	22	33
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"						
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
6	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	CFA franc/$	247	247	247	247	278[c]	278

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines.
4. Upper Volta "Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique."
5. AID/W estimates.
6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
7. IMF "Direction of Trade."
8. UN "International Trade Statistics."
9. Various Upper Volta sources.

n.a. or blank space = not available: a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - Excludes fuels. c - Effective August 11.

ZAMBIA



Base 52766 5-66

ZAMBIA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U.S. PROGRAM [a]	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL 1946-1969	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1969	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
	1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969			
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	NO PROGRAMS PRIOR TO FY 1953		5.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	-*	10.6	5.3	5.3
Loans			5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.3	-0.3
Grants			0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	-*	5.6	-	5.6
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	*	-	0.2	-	0.2
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total			-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	*	-	0.2	-	0.2
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEV. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM			-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	*	-	0.2	-	0.2
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	2.5	7.6	1.4	6.2
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			22.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.4	27.1	-4.7
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LENDING ORGANIZATIONS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC			27.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	6.0	1.1	2.5	40.8	33.8	7.0
Loans			27.4						5.0	-	2.5	35.0	33.8	1.2
Grants			0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	-*	5.8	-	5.8
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	64.3	-	-	0.1	3.9	1.6	19.5	4.8	37.8	132.0		
IBRD	-	-	63.5	-	-	-	3.8	-	17.5	-	35.9	120.8		
UNDP-SF			0.8	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.4	4.1	1.3	8.7		
UNDP-TA[b]		-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8		
Other UN[b]			-	-	-	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7		

* - Less than $50,000. a - Data include assistance to Northern Rhodesia during the years prior to that area becoming the independent state of Zambia. b - Data prior to 1965 included in Rhodesia by the UN and shown here in Rhodesia.

ZAMBIA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 3.1%) (Mid-year) (Percent Urban: 26%)	Thousands	3,710	3,826	3,945	4,067	4,190[E]	4,320[E]
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE[a]							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	103	125	141	114	121	100
	2. Per capita production index	"	97	114	125	98	101	81
	3. Corn	1,000 MT	194	254	378	249	254	137
	4. Peanuts, in shell	"	11	23	21	7	18	22
	5. Tobacco	"	9	8	5	7	6	6
	6. Sugar, raw (centrifugal)	"	-	23	22	22	30	40
	7. Cassava[b].....	"	139	141	143	145	145	143
1,3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Industrial production index.....	1963=100	121	107	114	124	138	130(6 mos)
	2. Manufacturing production index ...	"	152	162	208	222	220	222 "
	3. Copper, smelter	1,000 MT	685	586	617	665	749	347 "
	4. Cement	"	214	229	245	275	209	75 "
	5. Lead, refined.....	"	21	19	19	22	23	13 "
	6. Mining production index	1963=100	119	102	107	116	132	123 "
	7. Copper (content of concentrates).	1,000 MT	696	624	664	685	720	359 "
	8. Zinc (content of concentrates) ..	"	47	32	54	67	68	65 "
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
3	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production[c]	Million KWH	2,920	2,985	3,230	3,409	3,635	1,646(5 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	787	780	819	838	868	
4	F. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ****							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill.kwacha						
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US$	1,208	1,364	1,451	1,511	1,667	
	3. Total GNP, 1969 dollars	"	1,208	1,364	1,451	1,511	1,667	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl.defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1969 dollars	Percent	+26.6%	+12.9%	+6.4%	+4.1%	+10.3%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1969 dollars	Dollars	326	357	368	372	398	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
3	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices, bldg. materials .	1966=100		100	99	105	116	121(8 mos)
	2. Consumer prices	"		100	105	116	119	120(7 mos)
								1970 / 1971
5	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX[⊕]	1966=100	73	100	121	152	169	212 / 173(Jan)
6	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES		(FY Ending June 30)		(FY Ending December 31)			
	1. Total revenues			217.4	266.6	306.1	400.7	401.0[d]
	2. Total expenditures	"		256.9	324.4	403.2	379.4	402.0[d]
	3. of which: Defense	"		(11.9)	(14.2)	(14.4)	(13.3)	(14.2)
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-39.5	-57.8	-97.1	+21.3	+8.0
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
7	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1[◊] ..	Million US$	167.9	156.9	158.9	185.4	189.4	199.7
	2. Annual payments	"	23.2	13.9	16.4	20.5	21.9	
	3. of which: Amortization	"	(14.7)	(5.5)	(7.8)	(12.1)	(12.5)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period. ◊ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted to U.S. dollars at $1.40 per kwacha.

a - Commercial production only. b - Total production. c - Includes imports from Congo (Kinshasa). d - Budget estimate.

ZAMBIA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	FOREIGN TRADE							
3,	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US$	532	691	658	762	1,073	547(6 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-332	-388	-483	-515	-492	-272 "
	3. Trade balance	"	200	303	175	247	581	275 "
3,8	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	"	2	*	33	15	12	
	2. United Kingdom	"	200	224	180	224	277	
	3. Japan	"	65	97	134	161	252	
	4. South Africa	"	35	46	36	17	11	
	5. Communist bloc	"	12	15	18	10	24	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	20	42	46	51	42	
	(f.o.b.) 2. Rhodesia	"	109	71	45	35	30	
	3. South Africa	"	65	93	104	126	100	
	4. United Kingdom	"	65	84	88	117	100	
	5. Communist bloc	"	*	1	4	6	4	
3	N. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b)							
	1. Copper	Million US$	480	645	608	723	1,014	527(6 mos)
	2. Tobacco	"	7	6	5	4	4	
	3. Zinc	"	14	11	11	13	17	
	4. Cobalt	"	5	6	8	5	6	
	5. Lead	"	5	7	4	4	8	
3	O. MAIN IMPORTS (f.o.b.)[a]							
	1. Machinery & transport equipment ..	Million US $	97	137	177	188	168	
	2. Manufactured goods, incl. misc. ..	"	106	111	131	137	121	
	3. Mineral fuels & lubricants	"	28	27	44	46	51	
	4. Chemicals	"	28	27	29	32	31	
	P. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Copper, refined (unit value)	US $/100 lbs	31.9	48.9	45.8	51.0	62.3(10 mos)	
3	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)[b].....	1966=100	67	100	93	95	108	
	1. Export price index	"	65	100	90	105	113	
	2. Import price index	"	97	100	97	110	105	
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
9	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Million US$	+113	+84	+14	+11		
	2. Private direct investment (net)[c]..	"	7	3	6	56		
	3. Official grants (net)	"	-11	*	13	3		
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	-10	3	17	40		
							1970	1971
5	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS⊕	Million US$	200	211	180	199	369	514 483(Feb)
	1. Gold	"	4	6	6	6	6	6 6 "
	2. SDR's	"	-	-	-	-	-	9 17 "
	3. IMF gold tranche position	"	3	3	6	6	9	10 19 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	193	202	168	187	354	479 441 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	Million US$						"
5	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS⊕	"	13	19	18	7	14	25 29(Jan)
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES⊕	"						
5	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official)⊕	$/pound	2.80	2.80	2.80			
		$/kwacha				1.40[d]	1.40	1.40

† BASIC SOURCES:
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA - Economic Research Service.
3. "Monthly Digest of Statistics."
4. National data adjusted by A.I.D.
5. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
6. National government finance documents.
7. IBRD.
8. IMF "Direction of Trade."
9. IMF "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.
a - Based on UN Standard International Trade Classification categories. b - A rise in the index reflects improvement in the terms of trade. c - Includes "Other private long-term." d - On January 16, 1968 the kwacha was introduced as a new monetary unit replacing the Zambian pound. The kwacha is equal to one-half the Zambian pound.

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on page 3)

†

1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY	Unit	1955	1965	1968
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent		8.[illegible]	6.3
	2. Mining[a]	"		42.3	40.7
	3. Manufacturing	"	Not	7.4	9.4
	4. Construction	"		6.3	7.0
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	Available	5.8	6.5
	6. Trade and finance	"		14.0	13.1
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"		16.0	17.0

a - Smelting and refining included in mining.

2	SB. LABOR FORCE	Unit	Dec. 1960	Dec. 1965	Dec. 1969
	1. Percent of total population	Percent			
	2. Female component	"	Not	Available	
	3. Wage and salary earners	"			
	Sector of Employment:[a]				
	4. Agriculture	"	13.6	12.0	11.0
	5. Mining	"	18.3	17.6	15.5
	6. Manufacturing	"	7.4	9.0	10.3
	7. Construction	"	14.0	10.4	16.8
	8. Transport	"	4.9	4.1	6.5
	9. Commerce	"	7.8	8.9	9.8
	10. Utilities and services (incl. domestic)		34.0	38.0	30.1

a - Wage and salary earners only.

	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	Unit	Total	Male	Female
	Population, by Age and Sex (1963):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	49.7	50.3
	2. Less than 5 years	"	19.7	9.6	10.0
	3. 5-14 years	"	25.0	12.7	12.3
	4. 15-19 years	"	7.9	4.0	3.9
	5. 20-29 years	"	17.3	8.5	8.8
	6. 30-49 years	"	21.0	10.5	10.5
	7. 50 plus	"	9.2	4.4	4.8
2,3	*Births and Deaths:*	Unit	1950	1969	
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	Ratio	259	160-170	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	n.a.	49-50	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	n.a.	21-22	

†	SD. EDUCATION[a]	Unit	1955	1960	1966
	1. Students	1,000			
	2. Primary	"	195.35	287.54	473.43[b]
	3. Secondary (general)	"	0.90	2.60	24.01
	4. Vocational	"	1.70	1.45	3.25
	5. Teacher-training	"	1.07	1.16	1.51
	6. Teachers				
	7. Primary	"	4.64	5.69	9.33[b]
	8. Secondary (general)	"	0.05	0.14	1.29
	9. Vocational	"	0.14	0.14	0.10
	10. Teacher-training	"	0.06	0.11	0.15
	11. Student Enrollment	Percent			
	12. Primary as % of 5-14 Age Group	"	37	48	44[b,c]
	13. Secondary as % of 15-19 Age Group*	"	2	2	6[c]
	14. Primary & Secondary as % of 5-19 Age Group*	"	27	34	33[c]

* - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training.
a - Africans only. b - Includes pre-primary. c - 1965.

n.a. - Data not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

† Sources:
1. Zambia "Monthly Digest of Statistics."
2. UN Demographic Yearbook.
3. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
4. UNESCO.

Note: Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1966[a]	1967	1968	1969	1970[b]	
	Millions of kwacha					$ Millions*
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	217.4	266.6	306.1	400.7	410.0	574.0
1. Domestic revenue	217.4	266.6	306.1	400.7	410.0	574.0
a. Income taxes	80.3	85.4	86.4	113.8	147.0	205.8
b. Sales taxation	8.6	15.9	27.0	30.0	34.3	48.0
c. Customs	16.6	17.4	21.2	31.0	31.7	44.4
d. Mineral revenues	82.5	111.4	134.0	185.6	168.0	235.2
e. Other tax revenue	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.2	4.5
f. Nontax revenue	26.6	33.5	34.1	36.4	25.8	36.1
2. From foreign grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	256.9	324.4	403.2	379.4	402.0	562.8
1. Current	133.7	194.3	211.7	226.0	252.0	352.8
a. Defense	11.9	14.2	14.4	13.3	14.2	19.9
b. Agriculture	9.4	18.2	12.3	28.4	24.0	33.6
c. Education	21.5	31.4	31.9	37.4	40.4	56.6
d. Health	9.5	12.7	14.8	16.8	23.3	32.6
e. Transport & communications	1.3	7.9	11.6	25.3	29.6	41.4
f. Other	80.1	109.9	126.7	104.8	120.5	168.7
2. Capital	123.2	130.1	191.5	153.4	150.0	210.0
a. Agriculture	15.0	12.4	15.0	14.2	17.3	24.2
b. Education	18.1	18.5	16.7	9.0	10.2	14.3
c. Health	1.6	3.0	4.9	6.5	6.8	9.5
d. Transport & communications	27.5	31.4	23.7	45.2	48.5	67.9
e. Other	61.0	64.8	131.2	78.5	67.2	94.1
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-39.5	-57.8	-97.1	+21.3	+8.0	+11.2

SOURCE: Zambia budget publications, adjusted by A.I.D.
* - Converted at .714 kwacha per U.S. dollar.
a - Fiscal year ending June 30. b - Revised estimates.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

ZAMBIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)*

ITEM	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES[a]	+115	+113	+84	+14	+11
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	489	513	624	651	747
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-221	-312	-370	-466	-519
Trade balance	+268	+201	+254	+185	+228
2. Nonmonetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
3. Freight and insurance	-17	-26	-41	-57	-70
4. Other transportation	-10	-15	-21	-22	-26
5. Travel	-16				
6. Investment income	-83	-43	-87	-71	-82
7. Government, n.i.e.	**	**	**	1	-4
8. Other services	-27	-4	-21	-22	-35
Total services	-153	-88	-170	-171	-217
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	-12	-15	-13	-13	-37
10. Central government, (net)	3	-11	**	13	3
a. United Kingdom grants	(3)	(2)	(11)	(25)	
b. Other foreign grants	(5)	(4)	(4)		
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment	-29[b]	7	3	6	56
12. Other private long-term					
13. Other private short-term	-45	-7	14	14	-16
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	-14	-77	-50	40	47
a. Loan receipts	9	4	6	20	40
b. Loan repayments	-8	-14	-3	-3	-
c. Securities held by foreigners	-8	-2	-8	-1	-11
d. IBRD and IDA holdings of Zambia currency	-	7	-	-	-
e. Other liabilities	**	-	-1	-	-
f. Capital subscriptions[c]	-	-8	**	-1	-1
g. Loans extended	-	-	-1	-	-1
h. Holdings of foreign securities	-7	-59	5	23	21
i. Other assets	**	-5	-48	2	-1
Monetary sectors					
16. Private institutions: liabilities		**	-10	14	7
17. Private institutions: assets		5		-51	-3
18. Central institutions: liabilities		-	-	**	-1
19. Central institutions: assets		-18	-12	-4	-38
a. Changes in reserve position in the IMF	-18[d]	-3	-	-3	*
b. Other claims		-11	-10	-1	-38
c. Monetary gold		-4	-2	-	-
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS		+3	-16	-33	-29

* - Converted at $1.40 per kwacha. ** - Less than $500,000. P - Preliminary.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

Note: The item numbers correspond to item numbers used by IMF. Blank spaces mean data not available.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

Revision No. 248
October 1970

A.I.D. (PPC/SR)

ZAMBIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

a - Balance on Goods and Services ($ Millions)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1. Exports of Goods and Services	517	546	663	704	773
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-402	-433	-579	-690	-762
3. Net	+115	+113	+84	+14	+11

b - Includes sizeable amount of foreign disinvestment in foreign-owned companies registered in Zambia.

c - Subscriptions to the IBRD, the IDA, the IFC and the African Development Bank.

d - Prior to independence in October 1964, Zambia was known as Northern Rhodesia and was a part of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Banking statistics are not available separately for 1964 for the member countries of the former Federation, and for that year the entries for the monetary sectors are combined with net errors and omissions.

RECEIVED
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
AUG 10 1971
INFORMATION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 105520438